26b 1956

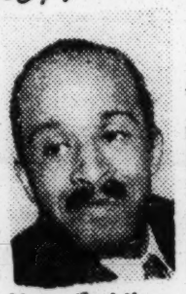
Book Review

By Saunders Redding

Afro-American Mag. Sec. P. 2

A WREATH FOR UDOMO, By Peter Abrahams. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York. 356 pp. $3.95.

In a novel of great force and beauty Peter Abrahams, the greatly talented South African author of **Tell Freedom**, poses a question that has troubled the hearts of men since the days of Cain. The question is the unifying principal and the philosophic heart of **A Wreath for Udomo.** "Is greatness beyond good and evil?" One's respect for the question grows as one reads.



Mr. Redding

But in terms of the book as fiction—that is, as an artistic creation—there is a nearer and equally pertinent question: Does the hero Udomo fit the common concept of greatness?

Sat. 6-9-56

IT IS A question that is implicit from the moment Udomo appears, an exile in London, already the victim of his dream and, in spite of a trained mind, the subject of his passions.

Is it truly a dream of Panafrica's freedom or a dream of personal power? Do his passions tower above those of ordinary men? Are they the stuff of grandeur? He is a force that has been cut adrift from its proper center much too long.

Baltimore, Md.

FOR A TIME he finds a center in a close-knit group of Panafrican exiles: Tom Lanwood, who Udomo conceived to be the greatest political writer and fighter Panafrica had produced; Mhendi, who had once led an unsuccessful revolution; Adebhoy, a medical student, and Mabi, an artist.

But there is also the English woman, Lois. Udomo soon dominates all of them. The exiles love him as a leader—he will take them back, they will free Panafrica.

Lois loves him as a man. She refuses to think of the time when he must go. But before the time comes, he betrays her. There is no grandeur in the betrayal. Udomo; has not grown to grandeur.

* * *

BUT BACK in Panafrica, he begins to grow in power. (Here the details Peter Abrahams chooses to relate are so close to the known details of the rise to power of Nkrumah the Gold Coast's present Prime Minister, that one sometimes wonders where fiction leaves off and history begins.)

With the help of Adebhoy, who has gone ahead "like John the Baptist" to prepare the way, Udomo wins the people. He makes an ally of Selina, a rich and powerful tribal woman.

He overcomes the conservative merchants. He defeats the council of Elders who stooge for the British. He becomes Prime Minister. Tnen he sends for the exiles.

Almost alone he has conquered one of Panafrica's three enemies, the white man. Poverty and tribalism, the other enemies, remain.

* * *

IN ORDER to conquer poverty, he betrays Mhendi. He does this ruthlessly, and he uses the ancient exuse. "I had to! We can't allow personal feelings to interfere with duty. Duty to Africa Her people! My people and yours!"

But Mabi, to whom he makes this exeuse, is sick at heart and returns to England, as Lanwood has done before.

In order to conquer tribalism, Udomo betrays his oath, and plays for time. He needs ten years. He needs time to send thousands of young Africans abroad to be educated, to learn to despise the old ways and to command the tools of knowledge to destroy them.

But Selina and Adebhoy, who has reverted, do not want the old ways destroyed. They break with Adomo, and finally break him.

In the only cheaply melodramatic scene in the book, Adomo is hacked to death in the tribal fashion by command of the gods who had asserted their authority."

* * *

IT IS MABI who writes the epilogue in a letter to Lois. "But you and I, were we right with our private moralities? Can a man betray love and friendship, the gods we worship and still be good? I think you'll still say no.

"Then how explain Udomo? I know the wrong he did you and Mhendi. But I also know the good he did Africa. Was he a good man? A great man? And is greatness beyond good and evil?"

In spite of the compassion with which Abrahams presents Udomo, I think the average reader will answer no. It is probably the answer the author wants, but his own compassion and his own deep sympathies nearly rob him of it.

Book Review

Afro-American P. 2 Mag. Sec. Sat. 6-2-56

By Saunders Redding

THE YOUNG CHURCH IN ACTION, A Translation of the Acts of the Apostles, by J. B. Phillips. Macmillan, 60 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 103 pp. $2.50.

TOMORROW'S CHURCH IN TODAY'S WORLD, by David Nathaniel Licorish. Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Ave., N.Y. 170 pp. $3.00.

"The Acts of the Apostles" is the work of Luke, the "blessed physician," and is one of the four gospels from which we draw the substance of our historical knowledge about the life of Christ and the work of the early Christian Church.

Theological scholars have long felt that Luke's work, which skips around and breaks off and digresses, is the most authoritative of all.

Mr. Redding

First, of course, Luke frequently wrote — unlike other historians of the era, in the first person, and this would seem to indicate that he was an eyewitness — as indeed he was—to some of the events.

* * *

SECONDLY, HE was closely associated with Paul, and his accounts of Paul are so circumstantial and detailed that one cannot for a moment think of them as having come to Luke second or third hand.

Finally, though various dates are given as to the time of the writing of "The Acts of the Apostles" all the dates so given fall between the epochal dates of 30 A.D., which marks the death and ascension of Christ, and 65 A.D., which marks the date of Paul's imprisonment in Rome.

In other words, Luke had the opportunity to obtain information from many who had known the living Christ. Thus "The Acts of the Apostles", viewed in this light and taken together with the Gospel of Luke, becomes of first importance.

Baltimore, Md.

THE YOUNG CHURCH IN ACTION is a translation of the "blessed physician's" second work.

If it has historical interest for the theologian—and it does—it has interest of another kind for the layman.

Luke was nothing if not warm and responsive, and that warmth and responsiveness glows in Dr. Phillips' translation.

Peter, Paul, Barnabas come again to life, and episodes, such as Peter's deliverance from prison, have the dramatic impact of a first-class work of fiction.

But most of all **THE YOUNG CHURCH IN ACTION** is the story of the young Church's devotion to an active social ministry. It fed the poor, it healed the sick, it succored the distressed.

* * *

IT IS FOR a return to just such an active ministry that **TOMORROW'S CHURCH IN TODAY'S WORLD** argues.

The argument is cogently presented by one who ought to know whereof he speaks.

Dr. Licorish, associate minister of Abyssinian Baptist Church — the largest single church congregation in the protestant world—is also the founder of the Adjustment Guidance Service, an institution that, indeed, might serve as a model for the active social ministry. Dr. Licorish advocates.

But it is not only for this that Dr. Licorish pleads, for a single-minded devotion to a social ministry could lead to overweening pursuit of materialistic ends.

And a church given to such ends loses its proper function, which is to save the spirit of man.

* * *

"WE MUST," the author says "enter into the realm of the spiritual," and, though the church should take a leading part in social affairs, it "should reaffirm its origin in Christ and its spiritual function."

Obviously, though, there is no program that can assure this end, for the spirit does not function like a Home Relief Bureau. The spirit operates through men dedicated to Christ. And only this dedication to Christ gives value to an active social ministry.

Book Review

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

By Saunders Redding

* * *

THE COLOR CURTAIN, by Richard Wright. World Publishing Co. Cleveland (481 W. 110th St.) AND New York. 221 pp. $3.75.

In April 1955, six hundred delegates representing twenty-nine countries met in a conference in the Javanese town of Bandung. The countries they represented were all "colored", Asian and African.

In the West there was so much editorial belittlement of the Bandung Conference, both before and after, that it seemed suspiciously like a conspiracy of depreciation.

Mr. Redding

The London TIMES spoke of the Conference as an "assemblage of self-irritants."

The New York TIMES, while refusing to damn it, did not applaud it either, and wondered what good could come of a meeting of colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

Other newspapers in the West saw real danger in the meeting, and speculated that it would be used as a sounding-board for Chou En-lai, an arena for a Communist propaganda victory, or/and a forum for Chou and Nehru to set before the colored-world audience their Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existance.

* * *

LITTLE OF what the world of the West thought would happen happened.

Though it is too early to assess on their ultimate political and international level all the results of this meeting of the colored peoples, it is not too early to examine some of the problems that the conferees faced and to speculate on what those problems mean to the non-white world.

And this is what Richard Wright does in THE COLOR CURTAIN. Certainly no American—and probably no Westerner of any nationality—was better suited to the job.

For no American can bring to bear, with so much force and pertinency, the varied political and social experiences that combine to form in Mr. Wright a particularly sensitive point of view.

THOUGH the intrinsic problem of the conferees' great diversity — linguistic, religious, cultural, ideological — was itself no mean one, it was completely submerged by the extrinsic thing that they saw as common to all of them: their relation to the rest of the world was firmly posited on the fact that they were non-white.

This fact was the basis of their unity.

It was a unity which — no matter what their individual view points or national policies (communism, neutralism, Buddhist theocracy) — no delegate put at hazard by espousing purely idelogical and nationalistic causes.

* * *

WRIGHT OBSERVED, for instance, that Chou En-lai made himself agreeable to everyone, including the delegates from the Philippines, where Communist China is regarded as an enemy.

Nehru, the neutralist worked behind the scenes to make everything go smoothly. Soekarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia, certainly had some national gripes, but he refused to air them.

Mohammed Ali of Pakistan and other representatives of the Colombo Powers could have cleared themselves in the eyes of the Asian-African world. but they did not, for the role of the Colombo Powers in international affairs might have been a subject to bring on division.

* * *

IN SHORT, for the first time in the history of colored peoples the fact of being colored was molded into a moral force that will eventually have influence in the non-colored world.

"In sum," says Richard Wright, "Bandung was the last call of Westernized Asians to the moral conscience of the West!"

And "unless the Western world can meet the challenge of the miraculous unity of Bandung openly and selflessly", it faces the danger — and a very real danger — of meeting an enemy that (judged by the accomplishments of Bandung) will be able to wield a power of overwhelming force.

Book Review

Afro-American Bal. Md. Sat. 6-16-56

By Saunders Redding

MADAM PRESIDENT-ELECT, by Samuel J. Warner. Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York. 249 pp. $3.50.

VERONICA, by W. Leon Sydnor. Exposition Press. 207 pp. $3.50.

Blessed with wealth, a rich cultural and humanitarian heritage, and an unimpeachable family life, Leta Fortesque Layne is not satisfied to be just a superior sort of clubwoman in her native Baltimore.

She is restless; she is civic-minded; she is driven by ambition.

Mr. Redding

When her story opens, she has just been elected the first woman President of the United States. It is at this glorious moment in a well-spent life that a secret is revealed and trouble overtakes her.

It is a long-kept secret and an ancient trouble. Leta learns that she has colored blood. Then the public learns it, and the public has just elected her President by an "overwhelming majority." Naturally, there's the devil to pay—and the reader who foots the bill.

* * *

FOR MR. WARNER is not a novelist, and he has none of the novelist's gift for making the reader suspend his disbelief.

The situations he relates are absurd, not because they have no relation to human experience, but because the author has no conception of the art of making experience happen to human beings.

He has no command of the techniques of fiction, and the action, the characters and the dialogue are all pretty close to ridiculous.

Almost any scene will illustrate. Leta has just come back from Party Headquarters the president-elect-

"At this moment Rachel, the old colored maid who had been in the family for three generations, came into the living room, closely followed by Dan, her husband, who was the butler, with a tray of sugar wafers and a pot of steaming tea.

"Podun me, Miss Leta, I'se knowd you wud mek it. I'se prayed for you all de day long. I'se so proud of you, and jest ter think I'll be a workin' for the Presun-dent of dese United States. Lawdy, I'se never spected to see dis day cum.' "

* * *

W. LEON SYDNOR does better, but not much. Veronica is about a young man, Ralph Ingerson, who falls in love with a portrait of his sweetheart's great-grandmother.

Poor Ralph doesn't know what hit him. Like Miniver Cheevy, he was "born to late." He droops and moons and grows thin.

He can't keep his mind on his work, and so he's fired.

He can't keep his heart on Veronica, so he loses her. When the portrait—the great masterpiece of a great French artist—is stolen, Ralph goes blissfully mad.

Meantime, Veronica has pursued her study of music, first in New York and then in Europe. In Paris she gets on the track of the stolen portrait, recovers it and sends it back home.

It's therapeutic for Ralph, and when Veronica herself returns to give her first concert in Carnegie Hall. Ralph has recovered his wits. Eventually, of course, he recovers Veronica too.

The awful thing about reviewing bad novels is that the reviewer can't find anything good to say, and this is no more pleasing to the reviewer than it is to the authors of the bad novels he reviews.

It would save an awful lot of temper if there were no vanity publishers and if so many people didn't feel that "everyone has at least one good book in him." Believe me it just isn't true.

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS

Courier-Post Camden, N.J. 5-12-56

Music in American Life

A MAGNIFICENT EAR-WITNESS account of our music-making from the Juke-Box to Tanglewood, by Jacques Barzun (Doubleday, New York, $2.75) is a book that one feels happy to read. Interesting and replete with many thought-provoking facts about music and its significance in the present day life of the American people, it should be in the home of every American who is interested in what's going on in the music life around him.

Particularly interesting is a long sought-for authoritative account of the actual contribution of mechanics—radio, phonograph, LP records, etc., in the spreading of good music particularly in the American home. Their use as well as limitations are fully and factually discussed by the author.

His views on high fidelity in this particular should prove interesting, especially to Hi Fi addicts. The information given on who control the music industry and who is controlled therein, is interesting and worthwhile reading.

—ALTON ADAMS,
Virgin Islands.

Naught for Your Comfort

"Naught for Your Comfort" (Doubleday, $3.75) is admittedly partisan. Trevor Huddleston, its Anglican priest author, for 15 years connected with mission work in Johannesburg, South Africa, pictures the plight of the urban African as he has found it.

Pub. 6-23-56

His point of departure is the law, as it carries out a government policy of exploitation based on the theory that there is no place for the African native above the menial level, that he is a necessity and a convenience for the white population and nothing more.

Among other things, he discusses the infamous pass laws, the Bantu Education Act, which takes education out of the hands of Christian missions and turns it over entirely to a government which believes in education for servitude for Africans.

The church in general, and the Dutch Reformed Church in particular, are subjected to severe criticism for failing to take leadership in improving conditions, and at worst, condoning the situation that exists.

—MARJORIE JACKSON,
St. Albans, N. Y.

SONG OF AMERICA, by George Mardikian (McGraw-Hill, $4.50). The meaning of the American way of life to an Armenian immigrant.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE AND ENGLAND, by Charles F. Mullett (Univ. of Kentucky Press, $9).

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, Vol. 29, National Academy of Sciences (Columbia, $5).

AT THE BALLET: A Guide to Enjoyment, by Irving Deakin (Nelson, $3.75).

THE CATHOLIC IN SECULAR EDUCATION, by J. M. O'Neill (Longmans, Green, $3.50).

FASTEN YOUR LAP STRAPS!, by Geoffrey Willans (Vanguard, $2.50). Humor for high altitudes.

Paperbound original: THE NORMAL CHILD, and Some of His Abnormalities, by C. W. Valentine (Penguin, 85 cents).

Reprints (paperbound): EUROPEAN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, by Eric Newton (85 cents); MUSIC HO!, by Constant Lambert (65 cents). (Penguin Books).

26b 1956

Books of The Times

Times Fri. 10-12-56

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

ANY conscientious reader of contemporary American fiction knows moments when he feels that Mississippi must be far and away the most interesting state south of Mason and Dixon's line. According to our novelists strange things are done 'neath the Southern sun all the way from Virginia's Tidewater to the Louisiana bayous, but in no former Confederate state do the fires of fictional melodrama smolder more fiercely than in Mississippi. In none do such intensely individualistic people feel stronger emotions or express them in more violent action. Numerous mediocre writers have contributed to this legend. And so have several eminent novelists, notably William Faulkner and Eudora Welty. One of the ablest Mississippi writers who is doing her share to make her native state vividly interesting to the rest of us is Elizabeth Spencer, author of a taut and terrible novel called "The Voice at the Back Door."*

Elizabeth Spencer

Elizabeth Spencer was born and brought up in Carrollton, which is not far from Mr. Faulkner's Oxford. She has been a teacher and a reporter. Her first novel, "Fire in the Morning," was a brilliant performance that aroused much excitement in this space. Her second, "This Crooked Way," was impressive too, but damaged by clouds of Faulknerian ambiguity. "The Voice at the Back Door," which she wrote while in Rome on a Guggenheim fellowship, is her finest work to date—a terse, gripping and chillingly sardonic melodrama.

Protagonist for Justice

"The Voice at the Back Door" is the story of a political campaign in Winfield County in 1950. The county was somewhere in the hill country in the northeast part of the state. The campaign was for sheriff. Ordinarily such a campaign might have been routine enough, but old Travis Brevard had died and Duncan Harper, the pro tem. sheriff, was running to succeed him and Duncan was an idealist. He wanted to do what he thought was right, which meant to enforce Mississippi's prohibition laws and to give legal justice, at least, to Negroes.

Duncan's first aspiration brought him into conflict with his lifelong friend, Jimmy Talent, a war hero who ran a shady roadhouse and bootlegging joint. His second intention antagonized most of the white population of a county where the idea of justice for Negroes was considered morally outrageous. The clash of ideas and personalities that broke out is Miss Spencer's story. In its swift and ingenious plot it is expert melodrama. In its subtle and intricate portrayal of a cross section of Winfield society, rich and poor, black and white, "The Voice at the Back Door" is expert social reporting in dramatic terms.

Elizabeth Spencer has written "The Voice at the Back Door" in a series of short episodes with copious use of dialogue. Like the rings made by a stone dropped into a pond, the interlocking relationships of her characters expand until they involve scores of people, not only in the present, but also in their childhood and youth and in their memories of local history. All this is done so smoothly, with such lucid skill, that it would be easy to read this novel at a gallop intent only on its grim and cleverly constructed story.

Sweep of Participation

But to do so would be to miss much of the interest and value of "The Voice at the Back Door." A great deal of this interest lies in Miss Spencer's skill in characterization, her sure understanding of all sorts of people: Negroes bringing their troubles to the back door in the immemorial Southern tradition, brutal and callous men always ready and willing to use physical violence, delicate old ladies dwelling in the past, intelligent and respected men recognizing the new needs of the present and disliking them ("The last thing we need to discuss openly in this county right now is the Negro question"), restless and unhappy young people, young girls of truly monumental silliness, children, and Duncan Harper himself—brave, kind and reasonable, but trapped in a situation too complicated for him.

One of the many merits of this novel is that it concerns racial prejudice and the possibility of violence, but that it does not include the lynchings and other gruesome horrors conventional in much Southern fiction. Miss Spencer does include several ugly episodes, it is true. But she does not stress them and she does suggest that much of the tension in Winfield County was caused by the pressure of new ideas, the feeling that changes were certain to come. Back in 1919 twelve Negroes had been murdered by gunfire in the county courthouse. The memory of this crime was pervasive thirty years later. But the memory was one of guilt and shame, and a similar crime was unlikely to take place again.

"The Voice at the Back Door" is a good, thoughtful book and a technically brilliant one. It treats familiar (perhaps overly familiar) material in a new way. Its exposure of supposedly decent persons behaving indecently is savage. Its harsh picture of race prejudice may limit its readers to the converted. It is artistically persuasive. Whether it is an accurate or an exaggerated picture of modern Mississippi no Northern reader is competent to judge.

Trouble at Lacey

THE VOICE AT THE BACK DOOR (334 pp.)—*Elizabeth Spencer*—McGraw-Hill ($3.95).

The people of Lacey, Miss. had reason to be proud of themselves and of their town. After a history stained by lynching and violence, they had acquired a new sheriff who was outspokenly determined to apply justice equally to blacks and whites. The leading politician, Kerney Woolbright, backed the sheriff's policy. So did Jason Hunt, the town's rich man. Even Bootlegger Jimmy Tallant was willing to accept this manifestation of the "new South"—provided his business was left alone.

But Sheriff Duncan Harper is too high-principled to let anything illegal alone. So Bootlegger Tallant fights him. His weapon: Beckwith Dozer, a Negro stubborn enough to demand his "rights" and supple enough to let the embattled white men think they are using him. Tallant intends only to discredit the sheriff by forcing him to defend an "uppity" Negro. But the design gets out of hand when Tallant is shot by a shady associate. Dozer is suspected, and Sheriff Harper, trying to drive Dozer to safety in the next county, is killed when a slashed front tire blows out. Before he dies, Woolbright and Hunt have fled his side, the town has cried for his blood, and Lacey's Negroes have again heard the growls of the lynch mob. The brief reign of the "new South" in Lacey dies also, leaving the survivors with nothing more than bitter knowledge of failure.

J. W. Guillot

NOVELIST SPENCER
Virginity out of place.

Author Spencer, who was born and raised in Carrollton, Miss. (pop. 475), has, like many Southern writers, a poet's sense of words. Unlike most, she brings a disciplined mind and an invigorating economy to her third novel. Time and again, an imaginative phrase pins a character to the reader's consciousness. Jimmy Tallant's lonely face "made you think of telephone poles leaning infinitely on along a highway that went forever toward the mountains." A sub-moronic deputy is "the third best shot at the pool hall"; 19-year-old Cissy was "poised that summer at a moment of femininity so intense that her virginity seemed scandalously out of order in the universe."

Trouble at Lacey builds up like a thundercloud as its people, white and black, find the knot of race too tangled for unraveling by words and seek relief in action—no matter how blind or brutal. The voice at the back door sounds insistently throughout the book; it is the plaintive, smoky voice of the Negro asking his eternal "Why?", and getting, as always, a dusty answer.

Faculty Member Gets Article Published In Historical Review

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—George R. Woolfolk, professor and chairman of the Department of History and Philosophy at Prairie View A. and M. College has an article published in the October 1956 issue of Mid-America: A Historical Review.

The article, entitled "Rival Urban Communication Schemes for the Possession of the Northwest Trade," reflects the author's interest in urban business history. The paper is an attempt to state a thesis for the field of urban history, because there is as yet no clear cut definitive statement of approval which is generally accepted by all students.

Dr. Woolfolk has specifically aimed in this presentation to point up the tendency to accept non-human explanations for the development and growth of cities. His approach is to see the city as the focal point for the exploitation of the earth by man, and that human motivation and desires must be the controlling factors in any definitive account of the growth of cities.

The Prairie View professor has been a prolific writer in the field of the Reconstruction period. He is cedited with several important papers which have been presented before professional groups and published in historical journals and reviews.

Schoolmarms' 'Dreams At Twilight' Published

Publication of a new book on religious meditations in verse and prose by a 23-year-old Patterson, La. junior high school social studies teacher was announced last week by Seymour Weiss, Promotion director, Exposition Press, Inc. New York.

The book, entitled "Dreams at Twilight," was written by Miss Elaine D. R. Polk, a native of New Iberia and an honor Southern university graduate.

Despite the fact that this is her first book, Miss Polk expresses her deeply felt assurance of God's love for mankind.

Retelling in verse the biblical stories of Golgotha, of the Passover, of the Holy Conception, of Noah's Ark, of Job, Miss Polk reveals a feeling of combining the strength of timeless biblical language with her own thoughts and words. She brings to those stories the knowledge of God and His ways in modern life.

Her hymns of praise to God and His Son Jesus disclose the joy and pride in religious experience.

In concluding this volume Miss Polk has written three "Little Logs of Thought." These brief lines summarize her strong belief in God, knowledge and experience--the forerunners for the Good Life:

"Open the book of life, my child, Answers are hidden there; Diligently search and you will find solutions everywhere."

Miss Polk was valedictorian of her high school graduating class in 1950. She attended San Francisco City College and Los Angeles City College before graduating with cum laude honors at Southern University.

During high school and collegiate days Miss Polk excelled in music, speech activities and basketball.

She got inspiration for writing "Dreams at Twilight' while a member of Second Baptist church at Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss E. D. Polk

Grambling Profs. Book Published

GRAMBLING, La.—(Special)—The Wm. C. Brown Book Company of Dubuque, Iowa has published a 135-page "Syllabus for the Survey of Biological Science," by Dr. William N. Wasson and Miss W. Louise DeLoney of the Grambling College faculty.

The book is being adopted for use by a number of Mid-Western and Southern colleges.

Both authors said the syllabus was written to help the student understand himself and his environment.

Accompanying this purpose are the following objectives: (1) To emphasize the scientific method in determining man's place in the scheme of life; (2) To present biology as a pragmatic discipline; (3) To stimulate thinking with reference to professional opportunities in biology and related fields; (4) To have students become aware of their bodies and how to keep them healthy; (5) To become familiar with the morphology and physiology of animal and plant life; and (6) To show the interrelationship of biology to other disciplines.

Part one was written to acquaint the student with the fundamental unit of life, the animal kingdom, and the anatomy and physiology of the various systems of animals with special emphasis on man.

The second part of the book deals with the plant kingdom, the anatomy and physiology of plants, the relationship between animals and plants, evidences of evolution, and the economic importance of plants.

Mr. Merfield was graduated with honors of Accomplishment and by Cornell College with the degree of D. H. L. He is the author of numerous books concerning the Piney Woods School and articles on race relations.

The Charter Day observance will conclude with a dinner for the faculty, staff, and their wives and husbands at 7:00 p. m., in the University Dining Hall. New members of the faculty and staff will be presented at this time.

Into Africa With Gun and Camera

GORILLA HUNTER. By Fred G. Merfield with Harry Miller. Illustrated. 238 pp. New York: Farrar, Straus & Cudahy. $3.75.

ZANZABUKU (Dangerous Safari). By Lewis Cotlow. Illustrated. 370 pp. New York: Rinehart & Co. $5.

By MARSTON BATES

FOR thirty-five years British-born Fred Merfield lived in the French Cameroons, making his living mostly by hunting animals for zoos and museums. In "Gorilla Hunter" he has written, with the aid of naturalist Harry Miller, an absorbing account of this experience. It seems to me like a completely authentic story, with no padding for thrills. The skillful handling of narrative and dialogue gives his book the immediacy of a novel.

Mr. Merfield hunted all kinds of animals, but he has made gorillas the focus of his story because he was particularly interested in them and because so little is known about these closest living relatives of man. It is hard to find out about gorillas—in the forest they are at home and observing man is a handicapped intruder. Fred Merfield's long forest experience minimized this handicap and he must know more about the habits of gorillas than any other European, but even his observations were necessarily intermittent and fragmentary—you can't really join a gorilla family.

THE gorillas live exclusively in family groups, with one adult male, two or three females and their young. Mr. Merfield found much evidence of fighting among the males, and apparently the young male, as he becomes adult, either ejects his father or is himself ejected from the group. The gorillas are strictly vegetarian and ground-living.

Mr. Merfield discovered early that there was no real danger in gorilla watching since—if the observer stood his ground—the terrifying charges of the bulls turned out to be pure bluff. He first verified this with the Old Man of a large family that he followed and watched for a couple of weeks.

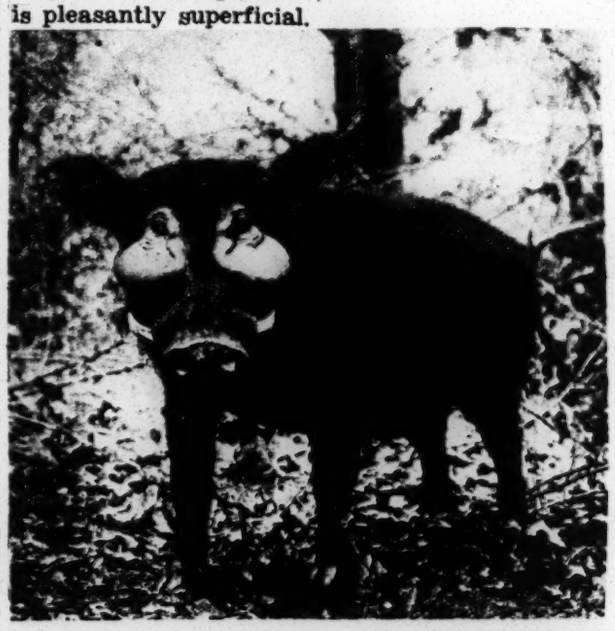
"I took care to face the Old Man in an open clearing," he writes, "where I could see what he was up to, and I held my rifle ready, knowing that I could drop him with a brain shot if he came too close. I was sufficiently confident of this to resolve to let him approach within fifteen yards before firing, but to my surprise, although he must have charged me a dozen times, he never came nearer than twenty yards."

There are many things in "Gorilla Hunters" besides gorillas—experiences with different forest animals and forest peoples, as well as experiences, pleasant and unpleasant, with visitors come to hunt big game.

LEWIS COTLOW'S book, "Zanzabuku," gives the visitor's side of the story. Mr. Cotlow hunts with cameras and he has made three extended visits to tropical Africa to make movies. One trip resulted in the film "Savage Splendor," produced in cooperation with Armand Denis; and from his last trip, made in 1954-55, has come a film with the same title as the book, "Zanzabuku."

Mr. Cotlow's volume gives the reader a look into the problems of wildlife photography — photography with the action and impact required for a Hollywood feature film. Usually, when the author got into trouble, it was in the course of trying to make these action shots, and I can well believe that this is a dangerous business. Mr. Cotlow had one close call getting a Leica shot of a gorilla (he didn't know about Merfield's observation that the charge of the Old Man is a bluff if you stand still). But Mr. Cotlow was armed only with a camera, which must make a difference in one's attitude toward a charging animal.

Mr. Cotlow's impressions are necessarily those of a visitor, so that for me, at least, they do not carry the conviction of Mr. Merfield's observations. Mr. Cotlow's book covers a wide territory and includes encounters with many sorts of animals and people in savannah, forest and mountain country. Since it is based on three separate trips made over a seventeen-year period, he is able to say many things about the rapid change in the African scene. He ends with a discussion of African problems. The book could probably be called superficial, but it is pleasantly superficial.



From "Gorilla Hunter."

Giant forest hog, most dangerous of wild pigs.

From "Zanzabuku."

Masai warriors of Kenya and Tanganyika.

26b 1956

'The Week's Books — Edited by George S. Schuyler

Social Scientists Discuss Race

What is race? How is race defined? Is race a fallacy? Melvin Conant has captured the interpretation and personal views on these and many other racial questions as answered by social scientists from many areas while attending a conference on race relations.

Since race is no longer defined in biological terms, many new questions on race are answered. Although the transition regarding racial superiority and inferiority is now turning facts of yesterday into today's mythology, Mr. Conant's emphasis of race issues on a regional and global scale makes clear the numerous problems yet to be solved in order to effectuate better race relations in many countries.

His book, "Race Issues on the World Scene" (University of Hawaii Press, $4.00), brings to light the Asian, African and Western thought on race, color and class. Such a book is a prerequisite for worthy reading on racial problems as they exist throughout the world today.

DORSEY HENDRICKS
New York

Howard U. prof gets lecture award

DETROIT (ANP)—The MacIver Lectureship Award, given annually to the sociologist "who has contributed outstandingly to the progress of sociology by his published or unpublished works," was given to a Howard University sociologist last week.

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier received the award for his book "Bourgeoisie Noir," an historical analysis of colored American life in the U.S.

The presentation was made at the dinner marking the annual meeting of the society.

Book Review: 'Cross-Currents'

By Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein

"Cross-Currents" is a carefully documented expose of a network of deliberate hate - international in scope, political in character and professional in method — that threatens not only our democratic way of life, but the whole course of world affairs. It should be read and reflected upon by all Americans.

The sponsors of "Cross-Currents," the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, is a nationwide human relations organization devoted to a continuing study of anti-minority prejudice and the spotlighting of the causes and effects of such prejudice. It also maintains an educational and enlightment program on the factors that affect the integration of various groups into a democratic America. As part of B'nai B'rith, the national Jewish service order, the League works for the interests of all races and creeds.

"Cross-Currents" is another significant document from the actual files of the ADL. Its last, "The Troublemakers," also written by Forster and Epstein, made a profound impact and was widely acclaimed. However, "Cross-Currents" goes far beyond, "The Troublemakers" in scope and treatment. Its story is unfolded through the use of actual memoranda and correspondence flowing from the ADL office. The reader is offered the facts as they develop. This gives the book pace and suspense and the reader a sense of being right in the middle of events as they are unravelled. It is an exciting and startling chronicle.

"Cross-Currents" gives fresh perspective to a provocative aspect of current world developments. It digs deep into the loose interlocking of the anti-Israel Arab governments, the neo-Nazi cabals in Germany and Argentina, the fascist intrigues elsewhere in Europe, and the professional bigots now flourishing in the United States. The common bond that links them all is the use of anit-Semitism as a political tool.

The book's American section is of prime importance and a rewarding experience. In the last analysis, the United States is the document's point of departure and return. It is the United States and the threats to American democracy which are the ADL's primary interest and concern. And its survey of religious and racial bigotry and the heightened dangers to American Civil liberties is both fresh and forceful.

About the authors: Arnold Forster is the Anti-Defamation League's general counsel and the director of its Civil Rights Division; Benjamin R. Epstein is the National Director of the Anti-Defamation League and has studied extensively the problems of intolerance both in this country and abroad. Both Mr. Epstein and Mr. Forster have compiled the information included in this report. B. Coopersmith.

Faculty Member Gets Article Published In Historical Review

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas —George R. Woolfolk, professor and chairman of the Department of History and Philosophy at Prairie View A. and M. College has an article published in the October 1956 issue of Mid-America: A Historical Review.

The article, entitled "Rival Urban Communication Schemes for the Possession of the Northwest Trade," reflects the author's interest in urban business history. The paper is an attempt to state a thesis for the field of urban history, because there is as yet no clear cut definitive statement of approval which is generally accepted by all students.

Dr. Woolfolk has specifically aimed in this presentation to point up the tendency to accept non-human explanations for the development and growth of cities. His approach is to see the city as the focal point for the exploitation of the earth by man, and that human motivation and desires must be the controlling factors in any definitive account of the growth of cities.

Edge of Violence

THE VOICE AT THE BACK DOOR. By Elizabeth Spencer. 334 pp. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. $3.95.

By BORDEN DEAL

BECAUSE he had been a football hero, Duncan Harper was temporarily handed the power in Winfield County, Miss., when the old Sheriff died. But Duncan, who thought politics could be played as cleanly as football, had two simple, devastating, theories. That he could stop bootlegging—and that he could administer equal justice to white and Negro alike. This is the New South—post-war, somewhat moneyed, creeping slowly out of the old miasma of tradition and failure — that Elizabeth Spencer knows and evokes so well. But it is also the Old South clinging on: "For in a small town, in a society whose supreme interest is people, the past exists physically."

There is knitted between easygoing Duncan, his ambitious friend, Kerney Woolbright, and death-seeking, guilt-ridden bootlegger Jimmy Tallant—and their women—a tangled skein of friendship and love and enmity and loyalty. There is also Beckwith Dozer, the Negro ex-soldier who preserves within himself the county's only tradition of racial liberalism and who is tied subtly and forever to them all because Jimmy Tallant's father had slaughtered his father long ago. Duncan fights to lift this past from their lives; and this old past is the reason why the story is a maze of cross-purpose, of betrayal and self-betrayal and surrender, inexorably to the end.

Miss Spencer has come near to writing a very, very good novel. There is a constant delight in discovery in phrase and scene and attitude; she knows her people with an intimate knowing and her story mounts with intensity and an ever surer touch to a tremendous climax. Unfortunately, there is a small and central failure in the character of Tinker, Duncan Harper's wife. Tinker shifts and changes in the reader's eye, perhaps because of the author's desire to present her as a complicated, all-things-to-all-men woman, as well as manipulating her too obviously for the sake of the plot. This lapse is the more deplorable because of the amazingly accurate characterizations and motivations of her men.

Occasionally, too, small irritations arise in rhythmless, self-conscious writing, in the Grace Livingston Hill-type chapter titles, and in a meaningless rape. But these latter are carping criticisms. All in all, Miss Spencer has written a powerful, moving and true novel of the modern South, a novel that will contribute much pleasure and understanding. It is enhanced tremendously by pleasing typography and a striking dust-jacket.

Books Out Today

Non-Fiction

THE UNDAUNTED. The story of the Resistance in Western Europe, by Ronald Seth (Philosophical Library, $6).

THE STORY OF INTEGRATION OF THE INDIAN STATES, by V. P. Menon (Macmillan, $7). From independence to the new constitution.

THE ANTI-STALIN CAMPAIGN AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM, edited by the Russian Institute (Columbia University, $1.75). A selection of documents.

OBSCENITY AND THE LAW, by Norman St. John-Stevas (Macmillan, $5). The problem from the legal and literary points of view.

GEOLOGY AND OURSELVES, by F. H. Edmunds (Philosophical Library, $10).

THE AGED YOUTH, by David Fuller (Exposition, $2.50). Poems.

THE CORE OF THE CITY: A pilot study of changing land uses in central business districts, by John Rannells (Columbia University, $5.50).

BIOLOGY OF THE LABORATORY MOUSE, edited by George D. Snell (Dover, $6).

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF STUDIES IN VICTORIAN LITERATURE 1945-1954, edited by Austin Wright. (University of Illinois $5).

'Story of Negro' Wins Book Award

ITHACA, N. Y. (ANP)—The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has announced, through The Jane Addams Children's Book Award Committee, that "Story of the Negro" by Arna Bontemps was unanimously selected for the 1956 award.

'URGENT UNWON BATTLE'

Racial Barriers In Housing Scored In Manhattan Report

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP) — An interracial agency said today the ending of racial restrictions in privately owned housing is New York City's "most urgent unwon battle for democracy."

In its annual report, the Urban League of Greater New York said "important strides" have been made in breaking down discriminatory practices in publicly assisted housing.

"However, most private landlords . . . refuse to rent or sell to Negroes outside of accepted 'Negro areas' such as Harlem," the report said.

The league said it considers legislation barring discrimination in privately owned apartment houses a necessary "first step in breaking down discrimination" in such housing.

The league seeks equality of opportunity in employment, housing, education, health and welfare services for Negroes and other minorities.

It said job opportunities have "greatly improved" for Negroes in interstate bus systems, bakeries, railroads, and in radio and television.

An "unprecedented" number of Negroes have been employed in radio-TV managerial, performing, technical and administrative jobs, the report said.

From These Fibers Is Spun the Story of the South

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF KING COTTON. By David L. Cohn. 286 pp. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.

By HODDING CARTER

THE most meaningful story in the South today is not one of Federal-state conflict over the integration of the region's public schools. Rather it is a related drama of rapid economic evolution and accompanying population shifts, which in our time may so improve the common lot and reduce the ratio of Southern Negroes to Southern whites as to eliminate the pressure of numbers and narrow the cultural gaps that together principally prompt the South to last-ditch resistance.

Each of these aspects of contemporary Southernness, and almost every other aspect—past and present—derive from the region's long devotion and bondage to a cotton economy and its belated efforts to break the ancient bonds. And it is this history of affection and compulsion and self-destructiveness which marks the relationship between the Southerner and the "fields of snowy white" that David L. Cohn eloquently relates in "The Life and Times of King Cotton."

In so doing, Mr. Cohn, a displaced Mississippian born and bred in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta heartland of King Cotton, has given us a many-faceted interpretation, the best this reviewer has ever come across. For, in his study, Mr. Cohn is by turns an angry humanitarian, a loving folklorist, an economist making use of but not bemused by statistics, an interpretive historian and, in an almost mystic fashion, a biographer of a non-human force, King Cotton himself, to whose often malign being he gives a human and superhuman stature.

Beginning, as he properly should, with young Eli Whitney's cotton gin, an invention more immediately consequential for good and ill than any other of the nineteenth century, Mr. Cohn gives to that fateful separator of seed from lint an all-inclusive significance that has escaped many other chroniclers:

"The gin's direct and indirect effects at home and abroad were prodigious. Here it stopped the slow dying of Negro slavery and stimulated it anew on a huge scale, started a westward movement that is still in progress, founded a cotton plantation system that profoundly affected the culture and politics of a great region, fostered the controversy that ended in civil war, and fastened on the United States a massive race problem. It made possible great cotton exports from the United States to Europe and enormously advanced the industrialization first of England, and later of continental European states. * * * At the same time, cotton became a principal element in American economic relations with Europe, the most important item in the American trade balance, and it also affected European interests in the United States by becoming a factor in international politics and economics."

This initial evaluation sets both the tempo and the stage; from the beginning, King Cotton's story as told by Mr. Cohn has the quality of Greek tragedy. This quality is discoverable in the account of England's industrial emergence, to the accompaniment of the whimpering of 8-year-old textile-mill workers, beaten by "strappers" at their 18-hour tasks. It is present in the tale of how cotton culture gave a new lease on life to slavery, and certainly the chapter on slavery is as sensitive and comprehensive as any one-chapter summary could be. It darkens the story of the development of the defensive Southern myths, the blunting of the South's moral sense and the sharpening of its political broadswords.

THROUGHOUT this brilliant book the author is equally at home in the past and the present. What of cotton's today and tomorrow, asks Mr. Cohn at the last:

"There is no easy answer to the cotton problem. There may be, in fact, no answer to it at all. It is one of the oddities of our national life that although as individuals we do not believe we can solve all our problems in relation to God, parents, wives, children and country, we manage to lead relatively happy, useful lives. But as a nation we are somehow committed to the naïve concept that we can solve difficult international, social or economic problems by finding a sovereign remedy that will dispose of the problem for all time. * * * Profoundly difficult problems may perhaps be ameliorated. They cannot be solved in the patent medicine sense."

Detail from painting by Degas from "The Life and Times of King Cotton."

"The Cotton Exchange, New Orleans."

Mr. Carter is the author of "Lower Mississippi," "Southern Legacy" and other books about the King Cotton country.

26b 1956

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

Afro-Magazine Sec. 2
Baltimore Md
2-4-56

"Partisans," by Peter Matthiessen. Viking Press, 18 E. 48th St., NYC. 178 pp. $3.00

Peter Matthiessen's second novel, **Partisans,** is about several things. It is about a search for rationality and meaning in life; it is about a clash of ideologies; it is about the death of idealism.

The protagonist of **Partisans** is Barney Sand.

Mr. Redding

When we meet him he is just old enough to begin being objective about his father, a member of the American foreign service.

Totaling up his father's faults—he is pretentious and pompous and he lacks social vision—Barney rejects him as a hero.

Fortunately another man is at hand, and Barney establishes him as a new god in the place of his father.

* * *

JACOBI, A Communist, is one of The People's heroes and one of the State Department's heels.

When Barney meets him he has just finished fighting in Spain, and he goes on from there to join in the fight against the Nazis, to become a member of the French underground resistance, and to pursue his dream of "a new society of human welfare" reared on the ashes of the "old society of dog-eat-dog."

Since he is a Communist by conviction rather than because of expediency, he is not a slavish follower of the Party's Political line.

This gets him in trouble.

When Barney—now twenty-nine and a practicing journalist in Paris—meets him again, Jacobi is in trouble. Barney sets out to help him escape it.

* * *

HIS QUEST is the heart of the book.

He meets all the types that are common to a Europe locked in "the true war, the Great Twentieth-Century War."

He meets the slick and greasy Rudi Gleize, the psuedo-intellectuals Olivier and Lice, the twice defeated Sari.

Above all, he meets Marat who, having purposely jettisoned the values to which he was born, has nothing left but a mad fanaticism created for him by his allegiance to the Party. It is Marat who takes Barney on a tour of Paris, "lovely Paris . . . You'll find it edifying."

The tour is a surrealist's nightmare.

It is also, of course, the symbolic focus of **Partisans.** The quest—and the book-ends with Jacobi's final, shameful defeat.

* * *

BUT THE book does not end before it throws into high relief the values that every man must accept or reject, and the ideas that every man of integrity must cope with.

What is duty?

What is honor?

What is truth?

And how may man know them?

These are certainly old, old questions—older than the Christian ethic—and Matthiessen has no new answers to them; but there is no denying that he makes the old answers ring with a new sincerity and in a not-yet-old context.

Partisans is a first-rate novel—a much better novel than a second novel is supposed to be.

It is intense, it is graphic, it is disciplined.

Poppy Cannon In Oregon, Boosts Two New Books

Courier
Sat. 2-2-56
p. 14
Pittsburgh Pa.

PORTLAND, Ore.—When Poppy Cannon, wife of the late Walter White, was in Portland last week for the promotion of two new books, she told board members of the local branch and Northwest Area NAACP in an informal gathering at the house of Dr. D. Norval Unthank that she is now at work on her husband's biography.

Mrs. White, presently food editor of the prestige home magazine, House Beautiful, has a new book "Can-Opener Cooking" for which her current tour of the country has been arranged.

According to Mrs. White, she is talking about "Walter's book," his last, which she finished, "How Far the Promised Land," as often as her own.

Mrs. White explained how the title for her husband's work was decided on. She said that it was part of a conversation between her husband and a young doctor on the staff of the hospital where her husband was being treated during his final illness. In answer to a question about recent changes in the field of race relations, Walter White replied, "Who knows how far the promised land, but it's not far off."

William A. Underwood, Northwest Area president of NAACP, arranged the party for Mrs. White and introduced her to the fifty-nine board members present.—Elaine Berry

Book Review

BAND OF ANGELS, by Robert Penn Warren. Random House, 457 Madison Ave. New York. 375 pp. $3.95.

Sat. 1-28-56
Afro Magazine Section P. 2
Baltimore Md

By Saunders Redding

BAND OF ANGELS, by Robert Penn Warren. Random House, 457 Madison Avenue, New York. 375 pp. $3.95.

Band of Angels is an absorbing novel, but it is not the best Robert Penn Warren can do. It is not up to **Night Rider, All the King's Men,** or **World Enough and Time.**

Warren has a marvellous sense of history but, unlike in **All the King's Men,** it shows in **Band of Angels** not as a continuum of his art, but as a tool of his intelligence.

Moreover, **Band of Angels** is not an easy book to read, and Warren's supple prose, even turned to criticism, has always been easy. But here there are stylistic difficulties in long passages of purple and poetic prose that sound like nothing so much as Warren imitating Warren.

There are also matters in method, story and theme that give the reader trouble, unless he takes enough care perhaps to read **Band of Angels** twice.

* * *

THE PROTAGONIST, Amantha Starr, tells her own story (though in one long, unforgettable passage Hamish Bond also tells his), and the problem is to make what is basically a story of war and violence and masculine compulsions seem credible coming from the lips of a woman.

Over and over again amantha s insights prove faulty, and sometimes her intuition fails, and through faults and failure serve to make her human, they play hob with suspended disbelief. Nevertheless, she tells quite a story.

Amantha Starr suddenly ceases to be what she all along thought she was. She is not free, she is not wealthy, she is not white. Her father's sudden and unexpected death exposes her to this knowledge.

Aaron Starr loved her, but he had failed to tell her that her mother was a colored slave and he had failed to make it a matter of record by manumitting her.

* * *

A GENTLE but unwise man, his mistake lay in believing that time would take care of it. Time did, but not in the way he had hoped.

At seventeen Amantha is sold to and becomes the mistress of Hamish Bond. Now she has neither her identity nor her freedom. What follows is a search for both.

It is a blind, a furious search, and she meets many people in her wandering. They are tortured like herself, and enslaved. Even Hamish Bond is enslaved to a bitter past.

Seth Parton, Amantha's first young lover, is enslaved to religious fanaticism; Miss Idell to her own predatory lust; Tobias Sears, who becomes Amantha's husband, to social idealism; Rau—Ru, Micehle, Jimmie—Negroes-all enslaved.

For basically **Band of Angels** is a novel about freedom—what freedom is, how it is lost and how it is gained—and its clear message is, "Nobody can set you free, except yourself, except yourself . . . .and truth."

If the message sounds more than a little metaphysical, it must be said that, worked out in the graphic terms of **Band of Angels, it is not.**

And if the difficulties that have been mentioned require a second reading of the book, it must be believed that the book is worth it.

The WEEK'S BOOKS

Shape Them Into Dreams

"SHAPE Them Into Dreams" (Exposition, $2.50) is the first collection of poems of Ariel Williams Holloway. Unfortunately, the collection seems premature. The three dozen poems presented include second-rate work of no artistic merit, such as the verse accompanying a gift to a dormitory matron and a Red Cross campaign poem.

Yet some of the less workaday verse reveals a slender talent beyond mere facility. "Northbound" has a fine lyrical quality, as does "Prelude," the poem from which the title is derived. "Memory of a 'Jim Crow' Car" is a sharp-etched picture. "A'nt Sooky Speaks" (dialect) is reminiscent of Dunbar.

The book nowhere exhibits the philosophical breadth and emotional depth of truly great poetry, yet Mrs. Holloway's gift may bring pleasure and insight to many readers.

MARJORIE JACKSON
St. Albans, N. Y.

■

Alcoholism

"Alcoholism: Its Scope, Cause and Treatment," by Ruth Fox, M. D., and Peter Lyon (Random House, New York, $3) is a book which in two hundred-odd pages has expertly handled a subject so complex, so broad in its involvements, so deeply rooted in the history of human development it is something of a miracle the authors performed.

Its facts shock, stun, frighten and amaze one, all the while enlightening and informing. Never again will you curl your lip at the sight of a drunk. You'll think twice before you berate anyone near or dear to you for drinking too much or often; and if you are a drinker yourself, you will hesitate.

This is not a crusade-type book. It is, rather, a book for people of such wisdom and intelligence they want to know the TRUTH about a condition which has existed among men as far back as we trace man's activities. It is a book to read, to loan, to give — widely.

EDWINA STREETER DIXON
Chicago 43, Ill.

A Vicar Looks at Harlem

St. Martin's Episcopal Church of New York City becomes the all-seeing eye in "A Place of Adventure," John H. Johnson (Sunday Press, Greenwich, Conn., $3.) The author, who is the vicar, presents a moving story of the life of Harlem.

As head of a church whose services are far-flung in community activities in Harlem, the things he has seen are important to those who want a true picture of the life in that area. This adventure paints for all to see, the one-sided opinions of Harlem, by judges, social workers and thrill-seekers. The defense mechanisms used by the people of this World Capital of the Negro, representing many black nationals, are insights worth knowing. The desire of the many people in Harlem, who are striving for, and who have attained cultural, intellectual levels, and who are rarely spoken of is a highlight of this book.

REV. D. EDWARD WELLS
Springfield, Mass.

■

Prejudice Taught, Not Inborn

"Color prejudice," the abolitionists of the 1860's used to say, "is rebellion against God." This, in brief, is the thesis of Robert Lee Maffett in "The Kingdom Within: A Study of the American Race Problem and its Solution" (Exposition Press, New York, $3). Scientific evidence is given that such prejudice is not natural, but has to be deliberately cultivated and nourished by laws.

Children, he rightly points out, accept this difference of color until it's brought to their sharper notice by their elders. He cites a case of one of his daughters, who was a bosom friend of a white girl next door. She was often at his home, but his daughter couldn't go to the white girl's home. When his daughter joined a Negro Brownie Scout troop, the white girl, free of prejudice, wanted to join that, too, but her parents objected and put her in a white troop.

J. A. ROGERS
New York, N. Y.

POPPY CANNON . . . widow of the late Walter White, was in Portland, Ore., last week and was entertained informally at the home of Dr. D. Norval Unthank. William A. Underwood, shown here with Mrs. White, is Northwest area president of the NAACP.

The Week's Books *Edited by George S. Schuyler*

Guide to Delaware

ONE OF the better results of the much abused Federal Writers Project was the guide book to Delaware, first published in 1938. Recently **Delaware: A Guide to the First State**, by Jeannette Eckman and edited by Henry G. Alsberg (New York: Hastings House, 1955) has made its appearance. This is the second edition of the original work, now thoroughly revised and enlarged.

This compilation charts auto tours along highways and back roads, describes historical beginnings, reconstructs lives of forgotten native sons, and locates state shrines and local monuments. Readers are fully informed about present-day Delaware. Many maps, charts, and illustrations help provide interest and convenience. A selected bibliography and general index are included.

J. WELFRED HOLMES
Baltimore, Md.

Compelling Story of Madness

Rarely does one meet with a novel so compelling as Antonia White's "Beyond the Glass" (Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, $3.75).

This is a sympathetic study of madness—going mad, being mad, recovering from madness. Clara Batchelor, a brilliant young Englishwoman of the Catholic faith, returns to her father's house to await the annulment of her marriage. She becomes engrossed in a strange love affair with a young soldier shortly before she suffers a complete mental breakdown.

Miss White provides an enlightening and an unforgettable experience as she skillfully leads up to Clara's collapse, as she pictures the great public institution where Clara is successfully treated and returned to the outside world, the better for the ordeal.

EUNICE B. POTTS
Tuskegee Institute.

Hysteria in Colonial New York

In 1741, England and Spain were at war and English colonists in New York were panic-stricken. At first slaves, then papists, and finally citizens in general were accused of being in a plot to burn the city so that the Spanish could capture it. Hundreds were jailed, scores hanged or burned at the stake. This episode in American history forms the basis of "The Savage City" (Crown Publishers Inc., 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City 16, $3.95) by Jean Paradise.

The love story permits the author to give sidelights on every aspect of life in colonial New York — slavery, family, business, religion and war. This reader thinks Miss Paradise has done a masterful job of showing how human relations in general were affected by mass hysteria. Could she be sounding a warning? On how to or how not to combat communism?

EUNICE B. POTTS
Tuskegee Institute.

26b 1956

Book Review

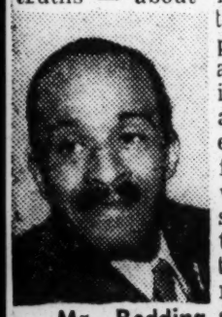
4 pro-Magazine By Saunders Redding

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, by Shirley Graham. Julian Messner, Inc. New York. 192 pp. $2.95.

Baltimore

One is tempted to say that the life of Booker T. Washington would be interesting no matter who wrote it.

The man told so many untruths — about himself, about the colored people and about things in general — and was so entirely different from what he seemed to be that one's interest is aroused by



Mr. Redding

speculating on what kind of suit an author can cut and fashion from the whole cloth of Washington's mendacity.

Shirley Graham has fashioned a suit that would be to Booker Washington's liking. It fits the legend that has become the man, and all the legend is there.

From the hard and arduous struggle to get an education, climaxed by the room-cleaning episode that got him admitted to Hampton Institute, to the eulogies "written in newspapers across the land." The author has done no violence to it.

* * *

INDEED, ENDOWED with a talent for breathing life into even the dullest subjects, and possessed of a degree of first rate literary skill, Miss Graham has made the legend all the more attractive.

She has given it narrative power.

The characters with which she surrounds Booker Washington are not cast in shadow by the legendary figure of the man and, quite apart from him, attract interest in their own right. And this is good.

* * *

STILL, IT must be said that Miss Graham gets no closer to the truth of the slave-boy who became the frighteningly powerful "Sage of Tuskegee" and an international figure than any of the other biographers who have tackled the subject.

And it must also be said that this probably was not her intention, since what she has produced is a frankly fictionalized biography.

But then, any account of Booker T. Washington based largely on his own written words—**Up From Slavery, My Larger Education, Working With the Hands,** etc.—and his carefully edited speeches would be fiction.

* * *

PERHAPS THE most remarkable thing about Booker Washington is that all off his biographers have taken him at his own estimate and at his own word. The reputation of no man so famous has ever been so blast-resistant.

The Caesars had their Plutarch; Cyrus had his Xenephon; and George Washington had his Woodward. But Booker T—? The world has largely believed about him what he himself wanted the world to believe.

But now and then hints of the truth crop up in unexpected places.

A few years ago Mary W. Covington gave such a hint in The Walls Came Tumbling Down.

Bishop Reverdy Ransom's book—perhaps the frankest biography of the last 25 years—gave another such hint.

Before her death Ida Wells Barnett gave many; and various obscure publications have given others

* * *

THEY ALL suggest that the man Booker Washington made the world believe he was, and the man he was in fact, are two altogether different people. Until these hints are collected, analyzed and collated with the known facts, the real truth about Booker Washington will never be revealed.

And perhaps it is better so? Who can say? There are probably not many who doubt that Booker Washington's contribution to the world overshadows the defects in his character.

For the President or the Voters

Post-Times Herald Washington, D. C.

Politics: A Changesome Thing

Reviewed by Walter Karig
Book Editor

THE REVOLT OF THE MODERATES. By Samuel Lubell. Harper & Bros., New York. 308 pp. $3.75.

THE EISENHOWER YEARS. By Richard H. Rovere. Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, New York. 390 pp. $4.50.

Sun. 4-15-56

WHAT THE AMERICAN PUBLIC has brought about—is bringing about—"is that the moderate elements, by refusing to cast their lot with either party, have forced both the Democrats and the Republicans to turn their backs on the extremists in their ranks and to fight for the middle ground where the balance of victory lies."

Thus Samuel Lubell; and Richard Rovere, quoting Dwight D. Eisenhower through John Gunther, has the President saying: "If only a man can have courage enough to take the leadership of the middle!" And, adds the author of THE EISENHOWER YEARS, **"the President has been in the middle all right... He has not 'taken' the leadership of the middle but he has found himself there."**

Both writers are agreed, Rovere more forthrightly than Lubell, that President Eisenhower is more a symbol of the "revolt of the moderates" than a leader. Rovere in fact denies the President any leadership of consequence in domestic affairs at all, and cites a long list of Eisenhower opinions on the country's internal affairs which he abandoned or reversed when the time for decision came. It is in the area of foreign policy and international politics, he says, that "Eisenhower's moment most urgently demanded . . . the holding together of the Western alliance and a determined effort to avoid the destruction of Western civilization."

And here, he concludes, "Eisenhower attempted to meet these responsibilities in a spirit of decency and maturity that has been a credit to him and to the country."

THUS ROVERE FINDS Mr. Eisenhower a great success as President in just the field which Lubell declares the public is increasingly willing to entrust wholly to government, while the citizenry is becoming more and more determined to control its own domestic affairs with no more help from Washington than it is willing to delegate. Here again the two authors demonstrate that parallel lines can and do meet, literarily if not literally.

Mr. Eisenhower, says one, is a weak, platitudinous and contradictory President in domestic affairs but a masterful leader in international relations—the area in which the public is content to let George do it, or Ike.

Lubell, not so harshly, says what amounts to the same thing: "The essential quality of his leadership has lain in the skill with which he has followed the public mood . . . He has led the people by moving in the direction toward which they were already inclined."

The President's inclination to start no parades, but to sit still until it is demonstrated how far and determinedly the procession is going to move, may not betoken political bravery, but as a canny policy of expediency it has paid off, both authors admit. It was so in the hullabaloo over McCarthyism and the impudence of the Wisconsin Senator; it was so in the furor raised over Richard Nixon's admission that a few wealthy friends regularly helped pad his income. Mr. Eisenhower's counsel to his worried advisers was to emulate Br'er Rabbit. Lie low, say nothing, and the storm would pass.

ROVERE'S BOOK is a chronological collection of the author's political reports from Washington to the New Yorker magazine. The book starts out with small expression of hope that Mr. Eisenhower would achieve any great stature as President. "Eisenhower's mind is, like his personality, standard-American. It is unschematic, distrustful of fine distinctions, given to overstatement, impatient with theory . . . concerned with the effect of ideas rather than with their validity." Undoubtedly, that can still be said by the commentators, as well as, "The country clearly saw its own image in Gen. Eisenhower and all the logic of history suggests he will conform to that image."

That is a subjective declaration in unpremeditated support of Lubell's objectively reasoned conclusions in **REVOLT OF THE MODERATES.** The proof that he adduces is that the public wants no Coolidge, no F.D.R.—for the time being, anyhow. Perhaps in Dwight D. Eisenhower the public has something of both.

New Booklet Describes Federal Anti-Bias Work

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 4-3-56

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President's Committee on Government Contracts today released a new pamphlet as a part of the educational phase of its program to eliminate racial and religious discrimination in employment on work done under Government contract.

The booklet, "The Story of the President's Committee on Government Contracts," was written for general public use and will be distributed at public meetings, forums and panel discussions of equal job opportunity and the elimination of employment discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin.

The booklet reviews the establishment of the Committee by President Eisenhower in 1953, reproduces the standard nondiscrimination clause included in Government contracts and describes the Committee's method of operation. It points out that contractors and Government contracting agencies share responsibility for enforcement of the nondiscrimination clause, and relates the progress the Committee has made toward its objective of eliminating discrimination.

The goal of the Committee, the booklet states, "is to extend the principal of equal job opportunity as widely as possible throughout American industry through education, cooperation and negotiation."

Progress made under the Committee's program "has enabled minority group workers to compete equally for thousands of jobs that previously had been filled on a discriminatory basis," it reports.

The publication also reproduces the comments of several industrial and business leaders on their experiences in eliminating racial and religious discrimnaton in their own companies and describes the Committee's motion picture, "Commencement," which illustrates some of the causes and effects of discrimination. The film has received awards from the National Conference of Christians and Jews and from the Freedoms Foundation.

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Books Today

CHANGE OF SKY and Other Poems, by Helen Bevington (Houghton Mifflin, $3.50).

A HISTORY OF TURKEY, From Empire to Republic, by M. Philips Price (Macmillan, $4.50).

BETTER GOLF IN 6 MINUTES, by J. Victor East (Prentice-Hall, $3.95). How-to book.

DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK 1955 (Columbia University: paper-bound, $7; cloth, $8.50). A United Nations publication in Englissh and French texts.

GOLD FOR THE GAY MASTERS, by Harriet Gray (Avon, 35 cents). A novel about Regency England.

LIFE WITH HEZZIE, by George C. Grise (Comet Press, $2.75). The author's experiences with a 1934 panel truck.

LINCOLN'S CHOICE, by J. O. Buckeridge (Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pa., $5). The part played in the Civil War by the repeating rifle.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MONEY, MISSISSIPPI, and Other Places, by Eve Merriam (Cameron Associates, $2). Poems.

NUNI, by John Howard Griffin (Houghton Mifflin, $3.75). Novel about a civilized man forced to live among savages.

ONE GOD, ONE COUNTRY, ONE CHURCH, by Henry Knight (Vantage, $2.50). Religion.

SCHOOLCRAFT'S INDIAN LEGENDS, edited and introduced by Mentor L. Williams (Michigan State University, $5). Selections from thew ritings of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft.

THE CHURCH IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, by Winburn T. Thomas and Rajah B. Minkam (Friendship Press: cloth, $2.50; paper-bound, $1.25). A report.

THE ELKHORN FEUD, by Philip Ketchum (Popular Library, 25 cents). Western story.

THE FORD FOUNDATION: The Men and the Millions, by Dwight Macdonald (Reynal, $3.50). Reviewed today.

THE OUTRAGED SECT, by Jada M. Davis (Avon, 25 cents). A novel.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SNAKES, by George W. Danforth (Citadel, $3).

REPRINTS: Fiction—LIE DOWN, KILLER, by Richard S. Prather (Crest, 25 cents); ALL MY SINS, by Norbert Estey, abridged (Crest Giant, 35 cents); THE STEEP ASCENT, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh (Dell, 35 cents); THOSE BARREN LEAVES, by Aldous Huxley (Avon, 50 cents); NEON WILDERNESS, by Nelson Algren (Avon, 35 cents); POIRET INVESTIGATES, by Agatha Christie; THE MAN NOBODY SAW, by Peter Cheyney; THE VENGEANCE TRAIL (The Cold Trail), by Paul Evan Lehman (Avon, 25 cents each).

REPRINTS: Nonfiction—MY LIFE AS AN INDIAN, by J. W. Schultz; THE LIVING TIDE, by N. J. Berrill (Premier Books, 35 cents each).

OUT OF MY DARKNESS, by William Sheppard with Fritz Blocki (Frederick Fell, $3.95). About Sheppard's twenty-one years of blindness and his adjustment after a double corneal transplantation.

PSYCHOLOGY AND WORSHIP: Being the Burroughs Memorial Lectures at the University of Leeds, by R. S. Lee (Philosophical Library, $3.75).

RIVER OF THE CAROLINAS: The Santee, by Henry Savage Jr. (Rinehart, $5). Volume in the Rivers of America Series.

SCALPEL: Men Who Made Surgery, by Agatha Young (Random House, $5). History.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY, by Clinton Rossiter (Harcourt, Brace, $2.95). A study of the office and the men who occupied it.

THE ART OF MELODY, by Arthur C. Edwards (Philosophical Library, $4.75). A study.

THE ART OF WRITING MADE SIMPLE, by Irving Rosenthal and Morton Yarmon (Made Simple Books: Garden City Books, $1 paperbound).

THE CHANGING UNIVERSE: The Story of the New Astronomy, by John Pfeiffer (Random House, $4.75).

THE ENGLISH MASTERS, by Horace Shipp (Philosophical Library, $6). Art critique.

THE NEGRO POTENTIAL, by Eli Ginsberg, assisted by James K. Anderson, Douglas W. Bray, Robert W. Smuts (Columbia University, $3). About the American Negro since 1940.

Peter Abrahams.

"A Wreath for Udomo."

FICTION

A WREATH FOR UDOMO. Peter Abrahams. (Knopf. $3.95.)—Love, betrayal and revolution in a mythical African coastal state.

Books Published Today

A HOUSE IN PEKING, by Robert Payne (Doubleday, $3.95). Novel about eighteenth century China.

COOKING WITH THE CHINESE FLAVOR, by Taufeng Lin and Hsiangju Lin, drawings by Siu Lan Loh (Prentice-Hall, $3.95). Recipes.

GETTING AND SPENDING: An Informal Guide to National Economics, by Burton Crane (Harcourt, Brace, $4.95).

MUSIC IN AMERICAN LIFE, by Jacques Barzun, foreword by Edward N. Waters (Doubleday, $2.75). About American music-making "from the juke box to Tanglewood."

NAUGHT FOR YOUR COMFORT, by Trevor Huddleston (Doubleday, $3.75). An Anglican priest's attack on South African racial policy.

RICH MAN, DEAD MAN, by Hillary Waugh (Doubleday, $2.75). Crime Club detective story.

THE CONQUEST OF MOUNT MCKINLEY, by Belmore Browne, illustrations by the author and Bradford Washburn (Houghton Mifflin, $6). New edition of a book first published in 1913.

THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND, or All Quiet in the Third Platoon, by Marion Hargrove (Viking, $2.95). *Reviewed today.*

THE HOPE OF REFUGE, by Sikes Johnson (Little, Brown, $3.50). Novel about intolerance.

THE HUMANITY OF MAN, by Ralph Barton Perry (George Braziller, $3.75). An interpretation of freedom, its meaning and development.

THE POGO SUNDAY BOOK, by Walt Kelly (Simon & Schuster, $1, paper-bound). Comic strip stories.

THE TRAIN WAS ON TIME, by Heinrich Boll, translated from the German by Richard Graves (Criterion Books, $3). Novel about a German infantryman returning to the Eastern front.

THEY KNEW TOO MUCH ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS, by Gray Barker (University Books, $3.50). An account of civilian saucer research.

TRUMPETS TO THE WEST, by Will Cook (Popular Library, 25 cents). A novel of the West.

GROUPS AND THE CONSTITUTION, by Robert A. Horn (Stanford University, $3, paper-bound). A study of constitutional rights and privileges.

HOW TO PICK A WEDLOCK: A Pocket Guide to Bliss, by Ira Wallach, illustrations by David Chasman (McGraw-Hill, $2.95). "Farcical marriage manual."

IN THE NAME OF GOD: A Play in Three Acts, by Ida Krangel (Philosophical Library, $3.50).

JENNY, by Ada Cook Lewis (Rinehart, $3.95). A novel set in eighteenth-century London.

MINORITY REPORT: H. L. Mencken's Notebooks (Knopf, $3.95).

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR, by Frederick Pohl and C. M. Kornbluth (Ballantine Books, paper-bound, 35 cents; hard-bound, $2). A novel about politics.

ROGUES' MARCH, by Ivan Obolensky (Random House, $4.50). A novel.

navian Church in Johannesburg. It is a novel about three men—a German farmer-preacher-teacher, a mulatto alienated from "two worlds" and a Native "stiff-necked" by reason of his learning.

"Sea War: The Story of the U. S. Merchant Marine in World War II," by Felix Riesenberg Jr., will be issued by Rinehart on June 4. The author, who was a lieutenant (SG) in the Maritime Service, describes the first sinkings, the development of the Liberty ship, the invasions of the Pacific, Africa and Europe and the "deadly" Murmansk Run.

Elizabeth Goudge's new novel: "The Rosemary Tree," will be published May 28 by Coward-McCann. It is a story of the "vulnerable" vicar of Devon, the "bungling end of a long line of aristocrats," who tries to save souls in the same way that knight errants saved distressed ladies. Part of the novel was published in Woman's Home Companion early this year.

"The Fuzzy Pink Nightgown," a new novel by Sylvia Tate, will be issued by Harper next Wednesday. Set in Hollywood, the story tells what happens when two amateurs kidnap one of moviedom's highest paid and most glamorous stars. Miss Tate is the author of "Never By Chance."

Books Today

A THING OF BEAUTY, by A. J. Cronin (Little, Brown, $4). A novel about a painter.

A WALK ON THE WILD SIDE, by Nelson Algren (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, $4.50). A novel about New Orleans in the Thirties.

A WREATH FOR UDOMO, by Peter Abrahams (Knopf, $3.95). A novel of love, betrayal and death in Africa.

Books and Authors

Life in South Africa is depicted in two books by clergymen that will be available three weeks apart. Yesterday Doubleday published "Naught for Your Comfort," by Trevor Huddleston, an Anglican priest who spent twelve years in the black slums of Johannesburg. A work of nonfiction, his book is an attack on South African racial policy. On June 6, Harper will publish an American edition of "Black Rhapsody," by Gunnar Helander, a minister of the Scandi-

BEST SPORTS STORIES 1956 Edition, edited by Irving T. Marsh and Edward Ehre (Dutton, $3.75). Panorama of the 1955 sports year with champions and thirty of the best sports photographs.

BOATING HANDBOOK; LAWNS AND Thomas H. Everett; GOLF SECRETS OF THE PROS, by Larry Robinson (Arco, $2 each). Volumes in the Arco How-To Book Series.

GIVE AND TAKE, by Herman C. Ahrens (Friendship Press, cloth $2.50, paper-bound $1.25). A novel for teen-age readers about young people in a Malayan work camp.

26b 1956

The WEEK'S BOOKS

A Winchell Biography

WALTER WINCHELL has certainly been a controversial figure in U. S. journalism for a long time. He is best known for introducing a new method of presenting the kind of news most people prefer—a method now widely copied.

He gives the people a show along with the news, whether in his column or over the airwaves, and that's why his ratings are the highest and his circulation the greatest. He has carried on many campaigns, tilted with numerous contemporaries, took up the cudgel for many causes, changed allegiances and generally enlivened the national scene.

In his "Let's Go To Press," Ed Weiner (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.75) tells the whole story in an easy, informal and objective manner that adds up to an interesting inside story.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

* * *

Greatest Sports Stories

That some of the best newspaper writing is done by sports writers has long been evident. The latest collection of outstanding stories from the best sports writers is edited by Tom Meany and is called "Collier's Greatest Sports Stories" (Barnes, $3.95).

I particularly enjoyed "The Weskit King" (about sports manager Al Weill), by Dan Parker; "Say Jack Robinson" by Arthur Mann; "Was Joe Louis the Greatest?" by Gene Tunney; "Crossroads Champs," about the Harlem Globetroters by Stanley Frank, and "The Mike Jacobs Story" by Budd Schulberg. Altogether there are thirty-eight stories, twelve of them fiction.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

* * *

Story of Freed Slaves

Before the Civil War ended, one great problem was the future welfare of the slaves. Freed from their masters and landless and penniless, how were they to live? Colonizing them outside the United States was a failure. Lincoln had had Congress vote millions for that purpose, and with a first installment of $500,000, had shipped 483 of them to Ile de Vache, off the coast of Haiti. Less than a year later he had to send a ship to bring back the 365 survivors.

The problem increased until in March, 1865, Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau to last one year, but which continued until 1874. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, for whom Howard University is named, was its head. Prof. George H. Bentley, of the University of Florida, gives a thorough and well-documented story of this relief body in "History of the Freedmen's Bureau" (University of Pennsylvania Press, $5, 298 pp.). He tells what it did in the distribution of food, medicine and clothing, education and protecting them from the rapacity of some of their former masters, as well as of some of the complaints against it such as that it was used to make good Republicans of the blacks in order to keep that party in power.

J. A. ROGERS

New York

* * *

Arabs Versus Jews

"Olive Trees in Storm," by Morris S. Lazaron (American Friends of the Middle East, Inc., New York, $2.75) is a book reporting present conditions there as seen on a tour to study the countries concerned in the present strife.

The author is splendidly qualified, being rabbi and scholar of distinction. This is his second tour of the Holy Land. The situation there grows increasingly tense, with more contributions to strained relations, than toward peaceful settlement.

—EDWINA S. DIXON,
Chicago, Illinois

Books Today

AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, Volume 57, 1956, prepared by the American Jewish Committee, Morris Fine, editor, Jacob Sloan, associate editor, American Jewish Committee: Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, $5). Record of events and trendns in American and world Jewish life.

BLOOD MONEY, by Dan J. Stevens (Permabooks: Pocket Books, 25 cents). Western story.

MIRROR OF YOUR MIND, by Joseph Whitney (Avon, 25 cents). Selection from the syndicated self-help column.

THE HILL OF STONING: Studies in the Predictions about the Early Return of Jesus, Their Fulfillment and Related Subjects, by Edward V. Ruskin (Vantage, $3.50).

THE KING IN HIS COUNTRY, by Aubrey Buxton (Country Life Press: A. S. Barnes, $4). Biography of King George VI as a sportsman.

THE MAN WHO ROCKED THE BOAT, by William J. Keating with Richard Carter (Harper, $3.95). Personal story about fighting crime.

THE SPLENDOR OF THE CHURCH, by the Rev. Henri de Lubac, translated by Michael Mason (Sheed & Ward, $3.50).

THREE RACES UNDER GOD, by Grady Fowler (Vantage, $2.75). Racial study.

TOSCANINI: An Intimate Portrait, by Samuel Chotzinoff (Knopf, $3.50).

UNREPENTANT TORY: The Life and Times of Andrew Bonar Law, 1858-1923, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, by Robert Blake (St. Martin's Press, $9).

WHAT THE UNITED STATES CAN DO ABOUT INDIA, by Eustace Seligman (New York University, $2.95).

"AFRO-AMERICAN WORLD ALMANAC"

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The Week's Books

Edited by George S. Schuyler

South Africa: 1652-1954

SOMETIMES a reader might decide whether he will like a book or not by the design on the jacket, but don't do that to "Background to Bitterness" (Philosophical Library, New York, $4.75).

It is the story of South Africa from 1652 to 1954. It is history, but it is not dull. This is the background out of which had to come racial conflicts, political infractions and war.

Think of the vastness of the country, the differences between millions of peoples trying to live there, and you begin to see that Mr. Gibbs chose an exciting topic.

The list of wars is long, and so is the list of names, some of them familiar which give the color to this exciting book. Names like Smuts, Gandhi, Baden-Powell, Rhodes, Churchill, many others accounted for in both struggles and victories.

A great deal of work—research-wise — has gone into "Background to Bitterness" and the author should be rewarded by having it most widely read.

GWENDOLYN WILLIAMS
Indianapolis, Ind.

Where There Is Smoke

"Truth is indeed stranger than fiction" is the general reaction one receives after reading Daniel T. Grant's absorbing and highly controversial autobiography. "When the Melon Is Ripe" (Exposition Press, N. Y., $3.50).

Mr. Grant relates one realistic yet fantastic incident after incident in his efforts to guide the youth and community of Americus, Ga., away from the evil forces which constantly and unrelentingly dog his administration as principal of A. S. Staley High School.

The author made the mistake of making his opposition too bad to be convincing. There is no philosophy to guide beginning principals faced with similar problems. He evidences little of the Christian spirit of forgiveness for his enemies.

Where there is smoke there may be only a smoke bomb; but from the Rev. Mr. Grant's own story, one cannot help but feel that there must be a few sparks against him.

S. RANDOLPH EDMONDS
Fla. A. & M. University

When Again It Is Morning's Calm in Korea

KOREA TOMORROW. By Kyung Cho Chung. The Macmillian Co. New York. 384 pp. $5.95.

FOR 50 YEARS Korea has lived as a nation only in the minds and hearts of its loyal people. Conquered by Japan in 1905 (in frustration, incidentally, of Russian expansionist plans), the nation lost its political identity and had to struggle to maintain its ethical identity.

Came the expulsion of Japan after the conclusion of World War II, and Korea found itself divided between an indifferent and retreating American patron south of lat. 38 N., and a predatory Chinese-Russian Communist combine north of that parallel.

What happened, everybody knows but far from everyone understands.

KOREA TOMORROW will help clear up many doubts without intruding upon such strictly American political controversies as the Truman-MacArthur hurly-burly.

"Because the Korean nation has one race, language and culture," is the moderately voiced appeal of the author, "any division of the country is unnatural . . . Unification is not an optional matter. Without unification there can be no permanent peace, nor a solution of the many problems now facing the country."

That goes without saying. The problems are not limited to Korea but spill over into Japan and the Chinese territories. But Chung's arguments for a united Korea are not dominantly social or sentimental. He presents proofs that, given for the first time a chance for modernization, industrial development and adequate communications, Korea can be a mighty factor in the stabilization of eastern Asia.

It is a book to be thoughtfully read by anyone who realizes that much of American welfare is linked to Asia's orderly progress.—W. K.

BOOK 'DESTROYED,' AUTHOR PROTESTS

Times P.A-C

Miss Davie Fights Removal of 'Profile of America' From U. S. Libraries Abroad

Wed. 3-28-56

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27—An author-editor accused the chairman of a House Appropriations subcommittee today of "badgering" the United States Information Agency into "destroying" her book because she "did not like" a Government program.

The author-editor was Emily Davie, who compiled "Profile of America," published by the Thomas & Crowell Company. The book was placed on American counter-propaganda bookshelves last year by thousands.

It contained a picture of a little red schoolhouse in t his country in the year 1750. Some Congressional quarters held that this did not give a true picture of American eduactional progress since. These critics apparently overlooked pictures of Harvard and other advanced educatinal centers.

The book also had shots of dust storms and other unpleasant realities of American life. It stirred a controversy in Congress.

Miss Davie blamed Republican John J. Rooney Democrat of Brooklyn and Subcommittee chairman. Before the Congress, she said, the book, with a foreward by Charles A. Lindbergh, was hailed generally as a patiriotic document. In a statement Miss Davie told of having found the book exhibited with others "banned" for alleged Communist-infiltrated content.

Transcripts of closed hearings on the matter were made public today. Miss Davie contends she had sought to give the whole picture of America in profile. She said Mr. Rooney had selected certain parts of the book as possibly lending themselves to Soviet propaganda distortion if made available overseas.

Provision Cut Out

Last year the book was almost guaranteed an appropriation for its translation into foreign languages and free distribution. This provision was cut out, however, when the information agency's appropriation came to a test.

Before the Congressional controversy, Miss Davie said, domestic sales of the book totaled 27,282 in seven months, in addition to 29,823 copies sold to the U. S. I. A. Seven months after the dispute, she contended, domestic sales dropped to 544 and the agency stopped buying the book.

What would be done about the book was uncertain. Mr. Rooney said the U. S. I. A. could reinstate it any time. He added, however, that no funds for the book had been included in the agency's budget for the fiscal year starting next July 1. He denied that he had "badgered" the agency into not scheduling the book.

Mr. Rooney said it would cost $250,000 to translate the book into many translations and give it away. He added that he did not expect amendments in the State Department appropriation bill calling for special funds for "profiles." If this were done, he said, it might activate a general lobby on behalf of other books.

The controversy stirred such charges as "book-burning" and censorship by the subcommittee.

Miss Davie said that when she came here to defend the book, Mr. Rooney had told her "the U. S. I. A. would use 'Profile of America' at its peril, and they [the agency] would know what he meant if I didn't."

"He pretended it would be dangerous to expose foreigners to such material as a 1750 little red school house, a dust storm, an elderly school teacher and the writings of Thoreau and Eugene O'Neill," she continued.

"Later, he commented to the press: 'All the members of the subcommittee thought it was a fine book for American consumption, but when it comes to showing foreigners what foul balls we are, that is something different'."

Nehru's Empire Republic

Post + Times Herald P.6-E

Two Intimate Views of India

Reviewed by Walter Karig

Book Editor

AS I SEE INDIA. By Robert Trumbull. William Sloane Associates, New York. 256 pp. $4. Sun. 4-8-56

AT HOME IN INDIA. By Cynthia Bowles. Harcourt, Brace, New York. 180 pp. $3.

THE BEAUTY and the brutality of India, the charm and the chauvinism of its people with their many tongues and many gods, needs to be endlessly rediscovered and reinterpreted as long as this huge and uneasy federation holds the balance of power between expansionist communism and beleaguered Western democracy. Washington, D.C.

In one of these books a seasoned reporter, long resident in India, writes a studied and objective appraisal of the country and its people. In the other, a young woman, still in her teens, describes her two years of intimate living—and working—in and around New Delhi. Robert Trumbull sees more than Cynthia Bowles, but her point of view is the nearer to the Hindus with whom she lived, went to school and labored as a nurse's aid in a charity hospital.

Both the sophisticated New York newspaperman of seven years' residence and the Connecticut schoolgirl whose experiences were crowded into the 21 months of her stay as daughter of United States Ambassador Chester Bowles, reach strangely parallel conclusions. Both are shocked by the terrible poverty, the destructive superstitions, the lack of homogeneity of the Indians, even in villages. Both have conceived a tremendous affection for and faith in the people.

TO CYNTHIA, whose girl friends wore lipstick and high heels and were devoted fans of American movie stars, India is her second home to which she wants to return—although her friends renounce the boys they love to marry men chosen by their parents and the gods. To Trumbull, "everything in the world is wrong with India, in some part of it, but there is not a thing amiss for which a corrective is not being undertaken, from the modernization of the Hindu religious code to the bringing of sanitation practices to the ancient, sequestered fishing villages . . . And the tasks are being attacked with ingenuity and imagination, as well as determination."

But antipathy, even enmity, toward the United States is remarked by both authors. Miss Bowles, enrolled in Santirikistan University to study Indian culture, had to listen to lectures denouncing America as a country of race hatreds and exploitations. The USSR was held up to the students as a model of democracy; they were warned that American aid was bribery with a deeply ulterior motive.

That, however, was one individual's experience with another. Trumbull does not find a concerted anti-American campaign in India, and certainly none that is Congress-supported. For the benefits of Westerners impatient with Nehru's neutralism, or those who believe you must be pro-Communist if you are not actively anti, he quotes K. M. Panikkar: "By keeping aloof from the controversies of the cold war, India has been able to build up a position of independence and . . . has been able to exercise considerable influence in the cause of international good will. This is in keeping with the policy of non-violence for which Gandhi stood in his lifetime and which, broadly speaking, is still the basis of India's thinking."

IF SO, India is a changing country, for Trumbull recalls and relates with grisly detail the wholesale butcheries of Moslems and Hindus by each other when Pakistan was separated. But Nehru's officially stated policy is that India will make her own judgments.

When the Western powers are in the right, according to New Delhi's concepts, India will side with Washington and London. When the merit is with Moscow or Peiping, India will smile upon Moscow's hegemony. For the time being, the tight-rope may have the breadth of a foot-bridge.

AS I SEE INDIA is a good book, an important book, a necessary book for all who want to know of the significance of Nehru's visit to Washington. But Cynthia Bowles' subjective narrative is both good and important, too, for a knowledge of the unimportant people of India who become so startlingly important when they mass together under adroit leadership.

WORLD OF BOOKS

News Thurs. 5-17-56

Converts In Hawaii

YANKEE IN PARADISE, by Bradford Smith (Lippincott, $5). P. 18

In the year 1820, shortly after the world missionary movement got a rebirth among American Christians, a shipload of New Englanders set out for the Hawaiian Islands bent on converting the natives to Christianity. This book is the story of that effort, of the missionaries and their descendants in the islands, of "the New England impact on Hawaii." It is a well-wrought volume, marked by much research and thought. B'ham Ala.

Many of the good qualities of present-day Hawaii the author attributes to this missionary venture, directly or indirectly. Hawaiian love of repose and beauty has merged with Yankee concepts of love and duty to create what the author seems to think is a pleasant civilization.

Perhaps more important is the influence of the mission groups and their descendants upon the political and economic development of the islands. Sons of the missionaries became advisers and even officials of the native government and, after 1898, of the territorial government. They started many of the island industries and plantations. But they were not greedy exploiters. They carried into these fields the fairness and honesty and sense of service which the missionaries had, and they helped to set a tone that is still strong in the islands.

Mr. Smith believes the islands deserve statehood. His book, while obviously not designed as such, makes a good plea for that cause.—J. F. ROTHERMEL.

26b 1956

BURNED-OUT RUINS AT COLUMBIA IN 1865
Photograph From The Desolate South 1865-1866

ATLANTA IN RUINS AND MUD

90-Year-Old 'Desolate South' Stands as Top Reporting Job

THE DESOLATE SOUTH. By John T. Trowbridge. Edited by Gordon Carroll. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. 320 pages, with 16 pages of pictures. $6.

Reviewed by
LEO AIKMAN

Seeing is believing. Good reporting is telling what one sees, accurately, completely and impartially.

Four months after Appomattox, John Townsend Trowbridge, a professional writer, came into the South to see first-hand and report on the battlefields, the plight of the people, conditions of living and working, the temper of Southern thought and the situation of the newly emancipated Negro.

After four months in eight Confederate states, Georgia included, Trowbridge delivered to his publisher a 200,000-word manuscript. The report came out as "A Picture of the Desolated States and the Work of Restoration." Although the book was praised it was no best seller. Merchandising methods in 1866 were not those of 1956.

* * *

AFTER 90 YEARS, the Trowbridge report has been edited and republished as "The Desolate South."

Repetitious text has been dropped and chapters have been rearranged for sake of continuity. Otherwise, says the editor, "the book stands just as it was written . . . it could hardly be bettered as an example of competent, comprehensive and colorful journalism."

Trowbridge visited Gettysburg, Harper's Ferry and Antietam. He came into the Deep South—Mobile, Atlanta, Charleston, Columbia. He observed, he asked questions. He took notes.

* * *

IN ATLANTA he saw "ruins and rubbish, mud and mortar and misery." He talked to refugees. He interviewed an old man building a fence on a lot holding the ruins of what had been his home. He had conversation with a "Union man" from Cobb County.

It's all there in the book, a complete and objective report on the devastated South made by a man who went to see for himself.

Only the last chapter is subjective. The last chapter is editorial. No reader should let disagreement with what the man Trowbridge opines lessen respect for the reporting job he has done up to that point.

"The Desolate South" is an authoritative reference, a primary source of answers for those who ask, "What was it like right after the war?"

CAPTAIN'S BRIDE, GENERAL'S LADY, by Mrs. Mark Clark (McGraw-Hill, $3.95). Autobiography.

DELTA RETURN, by Charles Bell (Indiana University, $2.75). Poems.

GIRL IN MAY, by Bruce Marshall (Houghton Mifflin, $3). A novel about young love.

GRAY FOX: Robert E. Lee and the Civil War, by Burke Davis (Rhinehart, $6).

HENRY JAMES, Autobiography, edited with an introduction by Frederick W. Dupee (Criterion Books, $7.50). One-volume edition of three books, "A Small Boy and Others," "Notes of a Son and Brother" and "The Middle Years."

MEET THE PROPHETS, by Rabbi David Goldberg in collaboration with Rabbi Samuel Halevi Baron and Leonard R. Sussman, illustrated by F. Dzubas (Bookman Associates, $2.75).

MODELED PORTRAIT HEADS, by T. B. Huxley-Jones (Studio-Crowell, $5). Book in the How-To-Do-It Series.

MONTMARTRE, text by Pierre Courthion, translated by Stuart Gilbert (Skira, $6.50). Art book in The Taste of Our Time Series.

MY FRIEND HENRY MILLER, An Intimate Biography, by Alfred

gence agencies.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE: Its Structure and Spirit, 1497-1953, by Eric A. Walker (Harvard University, $5). Revised an expanded edition of a 1943 book.

THE DISPOSSESSED, by Geoffrey Wagner (Devin-Adair, $3.50). A novel of suspense.

THE EMPIRE, by George de Mare (Putnam, $3.95). A novel about big business.

THE FAITH OF JESUS: A Study for Inquiring Christians, by Ira J. Martin 3d (Exposition, $3).

THE ODYSSEY OF AN AMERICAN ZIONIST: Fifty Years of Zionist History, by Julius Haber, introduction by Louis Lipsky.

THE POWER AND SECRET OF THE JESUITS, by René Fülöp-Miller, translated by F. S. Flint and D. F. Tait (George Braziller, $5). History of the religious order.

THE SECOND AMERICA BOOK OF VERSE, edited by James Edward Tobin (America Press, $3).

THE SHINING SWORD: An Allegory, by Charles G. Coleman Jr. (Loizeaux Brothers, $2.50).

TOMORROW—YOUR FAMILY AND YOU, by Paul Wechsler Sr. (Vantage, $2.75). Concerning insurance.

TOYNBEE AND HISTORY: Critical Essays and Reviews, edited by

REPRINTS. Fiction: THE SIXTH OF JUNE, by Lionel Shapiro (Bantam Fifty, 50 cents); SO HELP ME GOD, by Felix Jackson (Bantam Giant, 35 cents); CRY VIVA, by William Hopson; THE CASE OF THE TALKING BUG, by The Gordons (Bantams, 25 cents each).

REPRINT. Nonfiction: UP FROM SLAVERY, An Autobiography, by Booker T. Washington (Bantam, 50 cents).

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

Post-Bellum South

THE DESOLATE SOUTH, 1865-1866: A Picture of the Battlefields of the Devastated Confederacy, by John T. Trowbridge, edited by Gordon Carroll (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, $6).

At the close of the Civil War, several Northern newspaper men made tours of the South and reported the conditions they found. One of the most objective of these accounts was written by John T. Trowbridge and published in 1866 under the title of "The South: A Tour of its Battlefields and Ruined Cities. A Journey Through the Desolated States and Talks With the People" (Hartford, 1866) which has long since been out of print.

Mr. Gordon Carroll has at last brought out a new edition under the above title. He has omitted some portions of the original book and rearranged other chapters. He has also omitted footnotes and engravings and added prints of contemporary photographs. The result is a more attractive although probably less valuable edition. The edition has added a brief introduction on the life and writings of Trowbridge.

Like the earlier publication, the new edition provides an interesting picture of the South in 1865. The author who visited the various battlefields gives a fairly objective picture of the devastation of the South and the spirit of its people. Although in places superficial, it is an honest picture.—HENRY T. SHANKS, Birmingham-Southern College.

Books Out Today

Non-Fiction

CIVIL WAR ON WESTERN WATERS, by Fletcher Pratt (Holt, $3.50). Account of the Union and Confederate river navies.

THE WORLD OF NIGHT, by Louis J. and Margery G. Milne (Harper, $3.75). Drama of nature enacted between dusk and dawn.

PIECING TOGETHER THE PAST, by V. Gordon Childe (Praeger, $3.95). On interpretation of archeological data.

ART IN COINAGE, by C. H. V. Sutherland (Philosophical Library, $7.50). Esthetics of money from Greece to the present day.

THE RELIGION OF NEGRO PROTESTANTS, by Ruby F. Johnston (Philosophical Library, $3).

THE CATHOLIC COMPANION TO THE BIBLE, edited by Ralph L. Woods (Lippincott, $3.95).

A JEWISH UNDERSTANDING OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, by Samuel Sandmel (Hebrew Union College Press, Cincinnati, $5).

Paperbound original: A WONDERFUL WORLD FOR CHILDREN, by Peter Cardozo (Bantam Books, 35 cents).

KING JAMES VI and I, by D. Harris Willson (Holt, $6). Biography.

LESTER FRANK WARD IN AMERICAN THOUGHT, by John C. Burnham (Public Affairs Press, $1). Pamphlet in the Annals of American Sociology Series.

LINCOLN RECONSIDERED: Essays on the Civil War Era, by David Donald (Knopf, $5).

NAPOLEON I, by Albert Guerard (Knopf, $2.50). Volume in A Great Life in Brief Series.

OLYMPIO: The Life of Victor Hugo, by André Maurois, translated from the French by Gerard Hopkins (Harper, $6.95).

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN I: The Life and Exploits of an Impresario, by Vincent Sheean (Simon &

Present, edited by Sculley Bradley, Richmond Croom Beatty and E. Hudson Long (Norton, 2 volumes, $6.25 each).

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE LUSITANIA, by A. A. Hoehling and Mary Hoehling (Holt, $3.75).

Schuster, $5). *Reviewed today.*

POEMS OF CHRISTINA ROSSETTI, selected and arranged by Kathleen Jarvis (Philosophical Library, $2.75).

RITUAL AND CULT: A Sociological Interpretation, by Orrin E. Klapp (Annals of American Sociology: Public Affairs Press, $1 paper-bound).

THE AMERICAN TRADITION IN LITERATURE: Vol. 1, Bradford to Lincoln; Vol. 2, Whitman to the

CIVIL WAR ROUNDER SYMBOL OF GLORY

Journal and Constitution
Atlanta Ga. P. 8-F
Sun. 4-27-56

He Was a Specialist in Surprise; Isabella of Spain Was His Love

SICKLES THE INCREDIBLE by W. A. Swanberg. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Indexed. $6.

Reviewed by THOMAS RIPLEY

In characterizing his subject the author says that Daniel Sickles had been a specialist in surprise, the conceiver and executor of acts both good and bad but generally surprising.

"He was never a muller, a ponderer. With him, decision was swift and action almost simultaneous."

And judging from this lucid account of his notorious escapades as a "woman chaser" he would have done well to have reserved a few of his decisions and swift actions.

In short, and in the expression of a post-Civil War era, he was a "rounder" with great personal charm.

* * *

AS OLD AS 70, he was still gallivanting. New York and Washington were still tittering and gossiping over his Fanny White association, the Queen Isabelle II of Spain affair and other ladies in his life.

He loved his wife, but when he caught her "carrying on" with Philip Barton Key, he shot and killed Key in "cold blood," but was cleared. He was later condemned, in the social code of the day, for taking his wife Teresa back.

The general, born Daniel Edgar Sickles in 1819, came of shrewd political stock. His father, George, was born in Holland and in America became a patent attorney. He was a plunger whose fortunes rose and fell with each venture. So Daniel followed in his steps, a regular "chip off the old block," but more successful in his gambles.

* * *

POLITICALLY, he was a Democrat and a power in Tammany Hall. He was the personal friend of five presidents and got along famously with all of them, save Lincoln. He raised troops at the outbreak of the war and, staking his luck with the North, became famous at the battle of Gettysburg where he lost a leg. It was in this battle that he executed a maneuver against Gen. Meade's orders and since then the question of who won the battle has been the subject of furious debate.

Sickles insisted that he was the hero of the hour and not Meade.

Gen. Longstreet became his great friend and they corresponded regularly. Even at the last celebration he attended at Gettysburg, when Wilson was president, he was given a seat of honor on the porch of the Rogers house and tearfully watched the nostalgic pageant of Grays and Blues embracing on the field.

* * *

HELEN LONGSTREET, who was there for an Atlanta newspaper, hovered nearby. A spirited young woman, she saw in Sickles a gallant symbol of glory so long gone by.

His political fortunes carried him through several presidential regimes. He was also military governor of the Carolinas for a brief time. He died at the age of 94 still claiming he won the Battle of Gettysburg. If he failed to reach the top, Mr. Swanberg says, he was "the most spectacularly successful failure of the century."

This is Mr. Swanberg's first book. From it he could go places.

Books Published Today

Times Mon. 4-9-56

A HISTORY OF POLAND, by Oscar Halecki (Roy, $3.95). P. 25-C

AMERICAN HERITAGE, April 1956, Bruce Catton, editor (American Heritage, $2.95). Magazine of Americana in book form.

ANCIENT HISTORY, by Michael Grant; FROM ROMAN EMPIRE TO RENAISSANCE EUROPE, by Denys Hay (Barnes & Noble, $1.65 each). New York, N.Y.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE WINDS, by Ted Bank 2d (Crowell, $4.50). An account of scientific exploration among the Bering Sea islands.

CASSEROLE COOKERY COMPLETE, by Marian Tracy (Viking, $2.95). 350 receipes.

DELIVER US FROM EVIL: The Story of Viet Nam's Flight to Freedom, by Thomas A. Dooley, M. D. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, $3.50). Experiences of a Navy physician among the victims of the Communists in Indochina.

EVIDENCE CIRCUMSTANTIAL, by Alfred Sohland (Vantage, $3). Novel of suspense.

LINCOLN AND THE TOOLS OF WAR, by Robert V. Bruce, foreword by Benjamin P. Thomas (Bobbs-Merrill, $5). Arming of the Union forces.

MURDER MAKES A DATE, by Neill Graham (Roy, $2.50). Detective story.

THE DESOLATE SOUTH, 1865-1866. A Picture of the Battlefields and of the Devastated Confederacy, by John T. Trowbridge, edited by Gordon Carroll (Duell, Sloan & Pearce-Little, Brown, $6). New edition of an 1866 report.

THE MEANING OF YALTA: Big Three Diplomacy and the New Balance of Power, edited by John L. Snell, foreword by Paul H. Clyde (Louisiana State University, $3.75).

THE WILD WEST JOKE BOOK, by Oren Arnold, illustrated by Ernest Reedstrom (Frederick Fell, $2.95).

THIS IS OUR WORLD, by Louis Fischer (Harper, $5). Report on world conditions.

215 SUCCESSFUL DOOR OPENERS FOR SALESMEN, by David D. Seltz (Prentice-Hall, $4.95).

is reprinted from "Ethics."

Dr. Coulborn is the editor of and major contributor to "Feudalism is History," which was published earlier this year by the Princeton University Press.

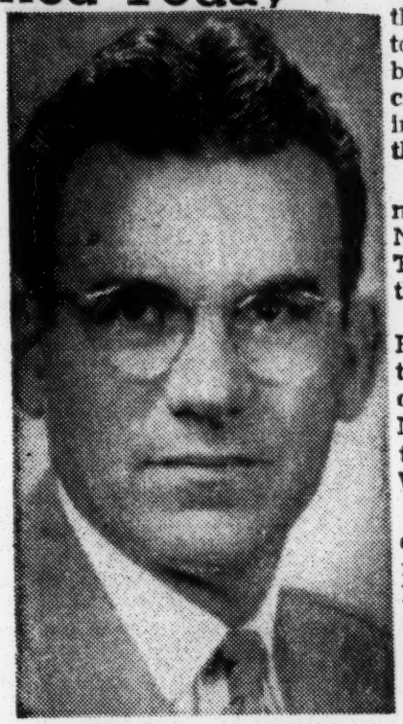
He will study next year on a grant given Atlanta University by the Rockefeller Foundation, working on the place of religion in history, particularly at the time of origin of civilized societies.

Atlanta Professor Has Essay Printed

Advertiser
Mon. 6-4-56

ATLANTA, Ga., June 3 (Special)—Dr. Rushton Coulborn, professor of history at Atlanta University, is the author of one of the essays in Toynbee and History, published this month by Porter Sargent of Boston.

Dr. Coulborn's essay, entitled "Fact and Fiction in Toynbee's Study of History," is based on a paper read last year before the Georgia Philosophical Society and



DR. BELL I. WILEY
Authority on "Our War"

MORE BOOKS LIKELY Civil War Biggest Base For Novels

Journal & Constitution
Sun. 6-3-56
P. 4-E
Atlanta, Ga.

By ELKIN TAYLOR

The War Between the States has inspired far more novels and histories than any other period or event in American history. And Atlanta is the spiritual capital of a literary Confederacy that just won't die.

The forthcoming centennial of the war is likely to stimulate further the flow of War Between the States literature, a flood which has for years needed no stimulant.

The many books about the war have caused numberless controversies. But the controversies do not curb reader interest in the books. To the contrary!

* * *

"ANDERSONVILLE," the Pulitzer Prize-winning, best-selling novel by MacKinlay Kantor, is an excellent example of a book which has aroused a great deal of spirited argument. It is a story of slime, sex and sadism in and about the famous Southern prison. It has evoked praise and outraged cries.

Stanley F. Horn, author of "Army of Tennessee," wrote in the Nashville Tennessean that Kantor was "deliberately presenting a biased and prejudiced picture, calculated to have the effect of misinforming everybody who reads the book."

But historians Henry Steele Commanger and Bruce Catton, in the New York Times and the Chicago Tribune, hailed "Andersonville" as the best of the Civil War novels.

E. Schenck Miers, in "Saturday Review," wrote, "MacKinlay Kantor knows the actual facts of Andersonville as well as Margaret Mitchell knew the facts of the Battle of Atlanta in 'Gone With the Wind,' and that was well indeed."

Miss Alma H. Jemison, assistant director of Atlanta Public Library, recalls the days when Margaret Mitchell was digging through all available sources to document GWTW. "She was never satisfied with one source," Miss Jamison said. "She had to verify everything with at least four reputable sources."

* * *

MISS JAMISON helped Miss Mitchell considerably in gathering material for the best-seller. "I believe it was 'Gone With the Wind' which really started the great revival of interest in the War Between the States," she said. "Certainly in Atlanta the demand for all good books about the war has been very high since the time of its publication."

Serious scholarship on the war period has gained in interest sharply since World War II, according to Dr. Bell I. Wiley of Emory University. Dr. Wiley, professor of history, is author of "The Life of Johnny Reb" and "The Life of Billy Yank." He now is working on a history of the Confederacy.

* * *

GREAT INTEREST in the Civil War can be attributed partly to the fact that many men have seen war first hand in World War II and developed through experience a desire to know more about war, Dr. Wiley said.

"The Civil War was 'our war,'" Dr. Wiley said. "It was fought in this country by Americans. And it was a war of men, not machines."

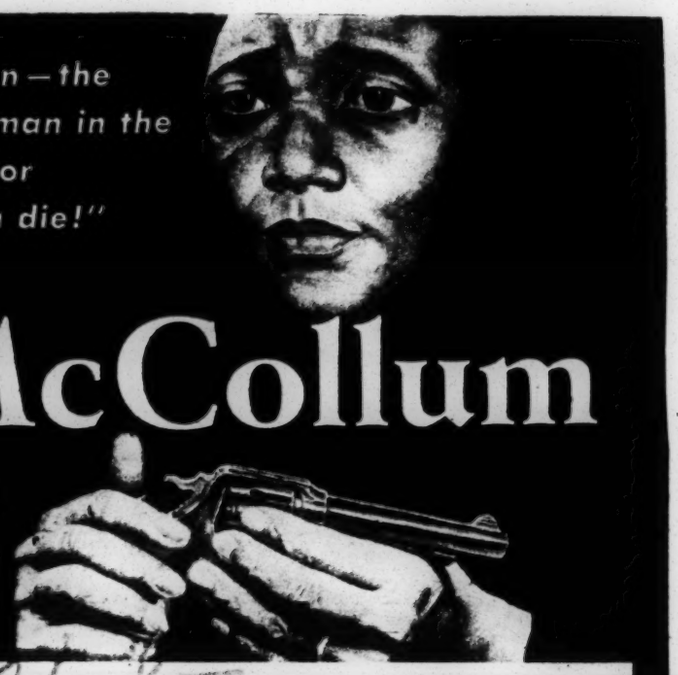
Dr. Wiley said he has observed that "some politicians and 'professional Southerners' have developed a myth about the South — a mint-julep-and-Southern-colonel impression which is not now accepted by reputable historians."

But he added that he feels the historical evidence of the period is having a marked effect, and—with the help of novels such as Robert Penn Warren's "Band of Angels" and "Andersonville" — most readers are becoming well acquainted with the real story of the South at the time of the war.

* * *

"IT IS GOOD to glory in our tradition," Dr. Wiley declared. "But it is wrong to look backward all the time. We can gain much from studying this period; and certainly, judging by such wide interest in it now, it was a most fascinating time in our history."

26b 1956



"She has killed a white man—the most prominent white man in the county. She ought to die for that, and she's gonna die!"

Ruby McCollum

WOMAN IN THE SUWANNEE JAIL

By WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE

Times Book Review

FOUR pistol shots smashed the Sunday morning peace in sleepy Suwannee County, Florida. The four shots which broke wide open one of the most sensational murder cases of the decade. These were the principals in this lurid drama:

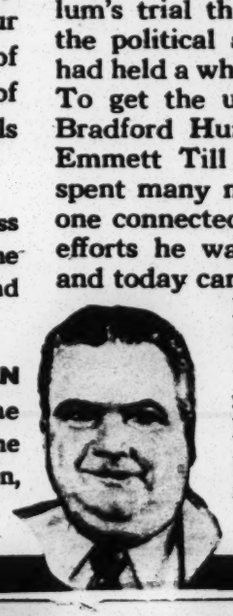
Sun. 4-29-56

RUBY, THE ACCUSED—a wealthy Negress . . . married to a petty racketeer . . . the mother of two young children — and pregnant with a white man's child.

New York N. Y.

DR. C. LeROY ADAMS, THE SLAIN MAN —politically ambitious, a small-time Huey Long . . . the beloved doctor of the poor — but, actually, a bully, a glutton, and Ruby McCollum's lover.

THIS IS the powerful, true exposé of that crime — and of Ruby McCollum's trial that opened up the door to the political and social corruption that had held a whole community in bondage! To get the unvarnished facts, William Bradford Huie, the investigator of the Emmett Till case for *Look Magazine*, spent many months interviewing everyone connected with the murder. For his efforts he was convicted for contempt and today cannot enter Florida.



Mark Ethridge, Jr., of the Raleigh (N. C.) Times says —"Comparable to the Emmett Till case, to France's Dreyfus case . . . It just happened to happen in Suwannee County, Florida."

Illus. $3.95

Book Review

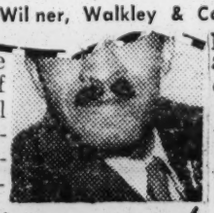
Afro-American P. 2

Sat. 5-7-56

By Saunders Redding

HUMAN RELATIONS IN INTERRACIAL HOUSING, by Wilner, Walkley & Cook. Univ. of Minn. Press, Minneapolis, 167 pp. $4.00

The recognition that "the problem of the 20th Century is the problem of the color line" as W. E. B. DuBois said nearly forty years, began to draw slowly on some segments of the American public in the last years of the political revolution begun by Franklin D. Roosevelt. When second World War came along, it became politically expedient, as well as a necessary moral corollary of our avowed war aims, to do something about the problem, to attack it in some way.



Baltimore Md.

Mr. Redding

The first front upon which the color problem was officially attacked—and with more success than the rather feeble effort warranted — was economic. Thus the attempt to break down discrimination in jobs, in wages, in union organizations, and the creation of FEPC.

* * *

THE NEXT challenge to the problem, though still broadly economic, was on the social front, and especially in housing.

That attack, heralded with much less fanfare than the first (but since grown to headline notice) had and is still having only spotty success.

Admittedly experimental, it was not a broad frontal attack and for a long time it involved only those persons, who, either by reason of their broadmindedness, or by reason of being in a bad way for housing, were willing to experiment with mixed living.

After the Chicago housing affair which is not yet settled, the attack stalled.

Nevertheless the "experiment" has been developed sufficiently to produce findings and to base conclusions on the findings prnduced.

The team of writing-sociologists who have now issued this book published some of their findings last year (Residential Proximity and Intergroup Relations in Public Housing Projects. New York University Press).

In their new book, **Human Relations in Interracial Housing,** Wilner, et. al., make public the rest of their findings and the conclusion they base upon them. Findings and conclusion are both matters to cheer about.

* * *

TO STATE the conclusion first: The attitudes of white people toward colored, and vice versa, will tend to become more favorable if there is sufficient contact between the two races, provided that there is no marked difference in social status, and provided that the contacts occur under circumstances in which there is no competition for limited goods or facilities.

The major findings which support this conclusion are as follows:

* * *

1. WHITE PEOPLE living near Negroes develop favorable attitudes "with respect to their beliefs about the characteristics of colored people," and vice versa.

* * *

2. THESE CHANGES (in attitudes) do not take place only in those who were more favorably disposed to colored (or whites) to begin with. They take place regardless of initial disposition.

* * *

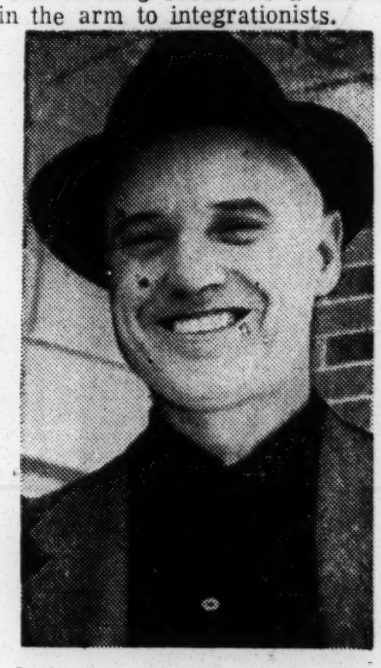
3. THE MORE intimate the contacts of living the more favorable the attitudes that develop on both sides.

4. THE YOUNG children of both groups, coming into contact with each other in all sorts of play and competitive situations, tend to speed up the favorable changes in attitude.

* * *

HUMAN RELATIONS in Interracial Housing, for all its formidable title, is an absorbing book. It will be widely read among colored people, this reviewer hopes, and especially among those colored persons who, for one reason or another, find themselves unable to answer the question of whether integration is good or bad for them, for America, and for the world.

Human Relations in Interracial Housing should be a shot in the arm to integrationists.



WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE
. . . he's a fugitive

Huie Book Not for Sale In Florida

Herald Sun. 5-6-56 Miami, Fla.

By ANDY ANDERSON
Associated Press Staff Writer

JACKSONVILLE — (AP) — The story of the killing of Dr. Leroy Adams, Live Oak white physician, by Negro woman is now between book covers—but it's not on sale in Florida.

P. 5-B

E. P. Dutton, the publishers, considers the contents of "Ruby McCollum" too explosive.

The author is William Bradford Huie, former editor of American Mercury Magazine, writer, lecturer and radio and TV commentator. His home is Garden City in the neighboring state of Alabama but he can't revisit the little Suwannee River tobacco farming town 90 miles west of here—or Florida for that matter—without being jailed.

Reason is that Judge Hal W. Adams of Circuit Court has declared him a fugitive on a contempt of court charge. Contempt isn't a crime and is not extraditable—but if Huie is found in the state he can be arrested.

Dr. Adams, no relation to the judge, was shot in his office on a Sunday morning—Aug. 3, 1952 — by Ruby McCollum, 37, wife of "Bolita" Sam McCollum, 47, gambling kingpin of the Live Oak area.

McCollum, with $85,000 in a suitcase, fled immediately after the shooting and died of a heart attack two days later.

Explaining why the book could not be sold through Florida bookstores, Huie said — and the publishers agreed: "In this emotion-charged case, if there must be more legal battles experience has led me to hope for tribunals other than those on the Suwannee. If a Florida bookseller were to be sued, I would be expected to assist in his defense. Being presently in contempt of court of the state of Florida, I would be in a poor position to do this."

U.S. Negro At Bandung Conference

Herald Miami

THE COLOR CURTAIN by Richard Wright (World, $3.75).

The author of **Black Boy** and **Native Son,** moved by the great news of the Bandung Conference where "the underdogs of the world, the 29 nations, brown, black and yellow, self-conscious under the rigors of

colonial rule, were to meet and pass judgment on their former masters," decided to attend himself.

"I am an American Negro, Methodist and Seventh Day Adventist, and a member of the Communist party for 12 years," says Wright as he prepares to take off by plane for Indonesia. "I have much in common with the colored races of the earth."

His account of the first conference in history where the West was excluded is colorful and revealing.

Books Out Today

Non-Fiction

THE AMERICAN TRADITION, by John D. Hicks (Houghton Mifflin $2.50). Essays, 1941-1956, by a great teacher of history.

CHARLES I AND THE PURITAN UPHEAVAL, by Allen French (Houghton Mifflin, $8). Why our forefathers left their English homeland for America.

COURTS OF INJUSTICE, by I. P. Callison (Twayne, $6). Failure of justice in the state courts.

JOHNNY GREEN OF THE ORPHAN BRIGADE, edited by A. D. Kirwan (Univ. of Kentucky Press, $3.50). The journal of a Confederate soldier.

EXPLORATIONS IN AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS, by Hjalmar R. Holand (Twayne, $6).

LIVING LIKE A LORD, by John Godley (Lord Kilbracken). (Houghton Mifflin, $3.50). Autobiography.

ATLANTIC CANADA, by Miriam Chapin (Oxford, $3.50). The maritime provinces.

CROSS-CURRENTS, by Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein (Doubleday, $4). How anti-Semitism is used as a political weapon.

FOUR YEARS IN A RED HELL, by Rev. Harold W. Rigney, S.V.D. (Regnery, $3). Experiences in a Communist prison in China.

ATLANTIS, The Mystery Unravelled, by Jurgen Spanuth (Citadel, $4). Archaeology.

BUILDING YOUR RECORD LIBRARY, edited by Roy H. Hoopes Jr. (McGraw-Hill, $3.95). Advice by seventeen authorities.

CATS' TALES AND DOGS' DAYS, by George De Clyver Curtis (American Press, $3). About the author's pets.

FLYING SAUCERS AND COMMON SENSE, by Waveney Girvan (Citadel, $3.50). A study of the phenomena.

FREEDOM IS AS FREEDOM DOES: Civil Liberties Today, by Colliss Lamont (Horizon Press, $3.95).

GIVING AND GETTING AWARDS FOR FLOWER ARRANGEMENT, by Emma Hodkinson Cypiers (Hearthside Press, $1.95).

HOW TO CATCH A MAN, by Ann Bunting (Vantage, $2.50). Humorous advice.

IMPERIAL WOMAN, by Pearl S. Buck (John Day, $4.95) *Reviewed today.*

IMPRESSIVE INQUIRIES: A Study of Questions by Christ, to Christ, About Christ in the Gospels and The Acts, by John Parks Lafferty (Exposition, $3).

'Booklegging' Is Widespread

Huie's Live Oak Murder Story Out—But Not Here

RUBY McCOLLUM, WOMAN IN THE SUWANNEE JAIL, by William Bradford Huie, (E. P. Dutton, $3.95).
Reviewed by Stephen Trumbull

Postmen over a wide area in and around Suwannee County probably are nursing lame backs these days.

William Bradford Huie's long-awaited full-length treatment of the most sensational murder in their area is out—but it is not on the shelves of any Florida bookseller because Mr. Huie fears legal complications.

So parcel post between would-be readers and friends who buy the book for them outside the state is really looking up.

It's called "booklegging."

In the face of initial local antagonism, the author of "The Revolt of Mamie Stover" and other best sellers went into the small north Florida town of Live Oak in the wake of a unique trial. It was the trial of Ruby McCollum, Negro and wife of the town's top bolita peddler, for the murder of Dr. C. Leroy Adams, perhaps the most popular white man in his county at the time of his death.

Huie started digging like the very excellent reporter that he is. He came up with hitherto unpublished facts that, quite gradually, caused a part of the community to stop regarding him as "just an outside meddler."

Considerable of the luster that had surrounded the deceased medico—luster that had made him an easy winner in the last state senate race from that district—faded.

But Huie clashed—and violently—with Trial Judge Hal Adams, a tobacco chewing jurist so completely picturesque that he could pass without makeup as the Hollywood conception of the Southern judge. Huie had demanded an interview with the condemned woman. She wanted it. The judge said "no interviews for anyone"—perhaps the first time such an edict has been issued in Florida or any other state on a tried and condemned prisoner.

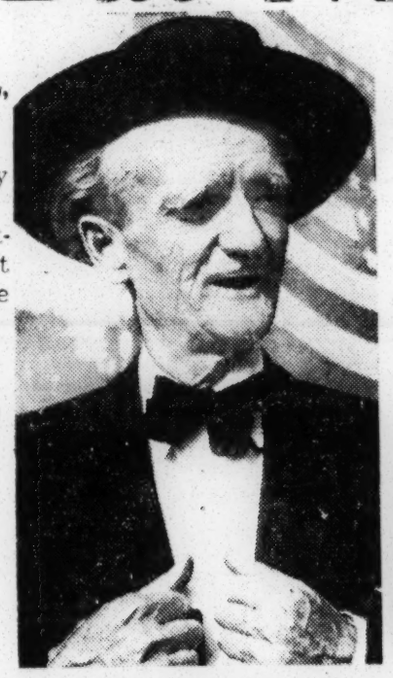
The hassle, long and involved, ended with Huie under a 60-day contempt of court sentence.

Which, rather than possible suit under libel laws, is the reason Huie gives for not wanting his book sold or offered for sale in Florida. Florida court action on the book would bring him back here to defend that suit, probably in Live Oak and, of course, a book hard to get is a book in demand.

And he has no faint intention of walking back into Judge Adams' hometown jail for that 60-day stay.

With the book not sold or offered for sale in Florida, he believes that any suit over it will have to be filed in Federal court. He says he is quite prepared for any suit that might come there.

It's one of those books that will make you say, "It couldn't have happened." But it did.



JUDGE HAL ADAMS WRITER WILLIAM HUIE
. . . they clash over slayer Ruby McCollum

Eve Merriam Writes New Poetry Book

Among the current rash of literary out-pourings dealing with the various aspects of the race problem in the South is a new volume of poetry by Eve Merriam. This new "pamphlet in poetry" is called "Montgomery, Alabama, Money Mississippi and Other Places." It strikes hard at the embattled segregationalists while presenting the case for full Negro citizenship with a kind of forcefulness that is difficult to ignore. She uses the poetic medium with extraordinary facility to express the dismay and the courage of a people who are no longer willing to submit to the traditional outrages of racial segregation and second class citizenship. Of Mrs. Rosa Parks, she writes:

She speaker her mind; gets fourteen dollars fined.
Seamstress for a living, that's many days pay,
But everyday Justice is here to stay:
She won't move back to yesterday!

And of Autherine Lucy:

Miss Lucy, Miss Lucy,
What a woman is Miss Lucy!
Supreme Court orders for the land,
Time for the Law to understand
And stand up for Miss Lucy!

And of Reverend King:

The Reverend Martin Luther King,
Named for a king among men,
Namesake of that great other—
Martin Luther reborn again
Brave as his older brother
Brave with the faith of truth,
And braving the same abuse . . .

Miss Marriam has several other works to her credit. Among them are "Family Circle," with an introduction by Archibald McLeish, and a soon to be published biography of Emma Lazarus, "Woman with a Torch." Her poetry has appeared in Poetry Magazine and New Directions, and in 1946 she won the Yale Series of Younger Poets Prize.

"Montgomery Alabama, Money Mississippi and other Places is published at $2.00 by Cameron Associates Inc. Address is 100 West 23rd Street, New York 11, N. Y. It is good reading, and it is sure to become a must for ministers and public speakers.

Religious Rolls Top 100 Million For First Time in U. S. History

Mon. 9-10-56

By STANLEY ROWLAND JR.

For the first time in the nation's history more than 100,000,000 persons are now affiliated with churches or synagogues, the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. announced yesterday.

Church membership increased by 2.8 per cent as compared with a 1.8 per cent increase in population, according to the National Council. The figures on religious affiliation are for the continental United States, mainly for 1955. They appear in the National Council's Yearbook of American Churches, to be published Sept. 15.

The statistics were gathered by the council from 258 religious bodies. They reported a total membership of 100,162,529, or 60.9 per cent of the population. These religious bodies define membership in different ways.

The Roman Catholic Church counts all baptized persons, including infants. Protestant churches usually count only those who have attained full membership. Most are 13 years of age or older. Thus many of the 30,000,000 persons in Protestant Sunday Schools are not counted as members.

In the Jewish faith members are defined, according to the National Council, as all Jews living in communities that have congregations.

Of the 100,162,529 persons reported to have religious affiliation, 58,448,567 are Protestants formally affiliated with churches. Roman Catholics reported a baptized membership of 33,396,647 and Judaism listed 5,500,000 persons affiliated with its congregations. Eastern Orthodox churches were said to have a membership of 2,386,945.

Of the Protestant and Orthodox churchgoers, more than 36,000,000 belong to the thirty bodies that are federated in the National Council.

The National Council's statistics show Sunday and Sabbath school enrollment up 3.4 per cent to a high of 38,921,033. Of the total about 3,000,000 are teachers and officers who work on a voluntary basis.

A few more are adults attending education courses in Sunday schools, leaving about 35,000,000 children and youths in Sunday and Sabbath schools. About 97 per cen tof these are in Protesstan Sunday schools.

The latest membership figures in the six major faith groups are compared with those of the foregoing year in the table below.

Faith	1955	1954
Protestant ...	58,448,567	57,124,142
Roman Catholic	33,396,647	32,403,332
Jewish	5,500,000	5,500,000
Eastern Orthodox ..	2,386,945	2,024,219
Old Catholic and Polish National Catholic ...	367,370	367,918
Buddhist	63,000	63,000
Totals 100,162,529		97,428,611

No statistics on Moslems in the United States were given, but the number is believed to be relatively small. The large increase in Eastern Orthodox affiliation was not explained, nor was the reported decline in Old Catholic and Polish National Catholic.

The figures for Buddhist and Jewish affiliation are the same for 1954 and 1955. A spokesman at the National Council said these groups often did not make an annual count of their members.

One Protestant body that is not included is the Church of Christ, Scientist (Christian Science). A regulation of this body forbids the "numbering" of people.

The National Council reported that the 60.9 per cent of the population with formal religious affiliation compared with 57 per cent in 1950, 49 per cent in 1940 and 36 per cent in 1900. A century ago less than 20 per cent of the population was church-affiliated.

Ministering to the congregations are 353,695 ordained persons, 222,018 of them with active charges. In 1954 there were 342,442 ordained persons, 213,187 of them with active charges.

Per capita contributions were reported as $48.81 a year, an increase of 7 per cent over the previous year.

While most of the 258 religious bodies reporting on membership are Protestant, 85 per cent of the nation's Protestants fall into nine general groupings—Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Episcopalian, Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Churches of Christ and Christ Unity Science.

As for years past, the largest Protestant grouping is the Baptist. The National Council reported that 18,793,097 persons were members of twenty-seven Baptist church bodies. There are 11,784,060 Methodists in twenty-two church groups and 7,059,593 Lutherans in nineteen.

The largest single Protestant denomination is the Methodist Church, which has 9,292,046 members. The Southern Baptist Convention is next with 8,467,439 members. and the National Baptist Convention U. S. A., Inc., is third with 4,557,416. The Protestant Episcopal Church has 2,757,944 members and the Presbyterian Church ni the U. S. A. has 2,645,745.

Dr. Benson Y. Landis, editor of the Yearbook American Churches, said in a statement that the statistics gave "evidence of increased interest in religion in the United States," but that "the figures alone cannot tell how deep this interest goes or whether the nation is actually undergoing a spiritual awakening."

Books Today

Times P.29-C

AMERICA MOVES WEST, by Robert E. Riegel (Holt, $7.75). New revised edition of a 1930 book.

A SCIENTIFIC REPORT on "The Search for Bridey Murphy," edited by Milton V. Kline, introduction by Harold Rosen, M. D. (Julian Press, $3.50).

BETTER HUMAN RELATIONS—The Challenge of Social Work, by Lucy Freeman (Council on Social Work Education: Public Affairs Committee, 25 cents paper-bound).

CREATURES OF THE DEEP SEA, by Klaus Guenther and Kurt Deckert, translated from the German by E. W. Dickes (Scribners, $3.95).

DUBLIN'S JOYCE, by Hugh Kenner (Indiana University, $5.75). Litterary critique.

ELECTIONS—U. S. A.: A Selection of Articles from The New York Times Magazine, edited by Evron M. Kirkpatrick and Jean J. Kirkpatrick (Holt, $2 paperbound).

ESSAYS PRESENTED TO SIR LEWIS NAMIER, edited by Richard Pares and A. J. P. Taylor (St. Martin's Press, $10).

FACE CULTURE: The Value of Your Smile, by Frederick M. Rossiter, M. D. (Pageant, $5).

FEAST OF LEVIATHAN: Tales of Adventure, Faith and Love From Jewish Literature, compiled and edited by Leo W. Schwarz (Rinehart, $4.95).

HANDBOOK FOR SKIN DIVERS, by George Bronson-Howard; OUTBOARD BOATING HANDBOOK, by Hank Wieand Bowman, new revised edition (Arco, $2 each). Volumes in Arco How-To Book Series.

THE CHAPLAIN SPEAKS

The Chaplain Speaks, by Dr. D. W. Wynn, has been published by Bruce Humphries, Inc., Boston. This book is a collection of articles prepared by Dr. Wynn for the Tuskegee Institute Chapel Bulletin.

Campus Chats
October 1956
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Playwright publishes collection

Afro-American Sat. 10-27-56
Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK —(ANP) Willis Richardson, of Washington, D.C., the first colored American to ever have a serious play produced on the Broadway stage ("The Chip Woman's Fortune," presented in 1923), is the author of a collection of six plays, "The King's Dilemma and Other Plays for Children," published recently by Exposition Press of New York.

Richardson was born in Wilmington, N.C. in 1889. With the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, for 43 years, from 1911 to 1954, he is now retired. He and his wife, Mary Ellen, are the parents of four children and continue to make their home in Washington."

* * *

THE AUTHOR, a student of poetry and drama when he was a youngster, began his writing career in 1920, and his work since that time has been published in anthologies and magazines.

An honorary citizen of Boys' Town, Richardson is also a member of the NAACP, the Christophers, the Holy Name Society, and the Authors' League of America.

Books Out Today

Herald Tribune Sun. 9-23-56

Non-Fiction

THE SEARCH FOR CAPTAIN SLOCUM, by Walter Magnes Teller (Scribner, $3.95).

THE RISE OF THE VICE PRESIDENCY, by Irving G. Williams (Public Affairs Press, 4.50).

THE GROWTH AND CULTURE OF LATIN AMERICA, by Donald E. Worcester and Wendell G. Schaeffer (Oxford, $8.50).

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY, by John Hope 2d (Public Affairs Press, $3.25). A union approach to fair employment.

MAN, CULTURE, AND SOCIETY, edited by Harry L. Shapiro (Oxford, 7.50).

SAINT FRANCIS AND THE POET edited by Elizabeth B. Patterson (Devin-Adair, $4). Poems on Saint Francis of Assisi, 1200 A. D to the present.

AS WE ARE, by Charles Barton (Pageant Press, $2). Poems.

GUIDE TO WINNING PHOTO CONTESTS, by Robert Simmons (Greenberg, 1.95). The modern Camera Guide Series.

Fiction

THREE THEBAN PLAYS, by Sophocles, translated by Theodore Howard Banks (Oxford, $3). Antigone, Oedipus the King, and Oedipus at Colonus.

Dr. Butcher out of Philly hospital

Afro-American Baltimore

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, English instructor at Howard University, Washington, left Mercy-Douglass Hospital to return to the Capital Friday.

She was said to have spent a few days resting at the hospital after a period of overwork.

The educator's tremendous work load during the past two years has included participation in meetings of the Washington Board of Education and preparation of her recently completed book, "The Negro in American Culture," published by Alfred A. Knopf, publishers.

Dr. Butcher has also been making speaking tours for the NAACP and in the interest of her English courses at Howard University.

Pittsburgher Contributes to Army History Book

Courier Sec. 1
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 9-8-56

WASHINGTON — Hubert E. Potter, a Pittsburgher working in Washington, D. C., has contributed to a historical volume, "The Medical Department: Hospitalization and Evacuation, Zone of Interior," published by the Army's Office of the Chief of Military History.

The publication date marks the 181st anniversary of the founding of the United States Army Medical Department.

This volume is part of a series of War Department publications dealing with the United States Army in World War II. The book was written by Clarence McK. Smith. Mr. Smith stated that "Mr. Potter assisted in research for parts of Chapters XXII, XXIII and XXIV and prepared preliminary drafts for certain parts of them. In addition, he assisted the writer immeasurably in obtaining important, hard-to-find documents."

Henry Armstrong Writes Autobiography

NEW YORK—World champion, millionaire playboy, and Hollywood alcoholics are some of the phases in the life of Henry Armstrong. Today the world-famous fighter is enjoying a "comeback" as a minister in California.

In his autobiography, "Gloves, Glory and God" (Fleming H. Revell Company, Westwood, N. J.; Oct. 1, $2.95), Armstrong recounts a dramatic story—child of a sharecropper, raised in tough St. Louis slums, living in hobo jungles (where he had to defend himself against racial persecution), then the rough struggle to the top and the quick descent downhill.

A New Attack on 'Tyranny of the Mob'

Reviewed by Carl F. Stover

Political scientist in the Office of Budget and Finance of the Agriculture Department.

THE UNADJUSTED MAN: A NEW HERO FOR AMERICANS. Reflections on the Distinction Between Conforming and Conserving. By Peter Viereck. Beacon. $5.

WE ARE accustomed to think of the struggle for human freedom as a contest between man and the state. In reality, it is a great deal more. It involves the unending strife between individual and group—the imagination of one against the standards raised by the many. Even more, it is a conflict within each man to protect creative impulses from being lost or destroyed in the process of learning to live with other men.

Peter Viereck's new book speaks of this struggle in our time. Beginning as a plea for individuality in the midst of a conforming society, it becomes a full-scale polemic on the "New Conservatism," for which this facile and sardonic professor of history is the principal American spokesman.

The book's major themes are in the tradition of Burke and Tocqueville in Europe, Henry Adams and Faulkner in America: praise of intellectual independence; opposition to conformity in politics and the arts; defense of traditional values against popular attack; support of the free imagination. When played in a contemporary key, they blend into the familiar aristocratic lament for a society which has seemingly enthroned the majority will and debased standards of value by making them fit subjects for popular vote.

To Viereck, freedom is contingent on the individual's desire to maintain "the private life" and the society's willingness to respect it. He finds both elements weakened in an America which makes social adjustment the highest virtue and the opinions of "massman" the final arbiter of good and evil. The resultant "tyranny of the mob" can only be overcome through a new philosophy which recognizes the inherent evil in man and the need to control majority sentiment through institutions which will conserve our noblest traditions.

The case for this position is made with many a sweeping generalization and pungent phrase, which cut a wide swath through current affairs. However, even Prof. Viereck's burnished prose cannot conceal the fuzziness in his argument. He shows up often as the victim of his own cleverness, which leads him to say too much, too easily.

Nowhere is this more apparent than in his attempt to give conservative forces credit for extending equal rights to the Negro. With a disregard of essential facts altogether remarkable for a historian, he ignores the long record of conservative opinion supporting slavery and segregation, including the decision of Chief Justice Taney in the case of Dred Scott and the present confused position of his own favorite, William Faulkner.

By some clairvoyance, he finds that the majority favors segregation and thus asserts that the Supreme Court's school integration decision is a defense of traditional human values against the mob. He ignores the history of the Court's compromises with Negro rights and the fact that "separate but equal" was Court doctrine for more than 50 years.

To many, Peter Viereck seems an enigma, at once defending the right of each man to be free and arguing for aristocratic institutions to control him. Clearly, he has failed to plumb the depths of the problem of human freedom, yet many of his insights are unquestionably provocative and unquestionably right. One might only wish that he would probe more deeply below the surface of our society.

There is, after all, "the private life" of every man, which may in reality be more powerful and independent and honest than he suspects.

The Week's Books

Edited by George S. Schuyler

Our Cultural Gifts

DR. MARGARET JUST Butcher, daughter of that celebrated scientist, Dr. Ernest Just, has brought together in **"The Negro in American Culture"** (Knopf, $4.50) the voluminous notes which Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, the distinguished Rhodes Scholar, had gathered for publication before his untimely death.

As his literary executor, however, and a scholar in her own right, she has not only arranged his materials but embellished them with her own knowledge and good taste.

This volume is a summary of what the Aframerican has given culturally to America and of the impact of this civilization upon him.

These gifts in music, the dance, folklore, poetry, fiction, drama, art and polemics are duly chronicled, and the influence of whites upon them appraised.

In only 294 pages, unfortunately, the presentation is unavoidably sketchy, not always well balanced and occasionally indicative of editorial haste and inadequate evaluation. The concept of culture seems rather narrow and there are a few surprising omissions.

One can well believe the author's confession that completing the work was difficult. There are some important cultural influences which if considered would have given the work greater significance.

It is, however, a well-written and valuable addition to the literature on the subject and merits a wide sale.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Another South African Novel

"Black Rhapsody" by Gunnar Hellander (Harper, $3) is a novel about the Zulu in South Africa.

A Swedish minister, he has lived there 18 years and speaks all its languages. He helped translate the Bible into Zulu and is head of the Scandinavian Church in Johannesburg.

His novel is short, beautifully written with a sympathetic insight into the Union's terrible conditions.

He sees the Zulu as a mysterious child of nature who has much of good and is worth saving. Mr. Hellander knows of the great Zulu warriors who came as conquerors into South Africa before the British and the Dutch, and he sees their descendants a conquered and despised people. He is sorry for them and angry with the whites.

He believes African paganism is an evil force which Christianity will and can change, and "natives" with good character embrace Christianity with relief.

It is too bad the picture is confused by the fact that the cruel, narrow, race-hating Boers are fanatically Christian.

Mr. Hellander is sympathetic but his experience is limited. In this story, Sibusiso, a Zulu woman, is the heroine and true Christian who loves when it is easy to hate.

J. SCHUYLER

New York City.

Corporate Collectivism Stifling Liberal Arts

Reviewed by Carroll Kilpatrick

National Affairs Reporter for The Washington Post

THE ORGANIZATION MAN. By William H. Whyte Jr. Simon & Schuster. $5.

AMERICANS have their own dangerous form of collectivism which is stifling individual initiative and enterprise and is making for a deadening conformity. That is the principal thesis for this long, provocative and heavily documented sociological study into the new corporate mentality.

Not only is the corporate bureaucrat being fashioned into a slave of the corporation, but the whole of American society is being affected, according to William H. Whyte Jr., an editor of Fortune magazine. Instead of the Protestant Ethic, which has been the guide and support of American individualism, Whyte sees a new Social Ethic, which is anti-individual and anti-intellectual.

PERHAPS THE most disturbing feature of this illuminating book is the part analyzing what is happening to education under the influence of the new collectivism. Big businessmen often make commencement speeches about the need for a liberal arts education, but seldom do they employ anyone with a liberal arts education, Whyte says. They want practical specialists.

"At the rate things are going, it would seem," Whyte says, "Liberal Arts is well on its way toward being made into a specialty—a preprofessional training considered useful only for those who intend to lead the gentle life."

Corporations are putting their imprint on the universities not only by the gifts they are making but more particularly by the recruitment officers who visit the campuses every spring. They are not looking for the most brilliant student or for the liberal arts major.

IN SOME cases, according to Whyte, the business demand has even influenced the college in the type of student it accepts. He writes:

"One dean of freshmen told me that in screening applicants from secondary schools he felt it was only common sense to take into account not only what the college wanted but what, four years later, corporations' recruiters would want. 'They like a pretty gregarious, active type,' he said. 'So we find that the best man is the one who's had an 80 or 85 average in school and plenty of extracurricular activity. We see little use for the "brilliant" introvert . . .'"

Whyte sums up his argument with advice to the individual caught in the bureaucracy of The Organization to fight it, which sounds almost like arguing that the tide should stop flowing. However, he says he does not mean that the individual must fight it "stupidly . . . but fight he must, for the demands for his surrender are constant and powerful, and the more he has come to like the life of organization, the more difficult does he find it to resist these demands, or even to recognize them.

"It is wretched, dispiriting advice to hold before him the dream that ideally there need be no conflict between him and society. There always is; there always must be . . . the peace of mind offered by organization remains a surrender, and no less so for being offered in benevolence. That is the problem."

26d 1956

SEGREGATION

Boston — The following, a poem entitled "Segregation," was written by Peter M. Leavitt, honorary president of the New England Region of the American Jewish Congress.:

Segregation's not confined to the South
Although that's quite bandied by word of mouth,
Of varied brands it abounds in the North
Whence much of the clamor springs loudly forth,
There's sect-gregation as well in the West.
Where groups are graded as least, better, best.
Although by law all lives are protected.
Unfair restrictions have been perfected.
While freedom's birthstone was wrought in the East,
There too prejudice is having a feast.
All those who can't claim a Mayflower tree,
Are shunned as though guilty of heresy.
Segregation's a national disease,
That poisons the wells that nurture our trees.
How strange our glorious democracy,
Should follow the paths of autocracy.
It boastfully claims "I'm better than thou"
Without regard to scholastic know-how.
The crown is captured through frats' sov'reignty,
Or tainted keys to snobs' sorority.
It flourishes well in holy resorts
With "Churches nearby" its patronage courts.
If Christ returned how perplexed He would be
To learn He was barred from such hostelry.
Through membership in forbidding club dams,
Sect-gregation feeds on Christian white lambs.
On special events the welcome mats glares,
But only the thick skins accept such snares.
In our social and economic life,
There's abundant ill with and constant strife.
Fair employment practice suffers defeat,
When creed and color are forced to retreat.
Minorities sleep in restless doses,
For them there's never a bed of roses.
When bigots are forced to feather their nests,
They find many racists to fill their chests.
While law enforcement won't remove branding,
It unlocks doors to better understanding.
Stimulates hope for true brotherhood,
And realization of one fatherhood.

—PETER M. LEAVITT

Shame On Them O Tuscaloosa

Shame on them O Tuscaloosa —
Alabama's restful reaches;—
Who burn crosses as they listen
to them segregation speeches;
Mad about a court decision,—
sayin' the thing jus don't please us;
En like Belshazzar's thousand—
take a crack-down on Jesus!

Shame on them O Tuscaloosa,
who'd straddle them rebel hosses,
En show the worl' even the preachers,
they ain't feared to tackle crosses;
En besides, they'd defy heaven
hinted in this conflagration,
Ef Saint Peter tells St. Gabriel—
he woul' have no segregation.

Shame on them O Tuscaloosa,—
Alabama's there's your pill:
Ef they'd burn the cross of Jesus
what woul' they do to Emmett Till?
Here them in their war-dance whoopin':
"this do we when things don't pleas' us;
Wrap greasy rags 'roun' wooden crosses
en burn 'em in the face of Jesus.

26b 1956

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

THE RELIGION OF NEGRO PROTESTANTS, by Ruby F. Johnston. Philosophical Library, 15 East 40th, St., New York. 224 pp. $3.00. THE CHURCH UNDER THE CROSS, by J. B. Phillips. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Ave., New York, 111 pp. $2.50. THE GROWING EDGE, by Howard Thurman, Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd St., New York, 181 pp. $3.00

A little over a year ago Miss Ruby F. Johnston's **The Development of Negro Religion** presented a socio - psychological study — to quote from this paper's review — "of the colored man's responses to the Christian religion from the race's beginnings in America." That book might be described as general in nature.

Mr. Redding

The Religion of Negro Protestants, the companion volume to the earlier work, is specific. It is an objective presentation of the beliefs, practices and policies of colored Protestants. Like the earlier book, this too is a study.

FOR MISS JOHNSTON's interest is plainly sociological rather than religious or theological.

The questions she sought answers to had to do with the pragmatic results of the colored Protestants' beliefs and practices.

What, for instance, are the over-all effects of the new de-emphasis of emotionalism? What are the new goals of colored protestants?

Because such questions are answered in the language of the sociologist, and because this language is very special, Miss Johnston's book is scarcely one to which the layman would go either for information or entertainment; but on the other hand, **The Religion of Negro Protestants** is a book which enlightened officials of the great colored church organizations cannot afford to neglect.

* * *

THE WORK OF the Reverend J. B. Phillips, an English clergyman, is also not unfamiliar to the readers of this page.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips is interested in the problems that confront the church and the working Christian.

He believes that even the "heart - loyal Christian" is tempted to "lurk in the bosom of Jesus" and thus avoid the kind of thought and action which makes for a living Christianity.

But if the way of life called Christian is to survive, it must find its means of survival in practical accomplishments.

Christians must "take up the cross" of action. **The Church Under the Cross** does not pretend that this is easy, but it does contend — and the experiences which the author recounts prove — that it is rewarding in spiritual and emotional terms.

* * *

THE REVEREND HOWARD THURMAN was listed a few years back as one of the ten great preachers of America.

What the criteria for judgment were is anybody's guess, but if theatricality was one, then the Reverend Thurman is far and away the greatest preacher in America so long as one can see and hear him.

To read him is something else again, and so much of what seems to live in truth as it falls from the preacher's lips withers and dies when it is brought to the test of analysis and thought on the printed page.

In short, the phenomena, the theatrical personality of the Rev. Thurman is missing, and with that gone, such phrases as "The sacramental moment emerges within him" and "The God of the altar and the God of the market place become One God, "Wherever I am there is a stairway that leads from earth to heaven" — such phrases do not seem to mean much any more.

Program Set Up For Improving Employee Relations

The National Association of Manufacturers has presented industrial management with a four-point program designed to improve employee relations and build a sound foundation for cooperation and productivity.

In a new booklet, "Dealing With Employees as Individuals," the NAM said that employee satisfaction must be won by top management through "sound human relations planning and practice." The association made these four recommendations to management:

1. Find out how your employees really feel about their jobs and the company.

2. Make sure that the company's wages, benefits ,and personnel practices are equal to, or better than, those for comparable jobs in the community and industry.

3. Make certain that relationships between supervisors and employees are sound.

4. Keep employees fully informed of the company's progress and problems.

"In the typical American plant the employee looks to management for leadership, for fair dealing, and for information," the NAM said, adding that if the employee doesn't get his information from management, "he'll find it -- true or false -- in another quarter." When there is a vacuum of management information, the NAM said "the way is wide open for others to take over in the race for leadership."

"The employer who consistently does a better job of telling his story will find, when the chips are down, that his employees have a reserve of factual knowledge on which to draw and on which to base their decisions," the NAM said.

An appendix to the booklet includes a check list designed to aid management in "taking the pulse of employee moral." It covers such subjects as seniority, grievance procedure, working conditions, employe benefits ,etc, and provides an opportunity to help management anticipate and correct plant problems.

Alice Dunnigan In Women's Who's Who

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The biography of Mrs. Alice A. Dunnigan Washington correspondent for the Associated Negro Press, is scheduled to appear in the new volume of "Who's Who Among Women."

The first edition of the new reference work is being compiled by the A. N. Marquis Company in cooperation of the Women's Archives at Radcliffe College.

In contacting Mrs. Dunnigan about the inclusion of her biography, the Marquis Company said, "information regarding you and your principal interests indicates you come within the scope established for inclusion in that publication . one that has long been in our planning board."

This prospective volume will answer the increasing demand from libraries, newspaper editors, educational institutions, radio and TV stations and other media and communication centers.

U.S. Notes Drop in Job Bias!

WASHINGTON — Significant progress has been made in eliminating discrimination in Federal employment, according to the first report issued by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy.

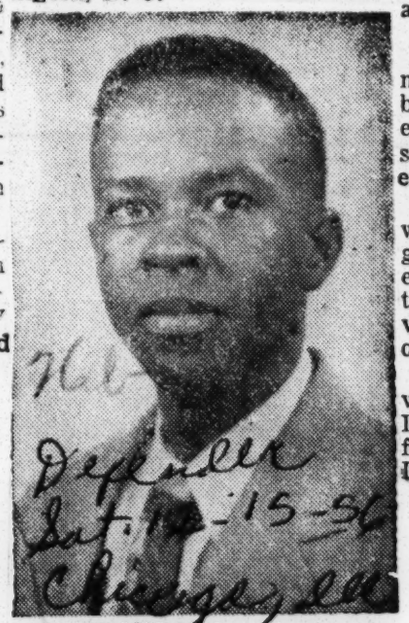
The 10-page report contained a summary of the Committee's activities since its formation in January of 1955 by an Executive Order of President Eisenhower.

THE REPORT concluded that while progress in eliminating discrimination is evident, the problem is seen as one calling for continued efforts by the committee and the Federal agencies in making the philosophy of equal job opportunity completely effective in the personnel actions of the executive branch of the Federal Government.

High on the list of the committee's accomplishments has been the most intensive survey ever undertaken of Negro employment in the Federal civil service.

When completed, the survey will show the number and grade levels of Negro employes in six strategic metropolitan areas of the nation, and involves a total of about one-fifth of all Federal employes.

Areas in which the survey was conducted are Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Mobile, Ala.; Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.; St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, D. C.



A. N. THOMPSON, assistant professor, Texas Southern university, has a paper in a recent issue of the American Journal of Economics and Sociology. Title of the Southwestern Agriculture." The article is "Mexican Immigrant Worker in Southwestern Agriculture." Thompson heads the department of Audio Visual Aids at Texas Southern, Houston.

Fair job unit issues 1st report

WASHINGTON

Significant progress has been made in eliminating discrimination in Federal employment, according to the first report issued Oct. 1 by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy.

The ten-page report contained a summary of the committee's activities since its formation in January, 1955, by an executive order of President Eisenhower.

The report concluded that while progress in eliminating discrimination is evident, the problem is seen as one calling for continued efforts by the committee and the federal agencies.

HIGH ON the list of the committee's accomplishments has been the most intensive survey ever undertaken of colored persons, employment in the Federal civil service.

When completed, the survey will show the number and grade levels of colored employees in six strategic metropolitan areas of the nation, and involves a total of about one-fifth of all Federal employees.

Areas in which the survey was conducted are Chicago, Los Angeles, Mobile, Ala.; Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., St. Louis and Washington.

NEW BOOK — Phyliss Wheatley Literary Guild entertained Langston Hughes and Milton Meltzer, author and co-author, respectively, on the publication date of their book, "A Pictorial History of the Negro in America," recently. Left to right, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Weaver, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Meltzer.

26b 1956

Books of The Times

By CHARLES POORE

AT a press conference in Constitution Hall, New Delhi, the leading reporters of India were interviewing Walter White. The announcement of his marriage to Poppy Cannon was the topic of that hot 1949 day.

"How will this news be received in America?" the writers of the land of castes wanted to know. "How did you happen to come to such a decision?"

Mr. White, with experienced finesse, answered his questioners blandly:

"Neither of us," he said, "considered the other a Brahmin."

A little later, his wife recalls in her deeply moving book, "A Gentle Knight,"* a fine memorial to Mr. White, who died last year, he admitted to her that he had caught himself just in time:

"I was about to say 'Neither of us considered the other—untouchable!' That wouldn't have sounded so good!"

They had been married in the United States just before he took part in the world tour of the Town Hall Meeting. She became part of that goodwill cavalcade, which included Americans of every variety. The fact that Walter White, blond and blue-eyed, had for many years defended his people valiantly as executive head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People never ceased to astonish half creation.

Pleasantries Over Distinctions

The unreal paradox had been expressed by Algernon Black in a memorable introduction, saying:

"Through some Homeric joke this man called White is black, and the man called Black is white—even though the man who is white by definition is far darker in complexion than the man called White."

In her intense devotion to her husband's causes Mrs. White came to see how much warmth and friendliness as well as fear-born bigotry layered the relations between Nordics by definition and Negroes by definition in America and the world at large. Although Poppy Cannon is white, she was born in South Africa, a detail that stirred Walter White's gentle amusement.

"Do you know," he once said, "that you are the first real native African-American I've ever met?"

Their marriage stirred a certain amount of tohu bohu in various parts of the press, of course. "By the time we got back to America," Mrs. White notes, "the violence of the storm in the colored press had worn itself out. Every now and then I come upon a batch of the clippings and think how pleasant and sensible it was *not* to have seen them"—at the time. Nevertheless, many well-meaning and liberal-minded people continued, at intervals, to say directly, or by roundabout bush-beatings, that it was wrong for Walter White to choose a wife outside his own people. How mistaken they were can be seen by anyone who reads Poppy Cannon's absorbing record of a happy marriage.

The couple knew everyone from the quietest citizens to heads of states and they went everywhere. Although Walter White vigorously asserted that he was a townsman and needed New York's rich, carbon monoxide air for his well-being, Poppy Cannon persuaded him to try the rural pleasures of life in the exurbanite latitudes, and, to his delighted surprise, he developed a positive fondness for the typewriter-strident glades of Connecticut.

Anyone who has ever tried to give up smoking will sympathize with Mr. White's intermittent efforts to forsake the splendid weed. Apparently he went on Mark Twain's theory that all can do it easily—since Twain had stopped smoking hundreds of times. At any rate, Judge Waring finally showed him the way:

"Walter," he said, "whenever you light a cigarette you ought to say: 'Here's to you, Jimmy Byrnes. Here's to you, Strom Thurmond. Here's to you, Senator Eastland.'" That turned the trick. In fact, the idea ought to be patented, with would-be non-smokers given full latitude to choose their own three names for the incantation.

**A GENTLE KNIGHT: My Husband, Walter White. By Poppy Cannon. 309 pages. Illustrated. Rinehart. $3.95.*

Poppy Cannon

Military Protocol in Abeyance

As a battle reporter in World War II, Mr. White was plummeted out of the air in a plane that was taking him to the as yet only partly liberated Philippines. Years later he showed his wife the place where it happened. He also recalled the anxieties that beset the young officer who appeared after he had been pulled out of the plane's wreckage.

"Are you all right, Mr. White?" the junior chieftain asked, and then, without waiting for an answer: "We'll have to hurry, sir, the general is waiting for you for lunch!"

"Look," Mr. White told him patiently, "I have just been shot down. The left side of my face is probably paralyzed. It feels that way. If you don't mind, I would like to wash my hands, change my shirt and press my pants."

This alarmed the greeter no end. "Oh no, sir," he answered. "That might make us late and no one is ever late for the general."

"Someone was," Mr. White added, laconically. "Me."

CLERGYMAN—"Whose humble devotion restores to Western Christianity an element that has been lost."

WELDER—"For whom the Industrial Revolution has opened what would have remained a forbidden door."

MINER—"Off duty, wearing the blanket of which he is so fond, even during the worst heat of summer."

JOHANNESBURG—"The color bar in many cases prevents—by law—Africans from doing work that they are capable of doing. It is a mechanism of fear and selfishness, and its consequences are unforgivable."

Rich in People

IT is with people rather than places that novelist Alan Paton and American photographer Dan Weiner are chiefly concerned in their striking word-and-picture album, "South Africa In Transition" (Scribner, $5). Its pages prove what tourists have long known: that few countries are more geographically dramatic, or populations more physically photogenic. The Paton text is simple, expository and sets the stage for the photographs, which hold a mirror to the country and its people. There is a world of meaning in Mr. Weiner's study of the begoggled African metal worker, or the black cleric with eyes cast down. Or in a class of Negro children listening, rapt, to their teacher. South Africa's most endowing riches, as the book implies, lie with its people—all its people. I have never seen their faces more hauntingly portrayed.

On this page are shown some of them, and in Mr. Paton's words—with a minimum of liberties taken because of the exigencies of space—are five descriptions of the human condition. JOHN BARKHAM.

ZOO LAKE—"This magnificent Johannesburg park provides a fascinating study in South African customs. Though the various public facilities are allotted racially, there is no color bar in the grounds themselves. To South Africans not familiar with Zoo Lake, the sight of the young girl causes a start, whether visible or not, of surprise. Some will find her presence intolerable, some distasteful, some a matter of indifference, some a cause for thankfulness."

26b 1956

Fla. A & M professor has religious study published

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — G. Edwin Covington, assistant professor of religion at Florida A. and M. University recent conducted an analytic religious survey of college students.

The survey, which represents the replies of over 800 college students of 14 denominations to a questionnaire containing 86 positive statements in six categories, has been published into book form under the title, "What They Believe."

MR. COVINGTON queried students on the following categories: Concepts of God. Concepts of Jesus, Concepts of Future Life, Religion and Society and Concepts of Prayer and Devotional Life.

Each question in the questionnaire sent out by the Florida professor could be answered by checking "true, "false," or "uncertain."

THE STUDY was reviewed by Dean Mahlon C. Rhaney of the University's College of Arts and Science The 109 page study has been released by Philosophical Library.

Dr. Rhaney said that the study reveals that modern youth are less confused about the Trinity, the Bible and the efficacy of prayer than they are by the practical problem of the application of religion in every day living.

Plight Of South After War Told

THE DESOLATE SOUTH, 1865-1866. By John T. Trowbridge. Edited by Gordon Carroll. 436.

Reviewed by BELL I. WILEY, author, "The Life of Johnny Reb."

This is a compression and reprint of a book which first appeared in 1866 with title "The South: A Tour of Its Battlefields and Ruined Cities." The author was a Boston novelist and journalist who during the war had helped sustain the Union cause by writing antislavery books and articles.

The book and the reprint are based on two trips through the post-war South made by Trowbridge in the summer of 1865 and the winter of 1865-1866. In the course of his travels he visited Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Richmond, Petersburg, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Mobile, Atlanta, Andersonville, Savannah, Charleston and various intermediate points. He had the newsman's nose for the picturesque and the dramatic. He also had exceptiona gifts of narration. All-in-all his account is absorbingly interesting.

Objective Account

The editor of the reprint declares Trowbridge to be the most complete and the most objective account written by any of the several Northeners who toured Dixie in the early Reconstruction period. This claim, and especially that part which has to do with objectivity, is open to serious question. Trowbridge came to the South with strong preconceptions about the barbarizing effects of slavery and these ideas color his report of the Southern people and their attitudes. He represents Confederate leaders as being untrustworthy and vengeful. He views the freedmen through rose-colored glasses, and extols their virtues to a point that is unrealistic. In general his account is considerably less objective than is Sidney Andrews' book "The South Since The War."

Memphians Denounced

Trowbridge described Memphis as "a city which surprised me by the beautiful situation and commercial activity." But he denounced Memphians for their lack of interest in the welfare of Negroes and especially in Negro education. "With the exception of here and there a man or woman inspired by Northern principles," he wrote, "I never saw or heard of a Southern citizen, male or femals, entering one of these humble (Negro) schoolrooms. His conclusion was that the frequently repeated assertion that Southerners were the freedman's best friends was all bosh.

In expressing these and similar views, Trowbridge was reflecting the views held by the overwhelming majority of Northerners in the Reconstruction years. And there can be no doubt that many Southerners were still Rebels at heart with little if any interest in promoting the welfare of the ex-slaves. But Trowbridge and his sort failed adequately to appreciate the fact that a substantial portion of the Southern population were sincere in their acceptance of the consequences of war, were genuinely concerned about the improvement of the colored people and were earnestly seeking to fit themselves congenially into a new way of life and a restored Union.

'Skegee Couple's Book Published

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A faculty couple at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., recently had published a book entitled "The Mathematics of Dosages and Solutions for Nurses."

Dr. Ferguson

The authors are Dr. Ira L. Ferguson, professor of hygiene and education, his wife, Elizabeth S. Ferguson, instructor of the mathematics of drugs and solutions in the school of nursing.

The book was published by the W. B. Saunders Company of Philadelphia, Pa., and London, Eng.

RACE, TENSION, HATE FILL SPENCER NOVEL

'Voice at Back Door' Has Weaknesses But May Be One of Finer '56 Works

THE VOICE AT THE BACK DOOR. By Elizabeth Spencer. New York: McGraw-Hill. 334 pages. $3.95.

Reviewed by MARGARET SHANNON

A native of the Mississippi hill country—and I am one—could resent this novel. Yet one could not in truth deny that it is, in a measure, true.

The scene is a small town, a country county. The theme is race—a second-generation lynching, which never quite comes off.

There is a campaign for sheriff, involving bootleggers, racketeers, lovers. The story moves with the suspense of a good murder mystery.

It is, in short, a melting pot for an extraordinary collection of Mississippi weaknesses — the illicit liquor trade of a dry state, the stifling heat of summer, the tensions of white versus Negro, and many other items.

THEY COULD, of course, all pop up in one situation in real life, as they have in this fiction-al setting. It does no good to say, in view of the Till case —which happened, incidentally, in the flatlands — that to my knowledge there has not been a lynching threat in the Mississippi hills in a quarter of a century. There could be any day. The U.S. Supreme Court anti-segregation decision has upset many things.

Miss Spencer's hero is an ex-All America football player who tries to consider Negroes as human beings, worthy of protection from death by mob violence. She lets him off easy: He is killed in a wreck.

It is one of the weaknesses of the book that she lets the other characters out easy, too. Some are suffering from horrible remorse at the end, but she makes out good cases for pitying these poor creatures.

It is another weakness that Miss Spencer allows so few decent people to inhabit her town and county. As long as she sticks to her clique of characters, that's all right — she can do what she wants to with them. But I guess I resent her inability to find so few decent people when she hauls in practically the whole town and county for the grand finale. After all, I grew to adulthood in a town like hers and I found it the other way around: Most people were decent; a few weren't.

* * *

THE DESCRIPTIONS of those red clay hills, the familiar touches of what for want of a better term may be called folk ways, the vernacular so wonderfully captured — these are Miss Spencer's forte.

It is a tightly written book, with some passages superbly done. It is an exciting book to one who knows the area, a revelatory one to one who does not. It undoubtedly is one of the finer novels of 1956.

26b 1956

The Record

SINCE that day more than three centuries ago when the first slave ship landed its cargo of "black gold" on our shores, the story of the Negro in America has been mainly the story of his struggle against bondage and toward equality. It is a struggle whose end is not yet in sight despite the increasingly large contribution Negroes are now making in all walks of American life. In "A Pictorial History of the Negro in America" (Crown, $5.95), Langston Hughes and Milton Meltzer have told the Negro's story in some 1,000 illustrations and accompanying blocks of text. The pictorial selection and layout at times seem haphazard and there is a heavy reliance on facsimiles of handbills, posters and documents. Nevertheless, the story behind the pictures—often stark and shocking—make an unforgettable record.

A Negro Union Soldier.

Poet Gwendolyn Brooks.

Diplomat Ralph Bunche.

From "A Pictorial History of the Negro in America."

Swedish by Eric Lewenhaupt (Pantheon Books, $4). A study of Joan of Arc.

THE MASK OF KEATS. A Study of Problems, by Robert Gittings (Harvard University, $3.25).

THE RAILROAD STATION: An Architectural History, by Carroll L. V. Meeks (Yale University, $7.50).

THE SABLE ARM: Negro Troops in the Union Army, 1861-65, by Dudley Taylor Cornish (Longmans, Green, $6). History.

[illegible] TRAVELED IN PARIS, paper-bound).

SPANISH VILLAGE, by Marvin H. Tunis (Pageant, $2). Short Western Story.

SWEENEY, A Novel, by William Bolger (Exposition, $3).

"THE COW KILLER": With the Aftosa Commission in Mexico, drawings by Bill Hefferon, text by Fred Gipson (University of Texas, $4.95). An account of an attempt to check foot-and-mouth disease.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA YEARBOOK OF JAZZ, by Leonard Feather, foreword by Benny Goodman (Horizon Press, $3.95).

Gripping African Novel Has Propaganda Taint

Reviewed by

E. Jefferson Murphy

Director of programs for the Institute of African-American Relations. Murphy spent a year as visiting university lecturer in the Union of South Africa.

THE TRIBE THAT LOST ITS HEAD. By Nicholas Monsarrat. William Sloane Associates. $4.95.

THE ISLAND Principality of Pharamaul had dozed peacefully off the southern coast of Africa under a subtropical sun and benignly paternal British protection for more than a hundred years. Then, with no awareness of the dramatic roles they were destined to play, thrown together by chance, four men flew out from England on a routine passenger flight.

They were Talbach Brown, of the British Daily Thresh, a venomous journalist with a genius for ferreting out (and sometimes creating) trouble; David Bracken, a naive but promising young recruit in the Scheduled Territories Office, newly assigned to the Governor's staff in Pharamaul; Andrew Macmillan, Resident Commissioner of Pharamaul, returning from home leave, and Dinamaula, chief-designate of the Maula Kingdom, returning home, full of hope for progress after an Oxford education, to assume his throne.

Within weeks of their arrival in Pharamaul, serious disturbances were challenging the very foundations of British policy and the tribal structure.

MONSARRAT, using his skill as a writer with dramatic effectiveness, exquisitely traces the inexorable development of tragedy. Events which under normal circumstances would seem innocent are delicately woven into the fabric of revolution.

In a climax of horror, a disaffected chief in an isolated corner of the island, for years dismissed by African and British alike as a dissident of no consequence, forges a savage secret society which erupts with perversions and brutality. Monsarrat's graphic description of the torture and murder of the district officer, his wife and a gentle missionary should be skipped by readers with weak stomachs.

This may prove to be the best novel written about Africa. Its deft use of caricatures of well-known social types—British and American journalists, British colonial servants, African chiefs—lends a strong note of authenticity to the powerful movement of the plot and the skillfully drawn anatomy of a revolution.

MANY READERS, particularly those who follow African political developments and world race relations, will be offended by Monsarrat's passionate defense of policies and ideas regarded by persons of vision as being dangerously out-of-date. The book is propagandistic.

With a constancy amounting to zeal, Monsarrat stacks the cards heavily in favor of the virtue of British colonial rule, the sanctity of political gradualism, the cultural inferiority of the darker races and the evil irresponsibility of the press and outside critics of native administration. His basic anti-Americanism will not endear him to most American readers.

Despite the point of view, however, the gripping lure of the book will compel reading.

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

The Virile Africans

SOUTH AFRICA IN TRANSITION, Text by Alan Paton, Photographs by Dan Weiner (Scribner's Sons, $5).

This book is a pictorial account of the transformation now taking place in South Africa social life as a result of the impact of modern industry upon both the native and the imported cultures of that region. Paton gives a brief description of the racial and cultural composition of the South African people, a short sketch of their history since the coming of the Dutch in 162[illegible] and just enough geographical information for the reader properly to locate and understand the photographs which occupy more than four-fifths of the book.

The entire book, in both pictures and text, bears witness to a profound respect and affection the authors have for the people and country they are portraying. Even when there is a ridiculous mixture of cultures seen in dress and manners, the pictures somehow preserve the dignity of dignity of their human subjects. Great care seems to have been taken not to show favoritism for any one of the various groups in the social structure, though most of the pictures are of African natives, which is appropriate recognition of their overwhelming numerical superiority.

The following quotation seems to reflect the spirit in which the book is compiled: "South Africa is full of virile peoples. They have each made their contribution to the present wealth and increasing importance of the country. One thing seems clear, that ultimately no political solution of the problem can endure unless it has the support of the politically unawakened and politically awakening African people. We would be foolish to expect that this support will be given to any solution which seems to them to detract from their dignity as human beings. If I know anything of the African people, it is that they have a fierce hunger to be recognized by the people of the world as their fellows and equals. When I look at the magnificent picture with which this book concludes, I am confirmed in my belief that this is so." To this reviewer, the book is full of pictures that confirm these statements.

Incidentally, one finds in the book many illustrations of characters in Paton's novel, "Cry the Beloved Country."

This volume should contribute much to both our understanding and appreciation of one of the world's troubled spots.—HARRY E. DICKINSON, Professor of Sociology, Howard College.

Many Read Dumas' Works, But Don't Know He Was Negro

Eagle Thurs. 10-18-56 Tulsa Oklahoma p.1

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles on outstanding Negro authors of this and previous years. The articles depict the great contributions that the Negro writer has made to literature. Other stories will follow at regular weekly intervals.)

By Baker E. Morten

CHICAGO, (ANP) — The name Alexander Dumas is a magic word in the field of literature and it is felt throughout the world wherever books are printed, written or sold.

Undoubtedly, one of the greatest men of color ever to lend his prolific pen to the art of writing, Alexander Dumas was a French-Negro whose works today are manifested he world over and have been translated into many tongues.

Dumas was born July 24, 1802, and in the course of 40 years he wrote 67 plays published in 25 volumes, 82 novels published in 178 volumes, 18 books of travel published in 35 volumes and 14 miscellaneous works published in 26 volumes. Totally, his works added up to 213 books published in 300 volumes.

Dumas was called "The greatest amuser of the nineteenth century." Today, as in yesteryear, millions of people throughout the world read and relished the distinguished novelist and dramatist, unaware that they are reading the creations of a Negro.

Works Found in Dixie

Even down in the heart of Dixie, in homes of the most staunch anti-Negro advocates the works of Dumas can be found in their libraries.

Many of Dumas' works have been made into movies and perhaps the most renown of these are "The Three Musketeers," "Le Reine Margot," "Monte Cristo" and Companions of Jehu" which was recently made into a Columbia picture called "The Fighting Guardsman."

The motion picture industry has relied heavily on Dumas' works for high adventure stories and authentic interpretations of the French society of the period in which Dumas lived.

At the age of 15, Dumas was a clerk and at 18 he began writing. At 24 years old, his fame as an author began with his book called "Novellas." In 1829, he presented on stage a historical play, "Henry II" which brought thousands of dollars to his patron pockets.

Eagle Thurs. 10-18-56 Tulsa Oklahoma

Called Literary Giant

By 1846 Dumas was the most magnanimous literary giant in all France. He strode the streets of Paris like Sampson. He was truly a legendary Titan, feared by both strong and weak literary men, princes, barons, dukes and kings.

Michelet called him "one of the vital forces of nature."

Alexander Dumas projected himself into high French society where women were beautiful and gay, and men were strong, romantic and witty.

Around these people, however, were misery, hunger, sickness, disease, and all the other evils that flesh is heir to.

Books Are Preserved

In France today are 1200 works under the name Dumas. They are preserved by the French and regarded as the most prized possessions of the land.

Dumas' technique for living brought happiness to millions of people and it would be very petty to say that he is not to be ranked with the greatest writers of all time, if not above all.

He wrote about happiness, laughter, women, wine and song. He even dabbled at writing verse.

His murder mysteries include, "The Bergias," "The Contesse de Saint", "Geran", "Joan of Naples", "Nisida", "The Marquis de Brinvilliers", "The Cenci", "The Marquis de Ganges" "Karl Ludwig Sand" "Vaninka" and "Uuban Grandier."

Alexander Dumas, man of color, is indeed one of the greatest writers of all time.

The Week's Books

Edited by George S. Schuyler

Courier p.2

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES, by Langston Hughes and Milton Meltzer. Crown Publishing Co., 419 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Price: $5.95.

Sat. 11-24-56

I HAD hardly expected to live to see the day when such a startlingly superlative book as "A Pictorial History of the Negro in the United States," by Langston Hughes and Milton Meltzer, should be researched, planned, written and published. Its publication in itself is an event in Negro history. Other inferior attempts have been made to tell the story of the Negro with words and pictures. This is the first time it has been done with such skill, such artistry, such insight and such genuine craftsmanship.

If this book receives the circulation it deserves, it will, by its own strength and perfection, lift concretely the status of all Negroes. It is the focal point of racial pride, sought by Woodson, Franklin, Rogers, and others, in a strikingly graphic presentation.

Here is the focal point of racial pride in 16 large pages and 1,000 illustrations, superbly reproduced from old prints, engravings, woodcuts, photographs and paintings. The significance of these illustrations boldly captures your interest and attention from each of the printed pages.

Mr. Hughes, it is easy to surmise, has given this history the benefit of his known genius by reading between the lines of the old, old stories and reproducing with his gifted pen (or typewriter) something that makes sense. He writes discerning, sensitive prose. He also writes unassailable logic.

The authors have divided their history into seven parts, somewhat chronological, although the ante-bellum first three periods, or parts, are concurrent. They begin with the Negro's origins in Africa and come up to date with the Supreme Court decision on school segregation.

Their first story covers slavery, from Jamestown to Emancipation The second covers the same period but is concerned with the Free Negro. Then they weave the thread-like fortunes of slaves and Free Negroes into the fight for freedom or the Anti-Slavery Movement.

The last four sections of the history are aptly and happily captioned:

Up From Slavery: 1863-1900.
Souls of Black Folk: 1900-1920.
The New Negro: 1920-1941.
Toward One World: 1941 . . .

The cause of brotherhood and democracy would be inestimably advanced if copies of this remarkable history could be placed in every public school, college and university in the United States.

And Negro children of today and tomorrow would hold up their heads in pride if Negro parents of today would make "A Pictorial History of the Negro in the United States," a part of the family library.—PLP.

■

The Negro Potential

What the Negro has accomplished and what he could do if freed from the bonds of racial prejudice, job discrimination, social ostracism based on color and from his uncertainties and fear complexes, is pointed up in "The Negro Potential" by Eli Ginzberg and associates (Columbia U. Press, 144 pages. $3). It is one of the studies in the Columbia University Conservation of Human Resources Project.

This is a sort of balance sheet, not too deep and not too broad, but considerably disturbing. Even today when race relations are better than ever, the discriminations suffered by U. S. Negroes are numerous, frustrating and injurious to the nation. These account largely for their failure on most fronts to measure up to national standards. This country can never make good its boast of freedom and progress until these racial roadblocks are removed. The book has chapter notes but no index.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER.

26b 1956

Freedom's Contradictions

AFRICA'S CHALLENGE TO AMERICA. By Chester Bowles. 134 pp. Berkeley: University of California Press. $2.75.

By GEORGE H. T. KIMBLE

LAST spring, Chester Bowles, former Governor of Connecticut and former Ambassador to India, delivered a series of lectures in the University of California on "the problems of Africa" and the part he believes American foreign policy should play in helping to solve them. The university has done well to publish these lectures, for there can be no doubt about the concern which is being felt for the expedience, seemingly, of our official attitude toward African developments, or Mr. Bowles' ability to put fire in the breast of his readers.

The first three chapters deal with what is being done (and not being done) by the various African governments to free their people from foreign domination and to endow them with "a full measure of human dignity, regardless of race, religion, or color and with increased economic opportunities, broadly shared." The fourth and final chapter argues the case for a reversion by our policy makers to the anti-colonialism of Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, for the taking of a more "forthright position [in the United Nations] on the self-determination of subject peoples," the giving of greater economic aid and the backing of wider cultural interchange. It is all put simply and sincerely, at times passionately.

THE book is no "Ambassador's Report." Mr. Bowles has sought to turn his Asian experience to advantage in a continent which is as "un-Asian" as America, and as ill-suited to the once-over-lightly kind of diagnosis. Although he recognizes some very important differences, he obviously did not stay long enough in Africa to apprehend the impropriety of applying to it "Asian" techniques and timetables for "the self-determination of subject peoples."

For that matter it would seem that he did not spend enough time there to get all of his facts straight (the book contains more than an excusable number of errors), to talk to more than the usual line-up of interesting Africans and Europeans or to see how the "grass roots" African really lives and what he lives for. Had he done so, he might have been somewhat less happy about cultivating the seeds of nationhood in the soil of tribalism, and making all Africans the early heirs of "freedom."

If freedom for the African means anything, it means freedom for each of the 800 and more distinct ethnic groups—most of whom differ quite as much from one another as Indians do from Indonesians—to "go it alone" politically and economically, and, if need be, militarily. Freedom for only some of these groups to attain independence would assuredly spell tyranny for the groups denied that freedom, a worse tyranny, so many judge, than any practiced at present.

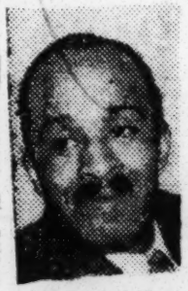
Also, it is possible that, had Mr. Bowles been able to spend more time foraging on his own, he would have found that what worries the articulate African as much as the vacillations of the State Department are the contradictions between our Lincolnian professions and our modern-day deeds. The best foreign policies have always begun at home, and until we learn to accord the "African"—stranger and citizen—in our midst the liberties, rights and courtesies we expect of European governments in their dealings with Africans, America is likely to be as much a challenge to Africa, as Africa is to America.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

CALEB, MY SON, by Lucy Daniels. J. B. Lippincott, East Washington Square, Phila. 125 pp. $2.75.

This is not because it is a good book. One recognizes that it might have been a good book 50 years ago; but for these times it is a bad book, and the reasons it is bad are the reasons that would have made it good, say, in 1900.



Mr. Redding

Nevertheless it is a book that should be widely read. If it is read in the belief that it is a good book—and I speak not of the esthetics, but of the intent—then we have another proposition altogether.

* * *

CALEB, MY SON is a wolf-in-sheep's-clothing kind of book. It is crafty. Its chief character, Caleb, is right for all the wrong reasons. This is a subtlety that the author handles with more than passing cleverness.

She does not say that Caleb, the young colored protagonist, is wrong to want change, and to love justice, and to hate inequality: she only makes it clear that these emotional attitudes in Caleb lead to death. But it is even more subtle than that. Caleb's death comes at the hands of his father.

And the father, Asa, is a good man. His goodness is emphasized; it is sanctified. It is sworn to by all of Asa's neighbors. It is sworn to by Miss Daniels herself.

Asa is a Christian in every sense of the word. He goes to church and he obeys the commandments.

He believes that one should accept without complaining the "harsher manifestations of God's will": viz — the inferior status God allots the black man, racial prejudice, inequality, injustice.

Asa has done pretty well by accepting them. He's got a kind white boss, for whom he works faithfully, as butler-chauffeur); he owns his home; pays his taxes; has seen one of his six children through college, and is apparently adequately insured. He is respected in his ghetto community.

Wise in the ways of the world, Asa knows that the way things are is the way they're supposed to be. God willed them, and you do not argue with the will of God. Asa is a good man, a Christian in every sense of the word.

* * *

SO ASA (and his family) is respected in the ghetto, and he is loved by his white folks.

He is respected, that is, until Caleb, his son, starts being right for all the wrong reasons—or (so subtly does Miss Daniels handle it) wrong for all the right reasons.

When Caleb starts being whatever it is he is, the community suspects guilty by association.

The ghetto is a good ghetto, by and large. It believes what Asa believes, holds Asa's standards as its own, and the like; but since Asa is the father of Caleb, if Caleb wants change and hates injustice and loves the idea of human equality, then Asa must somehow be to blame.

Having come to this conclusion, the ghetto begins to cold-shoulder Asa and his good wife Effie, and all the little Blakes. The ghetto does this because Caleb, being right for all the wrong reasons or vice versa, endangers it, and it has to protect itself.

The school-teaching Blake daughter loses her job, another daughter loses the man she loves, and the youngest Blake loses all his playmates. Caleb, being whatever he is—right for the wrong reasons or vice versa—brings disgrace and abomination.

* * *

AND THE hard and insupportable thing is that this disgrace and ruination are not manifestations of the will of God; for what one colored person does is never God's will: God's will is only manifest in what white folks do to colored.

So Asa does not have to take this uncomplainingly, and, by cracky, he won't take it.

He's a good man, and as a loving, God-fearing, good Christian man and father, he has a duty. "It's mah duty," he tells himself. Caleb "ruint his family. You gotta give people plenty o' chance," Asa tells himself, "but when they don't pay any heed, when they goes right on hurtin' people, it's yo' duty. You ain't got no choice."

(This, of course, does not apply to white people, for when they keep right on hurting people they are simply manifesting God's harsher will.) Seeing his duty plain, Asa does it. He kills Caleb, his son.

* * *

THIS IS the story Lucy Daniels tells in "Caleb, My Son" a book that will be lauded by many white folks from Lake Pontchartrain to the Potomac.

It will be lauded partly because Miss Daniels is of a distinguished Southern family, but it will be lauded mostly because "Caleb, My Son," a work of deep and compassionate understanding, confirms and reaffirms southern reaction.

What Miss Daniels has a compassionate understanding of is that the colored person who wants change, loves justice and hates inequality has chosen the certain road to death—and that, Miss Daniels thinks, is the way it ought to be.

A collection of short stories by Erskine Caldwell will be published Sept. 10 by Little, Brown. It will be called "Erskine Caldwell's Gulf Coast Stories." The locales of the twenty-one stories range from the jazz bars of Bourbon Street in New Orleans to the small towns of the bayou country.

Hotel Association To Publish Travel Guide

EAST ORANGE, N. J. — Dykes A. Brookins, president of the Nationwide hotel association, announced that the organization is publishing a "Guide to Travel" listing the best available hotels motels, tourist homes, resorts and restaurants throughout the country.

State Will Issue Tourist Booklet

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The State of Alabama is producing its first official free tourist and vacation guide book, it was announced this week by Geoffrey Birt, Director of the State Publicity and Information Bureau which has compiled the guide Most other states have had such brochures for many years.

Birt said the guide will be 16 pages and in full color except for four pictures. He said it had been "produced and printed in Alabama, by Alabamians, for the promotion of Alabama" and that its official publication date had been set for Jan. 1, 1957, as a New Year gift and invitation from Alabama to the citizens of other States.

"It is hoped and expected that this guide will do a first-class selling job on the beautiful scenery and fine historic shrines of our state," Birt said, "so that 1957 will be the year that the state tourist business exceeds $100 million." It has been estimated that Alabama's present tourist business realizes about $93 million, a considerable increase over past years.

All sections of the state have been pictured and highlighted in the guide, with chapters on Alabama's beaches, lakes ,fishing potential, beautiful gardens and flowers, historic shrines, old Southern backgrounds and festivals. There are also included pictures and references to the Azalea Trail and Mardi Gras at Mobile; the states's Deep Sea Fishing Rodeo at Dauphin Island; the annual motor boat races at Guntersville; pictures of Birmingham and its veiw from Vulcan, among other events and matters of interest to be found in Alabama.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

In a special number called "Time to Kill Jim Crow," the liberal journal, **The Nation** (July 7, 1956), presents a series of trenchant and timely essays on the social and Constitutional crisis, commonly referred to as the Desegregation Issue, in the South.

Mr. Redding

Of course, as Mr. McWilliams' editorial is quick to point out, it is only a foolish seeming that confines the crisis to the South.

It is a national crisis, and the lead editorial establishes this as a primary fact, and the other pieces in the series (the purpose of which is "to sharpen public awareness of the opportunity that exists for effective political action") do not stray from it.

Taking this view, which is the only true view, the editor suggests that a skillful and determined use of political instruments has given the Dixiecrats a shameful dominance over our country's internal affairs.

* * *

HOW THAT DOMINANCE has worked to forestall civil advances in the eighty-fourth Congress is the subject of Clarence Mitchell's essay.

One of the key officials in the NAACP and that organization's top authority on Congress and Congressional affairs, Mr. Mitchell is very explicit about those "tricky parliamentary maneuverings" by means of which opponents of civil rights choke action.

Mr. Mitchell knows who those opponents are—though some try to hide their opposition—and he cites with particular pertinence the Daniel-Mundt Resolution to revise the manner of electing the President and Vice President.

Few even of the most politically sagacious would have guessed the evil intent of this Resolution had not Mundt himself, in a moment either of recklessness or cynicism, declared that its purpose was to kill "the influence of colored people . . . in national elections."

HENRY LEE MOON'S piece amounts to a fact sheet on colored political strength, and it makes the unhappy fact—probably startling to some — that threats, economic pressures and "assassinations" have been employed to reduce the colored vote in some sections of the South.

Though Mississippi is probably not typical, the colored vote in that state was reduced by these means from 23,000 in 1952 to approximately 8,000 in 1955!

* * *

THIS AND similar facts give just a touch of irony to Franklin Frazier's piece on the new Southern colored man "who doesn't scare any more," since, as the evidence indicates, he most certainly scared in Mississippi.

But, again, the state is not typical, for in most of the other Southern states the totals of colored registrants have increased—in some instances by fifty per cent.

But what, aside from the purely political, must be watched in this deep, nationwide crisis?

In a brilliant essay titled "Those Magnolia Myths," Richard A. Long calls attention to "four grand myths in the process of construction"—myths that can be used and are intended to be used as instruments of thought control.

* * *

THERE ARE the myths of extremism which implies that only the "extremist" NAACP is to blame for the crisis; the myth of intervention, which implies that the South can work the problem out if let alone; the myth of equal complicity, which says the colored people in the South just loves segregation fine; and the myth of the Southern moderate.

Gleefully Mr. Long destroys each myth, and in what turns out to be perhaps the most revealing essay of all, warns that "we may expect many other myths to be spawned to retard the overdue changes . . . in the South."

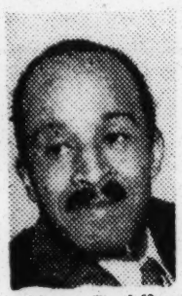
Book Review

By Saunders Redding

BLACK RHAPSODY, by Gunnar Helander. Harper's, 49 E. 33rd St., New York. 214 pp. $3.00.

A novel may be an interesting book without being a good novel, and **Black Rhapsody** is just such a book—interesting, stimulating, but not a good novel.

All the recognizable elements that comprise a novel—action, characterization, setting, dialogue, etc.—are there, and each element in itself is competently handled: characters are fully conceived, expertly revealed; such dramatic action as there is is inevitable; the dialogue, though sometimes strained and overstylized, is real enough; and the setting does no violence to one's imagination or knowledge of South Africa.



Mr. Redding

But the elements do not adhere to a unifying principle. They are, as it were, suspended, and it is impossible to figure out what the author's purpose is, what he set out to say, and what frame of reference he meant to employ.

He creates certain expectations and leaves them unfulfilled. He raises questions and leaves them unresolved. He forsakes one point of view to espouse another.

And finally, by the capricious interjection of a "mystique", he forces the reader to skip from one plane of interpretation to another, from the plane of the symbolic to the plane of the exact representational.

* * *

BUT THE book itself is written on three concept levels, and thus creates a kind of contrapuntal effect, if one cares to follow it.

There is the level which exposes the reader to the moral implications of two sordid sex affairs—one between a German-born farmer and a native girl, and one between a mulatto girl and a Christian native teacher and preacher.

Insofar as this level is the one upon which the dramatic action is sustained, it is the most valid.

Then there is the social level, which invites the reader's speculation—gratuitously, it might be said—on the long-range effects of South African customs, attitudes and laws.

Finally, there is the intellectual level, where coordination and resolution should occur. But there is no coordination: there is no resolution.

* * *

FOR THE PROBLEMS, social and legal, created by the German's "crime against the white community," and the much more serious moral and spiritual problems created by Mdluli's sin with the mulatto girl are not resolved in their own terms, or even in intellectual terms.

What would have happened, for instance, if the German farmer had ben exposed to his community as having had forbidden relations with Leah? She has a child by him.

Does the white man's South African law provide that a white man must support his child by a colored woman?

That exposure would have made her liable to a jail sentence we know; but would he have been liable also?

And in the case of Mdluli, the questions of atonement and repentance and forgiveness are raised, but there are no answers to them.

* * *

NOT TO HAVE answers to questions gratuitously raised on the level of social and legal fact is a fault that cannot be overlooked; but not to have answers to questions raised on the moral and spiritual level is an excitement to philosophical speculation that cannot be condemned.

And there is some evidence in **Black Rhapsody** (in the letters the Knutson writes to a friend back in Sweden) that philosophical speculation was exactly what the author wanted to excite.

This, I think, redeems **Black Rhapsody** which otherwise would be not only a poor novel but a worthless book.

Industrial Relations

HUMAN RELATIONS IN THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTHEAST: A Study of the Textile Industry. By Glenn Gilman. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. Pp. 327. $5. Photographs and index.

It is most appropriate that the University of North Carolina Press should publish a scholarly study of the textile industry in the southeastern United States, since so much of the wealth of North Carolina is related to textile manufactures and since a branch of the University of North Carolina, N. C. State College, has what has been called the world's foremost school of textiles.

Dr. Gilman has divided his study into three parts. In the first he discusses the fundamental nature of the problem of industrial relations. In the second he examines in detail the southern Piedmont region and its people; the part which the textile industry has played in the development of the region since the Civil War; and the place which the Piedmont occupies in the national market. In the third part he considers the developing pattern of industrial relations that resulted when thousands of rural people moved to the industrial towns to take industrial jobs; the problems that arose from this conversion of a basically rural society to an industrial society; and finally the solution of the problems that was worked out for the textile Piedmont area.

Though somewhat special so far as the general reader is concerned, "Human Relations in the Industrial Southeast" is a most important study which well deserves the serious attention of economists in general and the operators and personnel specialists in the textile mills in particular.

Articles on Negro In Ladies' Home Journal Treasury

Assembling together 73 years of its best stories, articles and poetry in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL TREASURY, editor John Mason Brown has included three pieces of particular interest to Negroes.

They are "His Eye Is on the Sparrow," an excerpt from the best-selling biography of actress Ethel Waters, as told to Charles Samuels; Samuels' "Our Children Are Going to College," which tells how a Negro family of moderate income has enabled its children to share in the riches of American life; and "See How They Run," the Christopher Award story of 1951, given to former Negro school teacher Mary Elizabeth Vroman, for a moving piece based on her own experience. "See How They Run" eventually became the movie "Bright Victory."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL TREASURY is being published by Simon & Schuster, and will be out on December 3.

Famous Author Now Living in Jamaica

LONDON. — (ANP) — Peter Abrahams, well-known South African Negro author, and his English wife, left England on Tuesday to take up residence in Jamaica.

Peter, who has been casting around for several years looking for somewhere to settle down, visited Jamaica last year and fell in love with the Island. He said he had never seen any island as beautiful as Jamaica, in all his travels, and he has therefore decided to live there for two reasons—one, the beauty, the other, to escape British taxation.

In this move he has joined people like Noel Coward, Errol Flynn, etc. who are now living in Jamaica for the same reason.

26b 1956

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

Carl T. Rowan, a Wisconsin newspaperman, wrote **South of Freedom** a few years back. It was a good book, for it did not try to do more than it could do.

It was a first class report by an engaging journalist, and it reported what he found on his return to his native South after an absence of several years.

South of Freedom was notable for its fresh insights into some phases of an old problem, for its tough-tender tolerance, and for its integrity.

In these respects, Mr. Rowan's new book is a flub. Traveling through India and Southeast Asia, Rowan had to go far fast, and he missed a lot, and he took the wrong baggage, and the problems he saw were not only old but very complex.

The result is a book, **The Pitiful and The Proud**, that is at best a piecing together of yesterday's headlines, and last year's editorials, and the year-before-last's press dispatches.

THERE IS NO doubt that Mr. Rowan saw what he said he saw —the Communist threat in Asia, the poverty, the disease, the color-consciousness, the hatred of Imperialism, the caste and class prejudice.

But the trouble is that he does not report these things with freshness, filtered as they seem to be through layers of consciousness not his own. He carried with him no instinctive insights and little sympathy.

What he did carry was a head full of the worn generalities in terms of which western journalists have been reporting India and Asia for years. The title of the book is itself such a generality.

Stafford Cripps used the phrase "pitiful and proud" in a report on India to the British Parliament years ago, and since that time — particularly in the light of the tremendously changed situation both in and out of Asia — it has become practically meaningless both as definition and diagnosis.

* * *

OF COURSE "Indians are feverishly sensitive about their poverty and their caste system," but they have been for years — ever since Gandhi returned from South Africa.

And of course one can find in the Indian press "frequent (sic) articles with well-hidden phrases designed to poison the Indian mind against Americans."

But Indian journalists are simply using a trick M. K. Roy taught them to use against the British way back in the days just after the First World War.

* * *

ROWAN'S EYES and ears served him no better in Pakistan and Southeast Asia. Indeed he more or less dismisses this part of the world. "As I traveled on, I became aware that . . . Pakistan shared much of what I had seen in India." So he repeats the generalities, the substanceless cliches.

The final section of the book, a report on the Bandung Conference, is the best section. At the Bandung Conference, Rowan saw and heard what went on.

He did not have to speculate, or gets things second and third hand, or repeat stale judgments, or pretend to a grasp of social theory and political philosophy.

At Bandung he fulfilled his function as a reporter — simply. And as a reporter simply, Rowan can be good.

YOUTH IN DANGER, by Robert C. Hendrickson (Harcourt, Brace, $3.95). Findings of the Senate subcommittee on juvenile delinquency.

ALTARS OF THE EAST, by Lew Ayres (Doubleday, $4.50). Sympathetic exploration into rituals and faiths of the Orient.

SAINT JOSEPH, by Henri Rondet, S. J. (Kenedy, $4).

AWAKE TO A PERFECT DAY, by Clara Clemens (Citadel, $3). Experience with Christian Science.

JAZZ: Its Evolution and Essence, by Andre Hodeir (Grove, $3.50).

WRITERS AND ARTISTS YEAR BOOK, 1956 (Macmillan, $2.25). English handbook.

Paperbound original: THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT, edited by Isaiah Berlin (New American Library, 50c.).

Books Out Today

Non-Fiction

HIMALAYAN TEA GARDEN, by David Wilson Fletcher (Crowell, $4.50). Comment today.

THE BOYS AND THEIR MOTHER, by Keith W. Jennison (Viking, $2.75). Memoir of a family.

NEGRO FOLKTALES IN MICHIGAN, by Richard M. Dorson (Harvard, $4.75).

REJOICE IN THY FESTIVAL: A Treasury of Wisdom, Wit and Humor for the Sabbath and Jewish Holidays, by Philip Goodman (Bloch, $3.50).

THE THREE R's PLUS, edited by Robert H. Beck (Univ. of Minnesota, $5). What today's schools are trying to do—and why.

THE UNITY TREASURE CHEST, edited by Lowell Fillmore (Hawthorn, $4.95). An anthology of religious writings.

HOME AIR CONDITIONING, by Gerald John Stout (Van Nostrand, $5.95).

Grace of spirit also surrounds the hero of Beth Day's **THE LITTLE PROFESSOR OF PINEY WOODS** (Messner, $2.95). Laurence Jones, who has long fought to bring education to underprivileged Negro communities of Mississippi, is something of a modern Booker T. Washington, and biographer Day tells his story with sympathy.

A Northern Negro who went South dedicated to a mission, he makes an interesting contrast to Reba Lee, who tried to solve her color problem by running away from it. How she failed is told in **I PASSED FOR WHITE** co-authored by Mary Hastings Bradley (Longmans, $3.95).

Another triumph of the spirit is described in **THE SECOND MIRACLE** by C. Peter Greave (Holt, $3), an account of recovery from leprosy.

African Languages

Dr. Robert G. Armstrong, of Atlanta University's anthropology department, has authored a section of a book about Africa published in London by the International African Institute.

Dr. Armstrong's work in "Peoples of the Niger-Benue Confluence," an ethnographic survey of Africa edited by Daryll Ford, is titled, Igala and the Idoma-Speaking People.

His research on African languages and dialects proved one tribe of 10,000 people speak an entirely different language than had previously been supposed.

Books Today

A DIFFICULT YOUNG MAN, by Martin Boyd (Reynal, $3.50). Novel about an Anglo-Australian family before World War I.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS HANDBOOK, by Robert Hertzberg; **HOW TO PLAN AND BUILD YOUR WORKSHOP**, by David X. Manners (Arco, $2 each). Volumes in the Do-It-Yourself Series.

FAMILY HANDYMAN'S BOOK OF BUILT-INS YOU CAN MAKE, by the editors of Family Handyman Magazine (Harper, $1.50).

GENERATIONS OF MEN, a Novel, by John Clinton Hunt (Atlantic-iLttle, Brown, $4).

HEMINGWAY: The Writer as Artist, by Carlos Baker (Princeton University, $5). Expanded edition of a book first published in 1952.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR., a Portrait, by Raymond B. Fosdick (Harper, $6.50).

MURDER IS WHERE YOU FIND IT, by Robert P. Hansen (Mill: Morrow, $2.75). Detective story.

1956 THRIFT GUIDE TO ENGLAND, by Abraham Ziegler (Ziegler Publications, Washington, $1 paperbound).

PAPERBOUND BOOKS IN PRINT: An Index to 5,000 Inexpensive Reprints and Original Editions With Selective Subject Guide (R. R. Bowker, $1 paperbound).

PREACHING ON THE BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, by Dwight E. Stevenson (Harper, $3.95).

SOLDIER: The Memoirs of Matthew B. Ridgway, by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Retired, as told to Harold H. Martin (Harper, $5). *Reviewed today.*

THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS OF THE RHODES TRUST AND THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS 1903-1953 (Macmillan, $4.50).

THE NATURAL CHILDBIRTH PRIMER, by Grantly Dick Read, M. D. (Harper, $1.50).

THE PURPOSE OF THE CHURCH AND ITS MINISTRY, by H. Richard Niebuhr (Harper, $2.50).

THE RIPPER, by Maurice Procter (Harper, $2.75). Detective story.

REPRINT: Fiction: THREE EXEMPLARY NOVELS, by Miguel de Unamuno, introduction by Angel del Rio (Evergreen Book: Grove Press, $1.45).

LOGIC AND RHETORIC IN ENGLAND, 1500-1700, by Wilbur Samuel Howell (Princeton, $6).

MILITARY POLICY AND NATIONAL SECURITY, edited by William W. Kaufmann and others (Princeton, $5).

EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO THE STOCK MARKET, by Harold M. Finley (Regnery, $2.95).

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CRISIS, edited by Mortimer Smith (Regnery, $2.75). Critical essays.

URBAN MORTGAGE LENDING, by J. E. Morton (Princeton, $4).

TOMORROW'S CHURCH IN TODAY'S WORLD, by David Nathaniel Licorish (Exposition $3).

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE, edited by Pierce Fredericks (Dodd, Mead, $2.95). Issues of the campaign as seen by various political cartoonists.

YOU'VE GOT ME—FROM 9 TO 5!, edited by Lawrence Lariar (Dodd, Mead, $2.95). Office cartoons.

THE MASTER DIVER AND UNDERWATER SPORTSMAN, by Capt. T. A. Hampton (John de Graff, $5).

Books Out Today

Non-Fiction

AFFAIRS OF STATE: The Eisenhower Years, by Richard H. Rovere (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, $4.50). Comment tomorrow.

AT HOME IN INDIA, by Cynthia Bowles (Harcourt, Brace, $3). Impressions of the teen-age daughter of an American Ambassador.

SOMETHING ABOUT MY FATHER, AND OTHER PEOPLE, by Charles Angoff (Thomas Yoseloff, $4.50). Reminiscences.

COUSINS AND STRANGERS, edited by S. Gorley Putt (Harvard, $3.50). Comments on America by visiting English Fellows.

THE MAGIC POWER OF YOUR MIND, by Walter M. Germain (Hawthorn, $3.95).

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, by Kenneth H. Hansen (Prentice-Hall, $7.35).

PET MYNA, by Anne Keith (All-Pets, paper, 50c).

Paperbound original: ROGUES AND LOVERS, edited by Noah Sarlat (Lion, 35c).

Books Today

A COAT OF MANY COLOURS, by Herbert Read (Horizon Press, $3.75). Critical essays on art, literature, philosophy and political theory.

BROTHER OF GUNSMOKE, by Lloyd Kevin; **THE GUNS OF HAMMER**, by Barry Cord (Arcadia House, $2.50 each). Western stories.

ENGINEERING IN HISTORY, by Richard Shelton Kirby, Sidney Withington, Arthur Burr Darling and Frederick Gridley Kilgour (McGraw-Hill, $8.50). A pictorial account of the development of engineering in Western civilization.

EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO THE STOCK MARKET: The Science of Successful Investing, by Harold M. Finley (Regnery, $2.95).

HERNAN CORTES, Conqueror of Mexico, by Salvadore de Madariaga (Regnery, $6.50). Reissue of a 1942 biography.

HOW AIRPLANES ARE MADE, by David C. Cooke (Dodd, Mead, $1.95). For young readers.

LANDSCAPE WITH DEAD DONS, by Robert Robinson (Rinehart, $3). A humorous detective story set in Oxford University.

MILITARY POLICY AND NATIONAL SECURITY, edited by William W. Kaufman (Princeton University, $5). Essays.

THE CLARION CALL, by Ethel Lincoln (Vantage, $2). A self-help book.

THE CORPSE IN THE ELEVATOR, by M. M. Mannon (Arcadia House, $2.50). Detective story.

THE DARK GLASSES, by Francis King (Pantheon Books, $2.95). Novel about village life on Corfu.

THE HEEL OF SPRING, by Frank Rooney (Vanguard, $3.95). A novel.

THE MASTER DIVER AND UNDERWATER SPORTSMAN, by T. A. Hampton (John de Graff, $5). Diving in all forms.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE: The Issues of the Campaign as Seen by the Nation's Best Political Cartoonists, edited by Pierce Fredericks (Dodd, Mead, $2.95).

THE PRESIDENCY TODAY, by Edward S. Corwin and Louis W. Koenig (New York University, $3). An analysis of the office of President of the United States.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CRISIS, Some Critical Essays, edited by Mortimer Smith (Regnery, $2.75).

THE THEME IS FREEDOM, by John Dos Passos (Dodd, Mead, $3.50). *Reviewed today.*

THE TRUTH ABOUT CANCER, by Charles S. Cameron, M. D. (Prentice-Hall, $4.95).

THIS GREEN AND PLEASANT LAND, by Dudley Barker (Holt, $3.95). Novel dealing with the effects of a large steel mill on a small fishing village.

TOSCANINI AND THE ART OF ORCHESTRAL PERFORMANCE, by Robert Charles Marsh (Lippincott, $4.50). A study.

VANQUISH THE ANGEL, by Diana and Meir Gillon (John Day, $3.50). Novel of modern Israel.

WINGLESS VICTORY: A Biography of Gabriele d'Annunzio and Eleonora Duse, by Frances Winwar (Harper, $5).

YOUTH IN ASIA, A Novel, by Richard D. Ressler (Exposition, $2.50).

YOU'VE GOT ME FROM 9 TO 5: The Best Cartoons About the Office by the Nation's Top Comic Artists, edited by Lawrence Lariar (Dodd, Mead, $2.95).

Africa's First Prime Minister; His Weaknesses Are His Triumphs

"KWAME NKRUMAH," by Bankole Timothy [Macmillan, 198 pages, $3.75].

Reviewed by Rai Ottley

"Because I have wanted independence for my people and my race," Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of the Gold Coast, once told an American reporter, "I have been called 'show boy,' a 'histrionic radical,' and a 'Communist.'"

But, according to Bankole Timothy, Nkrumah's biographer, Africa's first prime minister is none of these things. Actually, he is well known in his country and in England as a shrewd, if vivid, personality, whose weaknesses as a man have been his triumphs as a leader.

• • •

Before leading his people to nationhood, he had been a person of some status. He was a member of the Stool of Nkroful and was in line for a chiefdom. After studying in England, he came to the United States.

He studied journalism at Lincoln university in Pennsylvania and took a course in law. It was while a student in this country that he decided that his people, too, should have their freedom.

Subsequently Kwame, meaning Saturday's child, was hounded by the police on two continents, saw the inside of jails on three occasions, and was sent into exile.

• • •

His biographer, an African reporter and radio broadcaster, has carefully followed his career in the battle for independence that he led and won. It is essentially a success story, salted with Nkrumah's shortcomings.

His was a phenomenal rise to power, involving formidable struggles with the British government and with political opponents in the Gold Coast. But his triumph has been pervasive, for the independence he fathered is influencing all West Africa.

Books Today

ALTARS OF THE EAST, by Lew Ayres (Doubleday, $4.50). Personal exploration into the rituals and faiths of the Orient.

AN END TO DYING, A Novel, by Sam Astrachan (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, $3.50).

AN IMMIGRANT'S STORY, by Arejas Vitkauskas (Philosophical Library, $3.75). Autobiography.

AWAKE TO A PERFECT DAY: My Experience With Christian Science, by Clara Clemens (Citadel, $3).

BAY WINDOW BOHEMIA: An Account of the Brilliant Artistic World of Gaslit San Francisco, by Oscar Lewis (Doubleday, $3.95). *Reviewed today.*

CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION: A Comparative Study of National Systems, by John Francis Cramer and eGorge Stephenson Browne (Harcourt, Brace, $9).

FINLAND BETWEEN EAST AND WEST, by Anatole G. Mazour (Van Nostrand, $6.50). Study of the country today.

JAZZ: Its Evolution and Essence, by André Hodeir, translated by David Noakes (Grove, $3.50).

KIPLING: A Selection of His Stories and Poems, by John Beecroft, illustrated by Richard M. Powers (Doubleday, 2 volumes, $7.50).

KNIGHT OF THE AIR: The Life and Works of Antoine de Saint-Exupery, by Maxwell A. Smith (Pageant, $4).

Illustration by Raymond Sheppard for "Tree Tops."

One Night In Kenya

TREE TOPS. By Jim Corbett. With an Introduction by Lord Hailey. Illustrated by Raymond Sheppard. 30 pp. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.75.

By JOHN BARKHAM

ON Feb. 5, 1952, Princess Elizabeth and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, spent the night in a unique man-made eyrie known as Tree Tops, in the Aberdare Forest of Kenya. She will probably never forget that night, for she climbed up the thirty-foot ladder a Princess and came down the next morning a Queen. Her father, George VI, had died during the night. But there's another reason the Queen will remember that night at Tree Tops. The animals put on a command performance for her, including a battle to death by two waterbuck, all of which she photographed herself. In this nostalgic memoir the reader can make the acquaintance of that remarkable outpost and share the royal party's experience.

It was written by the late Jim Corbett, author of several first-rate books on tiger hunting in his native India. Nine years ago Corbett, then in his early seventies, moved to Kenya, where he lived till his death last year. When the royal visit was planned Corbett was included in the small, hand-picked party.

The eyrie consisted of four rooms and a balcony built in the branches of a giant fig tree on the shore of a picturesque waterhole. At the base of the tree animals took water, frolicked and fought oblivious to the human watchers above.

When the Princess arrived elephants were wrangling at the water's edge. She walked calmly within ten yards of the trumpeting bulls as though deaf to their earsplitting din. Corbett, his rifle at the ready, was filled with admiration for her poise—and courage. All that day and the next elephants, rhinos, antelope, baboons and lesser game put on their show to the Princess' obvious delight.

This affectionate little book is not only a record of a royal visit but also a farewell to a jungle watching post since destroyed by the Mau Maus—and unlike any other in the world.

Mr. Barkham, writer and lecturer on Africa, visited Tree Tops on one of his frequent tours of Central Africa.

Lincoln U. Grad Writes First Novel

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.— W. Leon Sydnor, graduate of the Lincoln university school of journalism, and for the past three years a member of the staff of the American Bible Society in New York City, is the author of a first novel, "Veronica," published May 28 by Exposition Press, New York book publishers.

The novel, set in New Rochelle, N. Y., and Paris, is the story of young, beautiful Veronica, an exceptionally gifted pianist, who is torn between her dedication to studying for the concert stage and her love of Ralph Ingersoll, her fiance, who has retreated into a make-believe world and is desperately in need of her help.

The author, born in Beverlyville, Va., attended Virginia State college before matriculating at Lincoln university, where he received his bachelor of journalism degree.

After continuing his journalism studies at Brooklyn College in New York, Sydnor enrolled at Fordham univeristy and is now studying for his Master of Fine Arts degree. Before graduation from high school he had read all of Shakespeare's plays and most of the old classics. His interest in literature was followed by an intense interest in creative writing. He has written poetry, a collection of short stories and radio and television scripts.

An army veteran of World War II, he served in the United States, England and France. He is a member of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, the Interracial Fellowship Music Council and the Westminister choir of the Church of the Master. Sydnor devotes a good deal of his spare time to music and to his writing.

He Spent 20 Years In Africa

ONE MAN'S AFRICA, by John Seymour, (John Day, $4).

John Seymour writes of his years of bouncing about in Africa in an astounding variety of jobs.

He was 20 when he first went to South Africa in 1934, to work on a farm. But he wasn't cut out for farming — or, for that matter, in any steady job.

We find him at Walvis Bay, a desolate little huddle of tin-roofed hovels on the coast in South West Africa, as a fisherman in commercial boats. Later, he worked in the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia.

He served with the askaris of the King's African Rifles, in the Kenya campaign and later as part of the force that ended Mussolini's dream of empire in Ethiopia.

Seymour has no illusions about the white man's burden in Africa. He thinks the brutally administered "apartheid" of South Africa is wrong, and a danger that will some day explode in a possible blood-orgy.

But, he can write with good nature and without rancor on these subjects, which are explosive topics in South Africa today.

DANGER FOR BREAKFAST, by John McPartland; MECCA FOR MURDER, by Stephen Marlowe (Gold Medal, 25 cents each). Detective stories.

EARTH, SKY AND SEA, by Auguste Piccard, translated by Christina Stead (Oxford University, $4). Autobiographical account of penetrating the stratosphere and the ocean's depths.

EAST FROM BURMA, by Constance M. Hallock (Friendship Press, cloth, $2.50; paper-bound, $1.25). Concerning the Christian Church in Southeast Asia.

ESSENTIALS IN PROBLEM SOLVING, by Zuce Kogan (Arco, $3). Self-help book.

HOW FIRM A FOUNDATION? An Appraisal of Threats to the Quality of Elementary Education, by Hollis L. Caswell (Harvard University, $1.50).

HUNZA, Lost Kingdom of the Himalayas, by John Clark (Funk & Wagnalls, $5). Personal expepiences.

PASSIONATE SEARCH: A Life of Charlotte Brontë, by Margaret Crompton (David McKay, $3.95).

TECUMSEH: Vision of Glory, by Glenn Tucker (Bobbs-Merrill, $5). Biography of the Shawnee Indian chief.

THE GREATER MAGIC LIBRARY, Volume IV, by John Northern Hilliard, his manuscripts and notes, edited by Carl W. Jones and Jean Hugard (A. S. Barnes, $3). Legerdemain.

Books—Authors

In 1846 William H. Seward, twice Governor of New York and the leading Whig in the East, defended William Freeman, a Negro, in a murder trial at Auburn, N. Y. Seward risked ruin rather than let injustice bring about the death of a man he believed to be unresponsible for his actions. In a new book titled "Mr. Seward for the Defense," Earl Conrad tells of this first defense of murder on the ground of insanity and the far-reaching effects of the case. It will be published June 14 by Rinehart. Mr. Conrad is the author of "Jim Crow America" and, with Haywood Patterson, "Scottsboro Boy."

An introduction to problems of civil liberties both on state and national levels will be published by Cornell University on June 14. Written by Robert E. Cushman, it is called "Civil Liberties in the United States." The author discusses where we stand on freedom of speech, press, assembly and petition, as well as our program to combat communism and subversion and racial discrimination. Mr. Cushman is Goldwin Smith Professor of Government at Cornell University.

26b 1956

Books of The Times

Times P. 31-C

Tues. 5-22-56

By CHARLES POORE

AFTER many a solemn eulogy it is a bracing experience to read H. L. Mencken himself again, going his insolent wild way alone. He lived and died a solitary rebel surrounded by recklessly admiring friends. They frequently could not agree wholeheartedly, to say the least, with what he said, but they generally enjoyed his blandly furious way of saying it. The good he did some young authors lives after him, the evil he ascribed to many ancient institutions obliquely strengthened their survival.

New York, N. Y.

This posthumous collection, "Minority Report,"* is a causerie of notations on all sorts of sublunary things, tersely presented in purest Menckenese. They have not been published before, but Menckenoids will recognize their source. The word *quack* does not show up on every page, but, allowing for clusters in quack-saturated paragraphs, I should guess it averages out to allow for at least one appearance to each sheet in the volume.

He is here, as always, partial toward his own peculiar variety of impartiality. "The Coolidge Prosperity and the Hoover Economy of Plenty," he asserts, "were quite as bad as the New Deal." Furthermore, he tells posterity, "so far as I can recall, I have never written a single commendatory word of any sitting President of the United States." Nor was he less vigilantly uncomplimentary when he chanced to catch them standing, after they had moved out of the White House.

Original Dim View

At best his hope for the democracy that tolerated and enriched him was dim; his views of its current operations were predominantly saturnine.

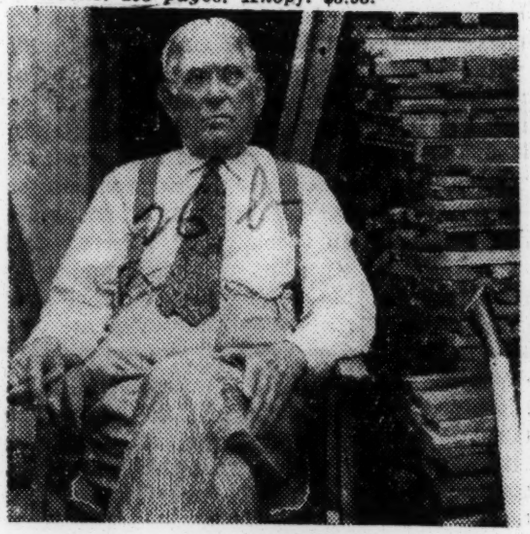
"The only way that democracy can be made bearable," he tells us in these jottings, "is by developing and cherishing a class of men sufficiently honest and disinterested to challenge the prevailing quacks. No such class has ever appeared in strength in the United States. Thus the business of harassing the quacks devolves upon the newspapers. When they fail in their duty, which is usually, we are at the quacks' mercy." Or it may be that one man's quack is sometimes another man's swan.

It is clear that he lived increasingly in the past in the last decade or so. He flails retroactively at Prohibition with unquenchable enthusiasm. When he talks about the deplorable institution of war, his thoughts seem to center principally on the errors of World War I, and he keeps the beautiful Red Cross nurse of that era's song and story fresh in his memory. When he speaks of modern authors he is more likely to mention Kipling or Dreiser than bards of later flowering.

The multiplicity of his targets is such that every reader, sooner or later, must find himself on Mencken's side as well as a member of his lively, if not always loyal, opposition. He fires away tirelessly at labor unions, business men, teachers, historians, statesmen, philosophers, soldiers, opponents of capital punishment, lawyers, doctors and theologians. Particularly theologians.

All the world's religions, in fact, fail in some striking measure to win H. L. Mencken's devotion. Yet he goes back to each one of them again and again, compulsively, like a village atheist, fussing over their dogmas, parading his incredulity at their creeds, oddly as if he were hopelessly searching for his own salvation at a fountainhead of faith.

*MINORITY REPORT. H. L. Mencken's Notebooks. 293 pages. Knopf. $3.95.



H. L. Mencken

* * *

Three-Minute Anthology

From "Minority Report": H. L. Mencken's Notebooks:

On Football: "College football would be much more interesting if the faculty played instead of the students, and even more interesting if the trustees played. There would be a great increase in broken arms, legs and necks, and simultaneously an appreciable diminution in the loss to humanity."

On the Menckenoids: "My hardest job in the days when I was writing book reviews was to break up the Mencken Party. It was constantly forming itself and constantly disgracing me."

On Humor: "It is almost as dangerous to an author as to a politician to show a sense of humor, which is to say, a capacity to discover hidden and surprising relations between apparently disparate things, to penetrate to the hollowness of common assumptions, and to invent novel and arresting turns of speech. All dolts envy him this capacity, and hence dislike him."

On Philosophers: "Philosophy consists very largely of one philosopher arguing that all others are jackasses. He usually proves it, and I should add that he usually proves that he is one himself."

On Learning: "What really teaches man is not experience, but observation."

On Civility: "The Army Regulations provide that every man must be treated 'so as to preserve his self-respect.' This is the essence of conduct in civilized society."

New Reference Book Lists Home Economics Training

Daily World P. 2

Tues. 5-29-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Today, teaching, extension service, dietetics, institution administration, and journalism are the "Big Five" among the professional positions for home economists in the United States, according to Mildred Horton, executive secretary of the American Home Economics Association. In a chapter on Home Economics in a section on Professional Education in the recently published seventh edition of American Universities and Colleges Miss Horton describes the college-level education required for home economics and the professional opportunities in the field.

Atlanta Ga.

Approximately 500 colleges and universities in the United States now offer education in home economics — many of them offering both training for homemaking and preparation for an increasing number of professional occupations.

"Not only has the variety of professional home economics positions increased since home economics became a college subject about 80 years ago, but the educational training required for many of these positions is likewise increasing. In teaching, for example, a master's degree is usually essential for advancement, and a doctorate or at least one or two years of further study in some special division of the field is needed for advanced teaching and administrative work. In research, advanced training is likewise essential, as it is for positions in social welfare and public health.

"The development of home economics into a profession dealing with not only the skills but also the science, the philosophy, and the arts of home and family life, both in the colleges and in practice in education, business, community service, and research has been strongly supported by the American Home Economics Association," the chapter continues.

"Another indication of the development of home economics as a college-level subject of study, as well as an indication of the value of the practice of this profession for community and family welfare is the international leadership of American home economics. Not only are American home economists asked to serve as consultants in the establishment of schools of home economics abroad, as teachers or consultants in technical assistance programs and schools abroad but annually hundreds of young women from other countries study home economics in institutions in the United States."

Presbyterian History

News & Observer Raleigh N.C. P. 3-B

Sun. 5-27-56

THE STORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE USA. By Benjamin J. Lake. Westminster Press, Philadelphia. 126 pages. $1.00.

The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. was a nationwide body until the Civil War. Since that time its principal strength has been in the North and West. This small volume is reputed to be a history of that denomination in a very concise form. The author is a minister in that denomination and the occasion of the book is the 250th anniversary of the founding of the first Presbytery of the denomination.

The volume is probably brief so as to be palpable to the non-reading constituency. But one finds that its brevity makes it exceedingly dull. The beauty of history is the detail and the understanding of trends of thought and life. This cook's tour lacks any historical piquancy.

Furthermore as one investigates its contents in the light of the full history of the author's church, it appears more a propaganda piece than a history. It is the type thing one might expect in Harry Truman's history of the Democratic party. There have been some very keen theological debates in the Presbyterian Church. These are passed over very lightly and the opposition was always wrong. It seems to elude the author that in nearly every theological battle of his church there has been a default to a principle that is contradictory to the position upon which the church was founded. Other than that the book is very readable.

ROBERT HENDERSON

Mechanical Brain Is Writing Book in Booth at Booksellers Meeting

Times-Picayune P. 2

Thurs. 5-31-56

By ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP)—The nation's booksellers are in town, and one of the most popular exhibits of their 56th annual convention has been a booth in which an author is busy writing a book.

The author's name is Univac, the mechanical brain, which previously has made a living solving a wide variety of mathematical problems. Its first literary effort, to be published Feb. 1, 1957, is a Concordance of the revised standard version of the Bible.

Univac was staring helplessly at a blank sheet of paper, like any human author, when your reporter arrived. A keeper was saying, "How do I know what's wrong with the thing? I'm no technician."

Malcolm C. Moritz, with the Thomas Nelson publishing firm, said the James Strong Concordance, published in 1894, had been 30 years in the making.

But the Rev. John W. Ellison of Winchester, Mass., had the idea that this would be the type of work Univac would like. So for eight months girls typed the Bible on special tape, this was sent whirring through Univac, and what had taken James Strong years to do was accomplished in months.

Would Univac's name appear on the title page?

"No," said Moritz.

Here Univac began to peck moodily away. No one seemed to know why. Anyway, it wrote:

"ABANDON

"He will again a. Them in the Num32.15"

"And thou dist a. Them to the hand Neh9.28"

And so it went. Univac found six abandons and seven abandoners, in case your interest has been whetted.

About Books

Call P. 16

Reviewed by ANP

"THE THIRD DOOR," By Ellen Tarry; David McKay Company.

Fair 6-8-36

Ellen Tarry begins the forward to her autobiography with this declaration: "I was born a southern Negro"— words which are in themselves an epitome of her character and career.

Chronicles City

The author, like the late Walter White, was in a position to choose her destiny. She, too, was fair-skinned, and her calling herself a Negro was a voluntary act that brought with it the special trials and special opportunities that confront the Negro in America today.

Ellen Tarry was educated in a southern convent school and converted to Catholicism. She later taught school and took the first steps that were to lead to her career as a journalist in the south and New York. In 1929, she began her work in Harlem with Catherine De Hueck, founder of the interracial Friendship House, and went on to found a similar institution in Chicago. During World War II, she served as a staff member of the National Catholic Community Service.

Many of the Nation's leading figures, Negro and white, pass through the pages of Ellen Tarry's book, and her portraits of these distinguished men and women contribute their convincing testimony to the inspiring record of achievement in the field of race relations.

Miss Tarry's autobiography is a story of high adventure, pointing with confidence to a future in which the "third door" of equal opportunity is opened wide to all writes:

"One day there will be no door in America marked colored and no door marked white. Instead there will be the third door— free from racial designation— through which all Americans, all of God's children, will walk in peace and dignity."

"LAW AND DISORDER," By Peter Evans; Secker and Warburg London Publishers; $3.60

So effective have been East African public relations and propaganda activities, and so all-embracing the influence of the white settlers who control Kenya, that little information has leaked out of the Mau Mau country which seemed clearly to present tie whole picture of that terror-dominated area.

Peter Evans— a lawyer who assisted in the legal defense of Jomo Kenyatta, the leader whose philosophy and personality made him the leader of the Kikiyu tribe- seems to come near to giving a behind-the-scenes narrative of the East African conflict, His "Law and Disorder" gives the background of Kenyatta's efforts, the displacement of the natives from their former holdings and the determination of the settlers to keep the rich land in that lovely country for themselves.

Evans gives many details of the trial of Kenyatta whose imprisonment helped to break the native resistance.

Secker and Warburg, publishers of the book, also published "Facing Mount Kenya," the life story of Jomo Kenyatta.

"Law and Disorder" is a book worth reading.

"THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY", By Clinton Rossiter; Harcourt, Brace and Company; $2.95

In this year of decision, when the American electorate's choice could easily affect the course of history, it would be a wonderful thing for the United States if a lot of people would read Clinton Rossiter's "The American Presidency."

Rossiter, a professor of government at Cornell University and a long-time student of the office of the American presidency, has selected the most important facts nd factors— past and present— and formed them into a remarkably informative book.

No one who reads "The American Presidency" will ever again be ignorant about the powers and practices, the personalities and problems of the most important office on earth.

BOOK REVIEW

By LEWIS GANNETT

Herald Tribune Thurs. 5-31-56

TECUMSEH: Vision of Glory. By Glenn Tucker. Bobbs. 399 pp. $5.

New York, N.Y.

YOU can make a good case for the statement that Tecumseh was "the greatest of Indians"; in fact, Mr. Tucker does.

P. 19

"The Greatest of Indians"

Nowadays a good many people remember Tecumseh best, and very vaguely, as the Indian from whom Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman got his middle name. Sherman was born in 1820, seven years after Tecumseh died, when all the border knew his name. Seventeen years after that Col. Richard Mentor Johnson of Kentucky won nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and election, in part because of the eloquent stories he told of killing Tecumseh on the battlefield of the Thames. (He did kill an Indian there, but it wasn't Tecumseh.) Four years later still Gen. William Henry Harrison was elected President on the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," partly on the glorious memories of his success in attacking unwarned and wiping out Tecumseh's home village when Tecumseh wasn't there.

Imaginary portrait of Tecumseh by Ernest Hamlin Baker.

But those are trivial claims to fame, and it is fitting that Mr. Tucker—author, two years ago, of "Poltroons and Patriots," a spirited history of the War of 1812—should recall Tecumseh's real greatness. He was more than a warrior; he was one of the few Indian strategists in history. He was more than a chief; he was a statesman who sought, and with not inconsiderable success, to organize the scattered tribes of his people to resist the encroachments of the white race. And he was a humane and magnanimous man, who abhorred unnecessary bloodshed and treated his prisoners well, in which he was all but unique in the annals of border warfare.

The Epic of Tecumseh

It is true, as Mr. Tucker avows at one point, that the facts about several crucial chapters of Tecumseh's life "are scant, scattered and provocative." His father was a Shawnee; his mother was probably, but not certainly, a Creek. He did not marry until he was twenty-eight, and did not live long with his half-breed wife, who was his senior by some years. He may, as Mr. Tucker chooses to believe, have brooded over a youthful romance with a white girl named Rebecca Galloway, who read Shakespeare to him, though that story never appeared in print until sixty-eight years after Tecumseh died. Mr. Tucker has searched the records and is sure that he was never commissioned a British general, as stated in American newspapers at the time and repeated in works of reference. And to this day no man knows where Tecumseh is buried; for years after his death many Indians expected him to reappear.

Yet it is certain that in 1782, as a boy in his teens, he witnessed the "last battle of the Revolution," in which Indians defeated Kentuckians; that in 1794 he fought against "Mad Anthony" Wayne at Fallen Timbers; that he refused to sign treaties ceding Indians' land to whites and clearly expressed the idea that no chief had the right to sign away lands that belonged to all the Indians in common; that he conceived an idea greater than Pontiac's of a confederacy of Indian tribes to hold the hunting lands, and traveled perhaps more than any Indian of his time, arguing before tribal councils from Florida to Arkansas and Canada; that he played a decisive part in the capture of General Hull's army at Detroit in 1812 and subsequently proved himself a better field commander than most British officers; and that all who met him, on whatever side, were impressed by his presence, his eloquence and his magnanimity.

The Gloss of Legend

Tecumseh is an epic figure in American history, and too much neglected by popular biographies and historians. Mr. Tucker writes vigorously; and his notes indicate his conscientious research.

It is the more unfortunate that, particularly in his opening chapter, Mr. Tucker overstates the case for his hero. Tecumseh did not "rule" a "prairie empire" wherein "authority . . . rested in the hands of one man." It is more than doubtful that "his retentive memory carried the terms of every treaty that had been made between the United States and the Indians." He may, when he caught his Indians scalping, have stopped them, but could he have moaned "My poor Indians! Oh, what will become of them?" And, since he never made a speech in English, one wonders about the story that he told General Procter, whose white subordinates were also given to scalping, "I conquer to save, and you to murder." The story of Tecumseh is great enough without the gloss of legend.

26b 1956

Books of The Times

Times Fri. 5-25-56

New York, N. Y.

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

PETER ABRAHAMS, a short, slight African with a soft, gentle voice and the calm, courteous poise of a natural diplomat, is a voluntary exile from his native land, the Union of South Africa. For nearly half his life he has lived in England, writing for newspapers and the British Broadcasting Corporation and producing a series of books about the racial conflicts and nationalist ferment now convulsing Africa. Those who have read Mr. Abrahams' excellent novel, "Mine Boy," or his deeply moving autobiography, "Tell Freedom," know that he is a highly gifted writer. Those who meet him for the first time in his new novel, "A Wreath for Udomo,"* will soon hold the same high opinion of Mr. Abrahams' sure feeling for character, his deft use of dialogue and his sustained narrative drive. But one aspect of this impressive novel may startle or shock some readers.

P. 21-C

Peter Abrahams

Mr. Abrahams' dedication to the cause of freedom and racial equality is absolute. It includes an acceptance of miscegenation as natural and ordinary, and it may offend readers with less advanced ideas on the subject. This, however, is an inevitable consequence of the changing mores of our time and should not prevent anyone interested in Africa or in the emergence of talented African artists from reading this book.

Odyssey of a Self-Chosen Hero

"A Wreath for Udomo" is the story of a group of African intellectuals who lead a successful and bloodless revolution against British rule. It is laid in the near future and most of its action takes place in a tropical country called Panafrica, which is similar in many respects to the Gold Coast. But Mr. Abrahams has changed geography and history to suit himself. The name he has given his imaginary country shows his intention: to write about Negro Africa in general and not about any colony in particular. In doing so he has written a melodramatic novel that contains many elements of prophecy.

Michael Udomo, the second boy from his village to attend a mission school, was one of a group of revolutionary patriots in London. There his powerful will and flaming zeal enabled him to dominate his fellows and to win the favors of two Englishwomen. When Udomo went back to Panafrica he did so with the express purpose of starting a newspaper, founding a political party, leading a revolution and becoming a national hero and a martyr. He was successful in every respect and became the first Prime Minister of Panafrica.

But revolutions traditionally devour their children and revolutionists frequently abuse their power. They are only men and, like many patriots, politicians and practical men the world over, they sincerely believe that "the end justifies the means." Udomo, who had already betrayed the white woman who loved him, betrayed his best friend—for the good of the cause, of course. And he in his turn was betrayed. Other revolutionists distrusted Udomo's ideas of progress and preferred the ancient ways of the tribe.

Fate of One Against the Many

Mr. Abrahams has no illusions about the nature of politics or about the probable future of African freedom. The road will be rocky. But, if I have understood him correctly, he shares one illusion with Udomo—a belief that a leader with a vision is justified in fighting for his cause with evil means. Udomo did not only want freedom for his country; he also wanted to replace the cruel and superstitious customs of the tribes with modern ideas. What was the life of one man? What was his own honor compared with schools and hospitals and industry?

"A Wreath for Udomo" is not only the story of the rise and fall of an African leader; it is also the story of three of his fellow patriot-politicians. Tom Lanwood was the revered philosopher of the party, a writer and propagandist who had lived in England so long that when he returned to Panafrica he found himself lost in a foreign land. Adebhoy was an English-trained doctor who came home and found himself so much at home that he turned against Western ideas and returned to the primitive ways of the tribe. Mhendi, a weakling in exile, was a hero in Africa, the leader of a campaign of sabotage and dynamiting in the neighboring country of Pluralia, which resembles the Union of South Africa.

A notable and admirable feature of this dramatic novel is Mr. Abrahams' effort to be fair. He believes in Udomo's ideas of freedom and progress. But he paints a grim picture of the opposition from tribal Africans such a program is sure to meet. And he presents an English governor and a security officer as able, honest and enlightened men. He even allows an Englishman to make an excellent speech on the blessings brought by the British to Africa. How many other topical novelists would do as much?

*A WREATH FOR UDOMO. By Peter Abrahams. 357 pages. Knopf. $3.95.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Hurt, Fear Paint New, Surprising Picture

Journal & Constitution P. 4-F
Sun. 6-3-56

THE STORY OF ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. By Jeanette Eaton. Illustrated with photographs. New York: William Morrow and Co. 247 pages. $3.95.

Atlanta Ga.

Reviewed by MARGARET TURNER

If you think Eleanor Roosevelt was "just a president's wife" who enjoyed making trips around the world and having her picture in the papers, you're in for a surprise.

In "The Story of Eleanor Roosevelt," you learn that she has had the same heartaches as other women and more.

Early in life she was bedeviled by bashfulness and self-consciousness and later by a domineering mother-in-law. Yet, in spite of her extreme shyness and fear of people she rose above her handicaps to become a force in world affairs.

Even her worst enemy will feel a pang now and then while reading of her many hurts. For instance:

At her first big dance, when she had turned 18, she found herself a wallflower. While other girls were besieged for dances, she sat on the sidelines chatting shyly with o l d e r women. Later, in her bedroom she stood before the mirror. "I'm just an ugly duckling," she cried in despair.

There was one young man, however, who appreciated her many fine qualities. Her distant cousin, Franklin Roosevelt, saw in her something more lasting than beauty. He told his mother that Eleanor was one girl he could really talk to, that most girls he knew "didn't have a grain of sense."

* * *

ALTHOUGH ELEANOR and her husband were a devoted couple, her years as a young wife and mother were largely dominated by her forceful mother-in-law. While, on the other hand, Franklin D. good-humoredly disregarded his mother's ceaseless efforts to manage his life.

Like other mothers in the nation Eleanor Roosevelt saw her sons off to war and she suffered the blow of seeing her husband felled by polio in the midst of his career. Although crushed, she showed her usual courage and began building up political contacts for her husband to get him back into politics.

Her personal interests and individuality were always threatened by family and public duties. And during her husband's long term in office she all but relinguished personal claim on him; he belonged to the nation.

While the President's fame was spreading around the Western world, Eleanor Roosevelt was fast becoming a celebrity in her own right. She wrote a series of articles that were syndicated in newspapers all over the country; she made speeches promoting women's rights.

In addition, the President gave her travel assignments; she became a kind of official emissary for the government.

Her husband's sudden death in 1945 did not write finis to her career. In 1946 she was appointed a delegate to the United Nations. She now devotes her time and energy to the American Association for the U.N. and has worked tirelessly to help organize its state and local branches. She also became submerged in the work of the Nuclear Commission on Human Rights.

Although Eleanor Roosevelt never had a chance to be queen of her own domain like other women — the big, wide world became her home and her interests widened to people everywhere.

3 Experts On American Scene Will Retire

World P. 5
Tues. 6-12-56
Phoenix Ariz.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Three observers of the American scene will retire this summer from Harvard University.

They are:

Zechariah Chafee Jr., University Professor, an authority on freedom of speech, press and assembly as well as on technical fields of equity and commercial law.

Arthur H. Cole, Professor of Business Economics and Librarian of the Harvard Business School, who has led in studies of the businessman's role in America.

Alvin H. Hansen, Littauer Professor of Political Economy, an analyst of business cycles and adviser on fiscal policy.

Professor Chafee has called his writing in the fields of free speech and civil liberties "a somewhat accidental outgrowth of a very small segment of my teaching." He considers his major work the drafting of the Federal Interpleader Act of 1936, to adjudicate conflicting claims against insurance companies and other corporations. His writings include three basic works on the law of equity, and other works on commercial law.

Outside the legal profession, however, he is known for "Freedom of Speech" (1920), "Free Speech in the United States" (1941) and "Government and Mass Communications" (1947). His latest work in this field "The Blessings of Liberty," was published this spring.

The Week's Books

Edited by George S. Schuyler

Bad Treatment of the Indians

"AMERICA'S Concentration Camps" by Carlos B. Embry (David McKay Company, Inc., New York, $3.50), as a title, could be misleading for a book on some of the facts about our Indian reservations today. Actually, the Government does have places which can be used as concentration camps in case of war, and we need to remind ourselves often of this ugly fact.

Mr. Embry, however, has done a good job in outlining the problems of Indians in this country—many of whom still reside on reservations. America's treatment of the Indian and the Negro minorities is certainly its Achilles heel.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior has been subject to a lot of bureaucratic influence that does not help the Indians. The stereotypes about oil-rich Indians and ceremonial dances used to entertain tourists are certainly exploded by the author, and we need to take seriously some of his warnings about the future status of the Indian in this country.

It is terribly important for Negroes to know about and help combat the problems of the Indian people. The facts in Embry's book can be helpful in this direction.

EDWARD S. LEWIS
New York, N. Y.

The French Foreign Legion

Few institutions in history have had the romantic, glamorized treatment given to the French Foreign Legion. Entire libraries, countless motion pictures and hundreds of ballads have concerned themselves with the famed or ill-famed "Legion Extrangere."

As Hollywood pictures the Legion, it is a fighting force of the French Empire where adventures, rouges, princes, paupers and the slum of the earth fight as mercenaries in a "do or die" spirit that captures our imaginations.

"The White Kepi," a casual history of the French Foreign Legion by Walter Kanitz, takes one behind the scenes in this cruelest of military systems that since 1831 has roamed the world fighting for France.

■

Legionnaires have been called everything from Desert Carrion to the Legion of Beggars, yet men join up to suffer and die for the corps.

This 364-page account might very well be titled "Legion Confidential," since any reader is bound to have a new, if not favorable sense of appreciation for the Legion after reading this Henry Regnery Company contribution which sells for $5.00, and takes you behind the scenes behind the White Kepi, the corps' distinctive white uniform.

JOHN D. SILVERA
New York, N. Y.

INDEPENDENCE

Considering that the modern woman is clothed in a rayon dress, nylon stockings and an orlon coat, says John S. Young of CBS radio's "Make Up Your Mind," it's no simple matter to pull the wool over her eyes.

Books Today

BLACK RHAPSODY, by Gunnar Helander, translated from the Swedish by Margery Osberg (Harper, $3). Novel about a missionary in South Africa.

EISENHOWER'S SIX GREAT DECISIONS, Europe 1944-45, by Gen. Walter Bedell Smith (Longmans, Green, $3.95).

FAREWELL THE STRANGER, by Sallee O'Brien (Morrow, $3.50). Novel about frontier days in the Midwest.

GORILLA HUNTER, by Fred G. Merfield with Harry Miller (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, $3.75). Mr. Merfield's adventures in Africa.

IF IT COULD BE, by Thelma Faulkner (Vantage, $2.95). A novel.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN FARM LEADERSHIP: An Analysis of Farm Leadership in Action, by Walter W. Wilcox (Harper, $3). Volume in Series on the Ethics and Economics of Society.

STERLNG, Its Meaning in World Finance, by Judd Polk (Harper, $3.75).

THE FACELESS ADVERSARY, by Frances and Richard Lockridge (Lippincott, $2.50). Detective story.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT OVERCAME HANDICAPS
New Biography Details Her Long and Useful Life

NOT JUST 'PRESIDENT'S WIFE'

THE HANDBOOK OF WILDERNESS TRAVEL, by George and Iris Wells (Harper, $4).

THE ILEX AVENUE, by Janet Whitney (Atlantic-Little, Brown, $3.75). A novel.

THE MARRIED MEN, by Allan Vaughan Elston (Lippincott, $2.75). A novel based on the Wyoming cattle war of 1891-92.

THE PIANIST'S PROBLEMS: A Modern Approach to Efficient Practice and Musicianly Performance, by William S. Newman, preface by Arthur Loesser (Harper, $3). Revised, enlarge edition of a book first published in 1950.

THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION: Its Principles and Practice, edited by Louis W. Koenig (New York University, $5.50).

WANDERER UPON EARTH, by Jack Finegan (Harper, $3.75). Recreation of the world of Ezekiel and its religions.

BOOK REVIEWS by AUDREY WEAVER

The racial outlook of the South has changed little in the past 125 or more years if the new novel, "Abigail" is any criteria.

In the era of John Brown which Miss E. Louise Mally depicts in her newest book, "Abigail" (Appleton, Century, Crofts, $3.75), the South boasted of its tradition, was hostile to any suggestion of change, overlooked decadence and decay and scorned Yankees.

This peculiar tradition, then as now, includes such things as white supremacy, the acceptance of Negroes as inhuman, class lines and "backdoor sexual relations of whites with Negroes."

White womanhood was glorified and genteel Southern women were expected to be strictly ornamental, have only cultural learning and to close their eyes to the "affairs" their husbands had with Negroes.

Except for its clear, keen portrayal of Louisville plantation society, "Abigail" has little vitally new to reveal about the South and the pre-Civil War period that has not already been told.

But it is an easy reading, entertaining book that points up many of the large and small cruelties of slavery which often are not thought about in relation to that type of servitude.

One of the things that fall in that category, was the necessity of a slave getting permission from his owner before he or she could marry. Also of interest is the author's description of the workings of the Underground Railroad and of the people (colored and white) who operated it.

Heroine of this 307-page novel is Abigail Williams, a native of New York state who goes to Louisville and in spite of her strong anti-slavery feelings marries her cousin, Randolph Harrison, a slave holder.

Their continual clashes and conflicts over the issue offer most of the highlights of the romantic story.

Miss Mally's first novel, "The Mocking Bird Is Singing," is also an historical novel about the South. Southern born (Dallas, Texas), she has a solid background for the type of stories about which she writes.

26b 1956

Fraternities Without Brotherhood

THE first published account of the facts behind racial and religious segregation in American college social fraternities and sororities. "Professor Lee is at once a passionate democrat and a thorough academician. He is not content, as others have been, to show merely the surface elements. . . . Scholarly exposition."—*The Cornell Daily Sun*

Paper, $1.95

A Campus Survey of Racial and Religious Prejudice

By ALFRED McCLUNG LEE

At all bookstores

BEACON HILL, BOSTON

"One of the finest young craftsmen in American letters."—*Chicago Sun-Times*

"AN extraordinarily sensitive, poignantly literate account of a young American Negro's search for identity . . . The book is full of dazzling flashes of informing perception . . . It is tough and searching and real but far from hopeless and reading it is a thought-provoking experience."—*Harper's*. "Bitter clarity and uncommon grace."—*Time* $2.75

JAMES BALDWIN's

Notes of a Native Son

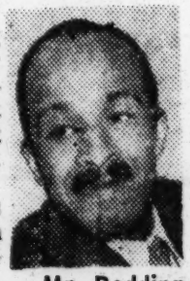
Book Review

By Saunders Redding

WHEN THE MELON IS RIPE, by Daniel T. Grant. Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Ave., New York. 174 pp. $3.50.

THE KINGDOM WITHIN, by Robert Lee Maffett. Exposition Press. 132 pp. $3.00.

It occasionally happens that one picks up an unheralded book, vanity published, and finds himself reading with compulsive avidity a book of such power, or charm, or intelligence that it cannot be put down until it is done.



Mr. Redding

When this does happen that proverbial one in a blue moon, one's reactions are terribly mixed. First, of course, is the unspeakable joy of discovery. Here is something that you have found that you want to share and, indeed, need to share.

Then this is followed by the gloomy recognition of certain adamant facts. You are one person, and your influence is limited and the attention you can get for your discovery is relatively small, for, in general, the people one writes reviews for are content with reading reviews—and this is true for the vast majority of readers of reviews.

* * *

PRECIOUS FEW people buy books. Even the top best sellers nowadays seldom reach a sale of 50,000 and publishers are happy with a sale of 15,000.

But though one reviewer's influence is limited, his responsiblity is extensive.

He is responsibile not only to the people who read nothing but reviews, but also to the occasional people who buy books or don't buy books on the basis of the reviewer's judgement.

Then the final hard fact is that the reviewer can get almost no help from other reviewers in bringing a vanity book to attention. By and large, reviewers do not review vanity books, and if they did most newspapers and magazines, except of the special - appeal variety, would not print them.

* * *

ACTUALLY, OF course, the chances of making a precious discovery of a vanity book are so slight, as to be non-existent. This reviewer, after twelve years of reviewing, made one.

There is a reason for this. Vanity publishers are not always unscrupulous shysters. Many of them are not only honest in their dealings but mindful of their limitations.

They have been known to advise the author of a really good manuscript to send his work to a regular publisher, where it will have a fair chance of getting the attention it deserves.

Vanity publishers cannot promote such attention, and the honest ones do not pretend to. They print a book and they issue mimeographed notices about it, and this ends their responsibility.

* * *

OF COURSE they will advertise if a vanity author is willing to pay for it, but vanity authors—their funds depleted by the cost of printing—can almost never afford to.

So the writers vanity publishers aim at are amateurs with a captive audience—preachers who can make up the cost of printing through the sale of his work to his congregation; and school principals who can count on his teachers (or else!) and on his PTA.

Daniel T. Grant is both a principal and a teacher. Robert Lee Maffett is just a preacher. Each has written an autobiographical book, but except for the accidents of genetics, Grant could well have written Maffett's book, and vice versa.

* * *

THEY ARE just that close in intent, in ideas, and even in style. Both men were born and educated, at least party in the South. Both are seriously and honestly concerned with the race problem, and particularly with integration.

Still, if the thoughts, exhortations, judgments and advice of these two men are somewhat trite, their lives are not—and one feels that these men, Grant and Maffett, have lived honestly; and to live honestly is **to live and to think He will need the help of the NAACP, Grant doesn't. Maffett isn't very strong for Grant is weak against it. Both believe that God will settle it in His own good time, but while Maffett seems to** for no life is *if* it is honestly lived.

Books—Authors

A new Lincoln book that develops a fresh theme is "Lincoln and the Tools of War," by Robert V. Bruce. Basing it on the Civil War records at the National Archives and on Lincoln's own papers, the author describes Lincoln's interest in the Ordnance Bureau and the improvement of war equipment. Among the new weapons he approved were the machine gun and breech-loading cannon and rifles. Bobbs-Merrill will issue the book on April 19.

Another Civil War volume deals with the role of Northern newspaper correspondents in winning the war. It is "Yankee Reporters, 1861-1865," by Emmet Crozier. He takes issue with historians "who have advanced the theory that newspaper men did serious injury to the Union cause." He contends that "by giving the bad news as well as the bright the newspaper men contributed greatly to the national morale." It will be published Feb. 23 by Oxford University Press.

Till Story To Be Published In Book Form

The article by William Bradford Huie on Emmett Till Story in the current issue of "Look" will be expanded into a book and published very soon, New American Library has announced.

The book dealing with the slaying of a Negro youth from Chicago in Mississippi will be the result of the extensive research by the author.

* * *

"WE REGARD THE Emmett Till Story as the characteristic battle in the world-wide racial struggle," the publishers declared. Their paperbound Signet edition will accomplish the author'sdesire that the full story be known to the maximum of Americans.

New American Library is the publisher of Mr. Huie's previous books, "Mud On The Stars." "The Execution Of Private' Slivik" and "The Revolt Of Mamie Stover." the letter now being filmed by Twentieth Century Fox. He is also the author of Ruby McCollum: The Woman in the Suwannee Jail, announced by Dutton for publication April 16.

GATEWAY TO A NATION: The Middle Atlantic States and Their Influence on the Development of the Nation, by D. G. Brinton Thompson (Richard R. Smith, Rindge, N. H., $3.50).

HISTORY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES: Volume II, From the Founding of the American Federation of Labor to the Emergence of American Imperialism, by Philip S. Foner (International Publishers, $5).

New Book of Poems Brightens Literary Scene

Ariel Williams Holloway has produced, in her book of poems, "Shape Them Into Dreams," a collection of beauty in words that would add lustre to everyone's bookshelf.

A person of vision, a poet must be, but not always does one find complete depth, utter fragility and a charming manner of creating scenes and images in one's mind, as does Mrs. Holloway. Her verse touches bottom with intensity, and then soars into sunlit skies with nostalgic tenderness, giving all some small place to rest and feel at home.

* * *

A scholar and a trained musician with a degree from the famed Oberlin Observatory of Music, plus a degree from Fisk, Mrs. Holloway has been supervisor of music in the public schools of Mobile, Ala., since 1945. One senses the deep rhythmical beat of music in most of her poetry. One feels sometimes an uneven rhythm that holds simple words together to make bell-like overtones.

With "Shape Them Into Dreams," her first book, Ariel Williams Holloway emerges on the literary scene as a poet to remember and watch. — Toki Schalk Johnson.

Exposition Press, Inc., 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16.—$2.50.

—BIGGEST and the BEST—

The Week's Books

Edited by George S. Schuyler

Civil War Refought

A BOOK called "Civil War Pictures" (Henry Holt and Company, New York. $10) with commentary by historian Fletcher Pratt will be closely scrutinized by armchair strategists and the martial-minded of all ages and persuasions. The 300 illustrations, many a generous eight by ten inches, begin with the attack on Fort Sumter and end with the closing day of the war in 1865. They were sketched, in that age before aerial photography and instant developing of negatives, by newspaper and magazine artists who risked their necks on battlefields and battleships to get the very stuff of war into their scenes.

As to quality, some of the illustrations are merely the artists' conventionalized notions of what marches and countermarches, charges and assaults ought to look like. Others are surprisingly realistic. But all have value of a sort. These pictures furnished the most direct and impressive knowledge that millions were to have of this bloodiest of wars fought on American soil.

—J. WELFRED HOLMES
Baltimore, Maryland.

'The Last Wilderness'

Here, in this book, "The Last Wilderness," by Murry Morgan (The Viking Press, New York 17, N. Y.; $3.95) is an exciting story of the men, women, legends and history of the Olympic Peninsula.

The land thrust north between Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean, a wilderness area of 6,000 square miles, is vividly brought into view from as far back as 1543 and 1701, when a Russian merchant obtained from the area ten pelts of sea otters and presented them to Peter the Great—to present day accounts of the Olympic National Park, private and Governmental reforestation and the like.

The fabulous forests and the lumber industry, fisheries and the men who worked in them are a few of the topics covered.

—HANDSEL G. BELL,
Albany, California.

Witchcraft and Dances in Angola

"Doctors, Drums and Dances" (Hanover House, $4.50), is an usual book about Africa which will hold you spellbound from start to finish. The author, Dr. Andreas E. Laszlo, who begins his introduction with the query: "Why does one go to strange places, wild and lonesome? Why does one expose himself to inconveniences, to being bitten by bugs, freezing at night, sweating in the daytime, getting hungry when there is only water to drink . . .?" relates with wit and humor his adventures in the wild and strange land of Angola.

With his camera and a native comrade, Sunday Joe, he witnessed many weird rituals and explored the life and customs of a never-written of and little known primitive tribe deep in the bush. In addition, the "good" doctor went about doing good—healing the sick, and in many instances, feeding the hungry. The book is at once exciting, humorous, and a revelation of the tragic needs of the uncivilized natives and the problems of those who, arbitrarily, would impose civilization upon them.

EVELYN W. SHARP
DeLand, Fla.

What Ye Sow

Elizabeth Maddox Huntley uses as the theme for her first published play, "What Ye Sow" (Comet Press Books, New York, 1955. $3), the prejudice of Negroes against whites in a formerly all-Negro church.

Although she has an unusually fresh and highly dramatic theme and her dialogue at times soars into poetic eloquence, as a stage vehicle her play is far from adequate. There are too many scenes with different locales, and these are not causally connected.

Plausibility, motivation and foreshadowing and adequate characterization are too often lacking. Healthy people surprise us by falling out and fainting without any advanced preparation, for example. A better knowledge of play construction would have corrected many of the obvious structural errors in Mrs. Huntley's first published play.

—RANDOLPH EDMONDS
Florida A. and M. University.

There are no forests in Egypt.

Books—Authors

The Civil War is the subject of at least six books to be published within a short time of each other. In the order of their appearance, they are: "Lincoln's Fifth Wheel: The Political History of the U. S. Sanitary Commission," by William Quentin Maxwell, with a preface by Allan Nevins (Longmans, Green, March 14); "The Outlawed Banner," a novel by Garland Roark (Doubleday, March 15), about the men who served on a rebel raider, Alabama, and on the ship that sank her, the Kearsarge; "Lincoln and the Tools of War," by Robert V. Bruce (Bobbs-Merrill, April 9), about the weapons for the Union armies and how they were procured; "Civil War on Western Waters," by Fletcher Pratt (Holt, April 18), a history of the Confederate and Union river navies; "Sickles the Incredible," by W. A. Swanberg (Scribners, April 27), a biography of Daniel Edgar Sickles, New York politician and Civil War general, and "Gray Fox," by Burke Davis (Rinehart, April 30), a life of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

When the Civil War ended, John T. Trowbridge, a Northerner, set out to tour the South. He spent four months in eight states of the fallen Confederacy. His report was published in 1866 in a small edition. A new edition, edited by Gordon Carroll, will be published April 9 by Duell, Sloan & Pearce-Little, Brown entitled "The Desolate South, 1865-1866: A Picture of the Battlefields and of the Devastated Confederacy."

New Booklet Designed For 'Science Fairs'

Three booklets designed for science teachers, educators, and others who are interested in the planning of science fairs have been published and are now available free of charge in Texas from the state academy of science.

The booklets, "Science-Fair Handbook for Exhibitors," "Science-Fair Handbook for Teachers," and "A Manual for Science Fairs," have been prepared by the Educational Section of the American Museum of Atomic Energy in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. They have been written to aid students as well as teachers who want help in initiating new fairs, or who want to improve existing fairs.

The Texas Academy of Science also has received from ORINS a number of 35-millimeter Kodachrome slides dealing with various aspects of science-fair activity, which are available on a loan basis without charge.

Booklets and slides may be obtained by writing Wayne Taylor, General Extension Division, University of Texas, Austin.

About Books

EDMUND WILSON VIEWS FOUR CULTURES

CHICAGO — (ANP) — "Red, Black, Blond and Olive", studies in four civilizations by Edmund Wilson, will be published on March 22 by Oxford University Press. Edmund Wilson in the role of the preceptive traveler and sympathetic journalist reports his observations of these four varied and fascinating areas; Zuni, Haiti, Soviet Russia, Israel. He presents a first-hand and personal view of the impact on the individual of the economic, religious social, and cultural forces of each society.

Wilson's essay on the Zuni tribe of New Mexco describes a society virtually unaffected by the conquest of the white man and quite hostile to outsiders who have inerested themselves in Zuni culture. The author's observation in 1947 of their most spectacular festival is a high point of this section which recounts a great deal about Zuni history and custom.

His visit to the Negro Republic of Haiti in 1949 revealed economic deprivation, political corruption, wide-spread illiteracy, and superstition, But in spite of the ills which affect this nation, Haiti has produced a highly sophisticated literature profoundly influenced by the native Voodoo religion. The Voodoo heritage has only lately been recognized by educated Haitians as a positive cultural phenomenon and it is notable that other have been non-Haitian converts to the cult.

Edmund Wilson's diary of his visit to Russia in 1935 not only gives penetrating insights into the Soviet social and cultural structure at this period, but also reveals a great deal about the character of the Russian people as an ethnic group and as individual types. Because of illness and a prolonged stay in a Soviet hospital, the author was able to experience communal living and observe a segment of Soviet society at close range.

For readers of Wilson's recen "The Scrolls from the Dead Sea" his section on Isreal and on the linguistic and literary aspects of the Book of Gennsis will be of particular interest. While in Israel in 1954, Mr. Wilson was present at a Passover service conducted by the Samaritans in accordance with the prescriptions in the Book of Exedus. He vividly depicts the paradox of Israel: a modern republic struggl ing to survive in a tense Middle East against a background of a Biblical heritage. The author brings to all four of these essays a wealth of knowledge set into focus by his journalist's eye.

26b 1956

Billie Holiday Story Off The Press Soon

Chicago, Jan. 23 — The life story of the great Billy Holiday, one of the world's greatest jazz singers will be off the press in a few days. America is eagerly awaiting to read the story of this artist who attained success facing many hardships of life.

"The Billie Holiday Story" will tell the bare facts and incidents, that have occurred in the life of a great singer who reached the top against much opposition.

Philander Smith Prof Has Work In Journal

LITTLE ROCK — An article written by a Philander Smith college faculty member and a California consulting engineer, recently was published in the Duke Mathematical Journal.

Entitled "A Singular Integral Whose Kernal Involves a Bessel Function," the article was written by Dr. Lee Lorch, professor of mathematics at Philander Smith, and Peter Szego of Los Altos.

health.

GREEK SCIENCE IN ANTIQUITY, by Marshall Clagett (Abelard-Schuman, $4.75).

THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION OF 1955, by D. E. Butler (Macmillan, $5).

HOW TO PLAY BY EAR, by Emett Wilson (Abelard-Schuman, $3.75). By a professor of music, Ohio University.

CRUMBS FROM THE MASTER'S TABLE, by Cleavant Derricks Pageant, $2.50). Position of the Negro in America.

Paperbound original: SPOTLIGHT ON ASIA, by Guy Wint (Penguin, 65c).

Reprints (paperbound): A YEAR OF GRACE, by Victor Gollancz; FIVE HUNDRED YEARS OF PRINTING, by S. H. Steinberg. (Penguin, 85c each).

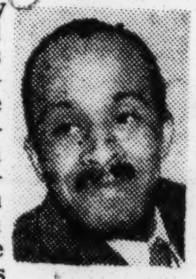
Book Review

By Saunders Redding

The Development of Negro Religion, by Ruby F. Johnston. Philosophical Library, 15 East 40th St., New York. 202 pp. $3.00

Crumbs From The Master's Table, by Cleavant Derricks. Pageant Press, 130 West 42nd. St., New York. 95 pp. $2.50.

The title of Miss Johnston's book means exactly what it says: **The Development of Negro Religion** is a socio-psychological study of colored people's responses to the Christian religion from the race's beginnings in America down to the present. It is a book with no foolishness about it — no running off into either jeremiads or dithyrambis, which is the fault of most such books. It should be emphasized that Miss Johnston's book is a study.



Mr. Redding

For the purposes of her study she chose three churches and their members in rural South Carolina and the major colored churches and their members in Boston, Massachusetts.

* * *

THE ESSENTIAL object of the study was to discover how far and in what ways the system of religious beliefs called Christianity regulate the action and the attitudes of colored people in a dynamic social order.

To do this Miss Johnston had to begin with the primitive African religions, and then to explore the race's adaptation to Christianity in the period before the Civil War.

She does both with a taut clarity. The major part of her book however is concerned with tracing the influence of Christian beliefs and religious practices on the colored man's social and mental behavior.

The result is much more interesting than this reviewer fears he is able to indicate; but a summary of Miss Johnston's findings may be in order

Miss Johnston found that in spite of the apparent popularity of such sects as those headed by Daddy Grace and Elder Micheaux and others whose appeal is primarily emotional, emotionalism in the colored man's religion is passing.

* * *

THE GOALS the vast majority of colored ministers and their congregations seek are empirical, practical and involved in the whole social context.

The favorite song of colored Christians is no longer the one about "taking all this world and giving me Jesus." "The old religion," Miss Johnston writes, "has been weakened; and it is being replaced by a more logical religion related to the community."

The favorite hymn now is:

"O sons of men, march on to take the places that are yours!
'Tis naught you seek but what God gave—
A mind, a will to see."

As if in documentation of Miss Johnston's thesis, along comes Cleavant Derricks' **Crumbs From the Master's Table**, a book which has the practical purpose of exposing the white man to the colored man's aspiration and ambitions here on earth. This is very much to the point when it is explained that Cleavant Derricks is a minister.

* * *

"I HAVE," he writes, "dedicated my efforts and my talents to setting down realities behind the false notions and ideas that cause ... misunderstandings."

He sets down realities with considerable force and dignity too, but one cannot agree with Reverend Derricks — particularly in regards to the school desegregation issue.

After pointing out that "any colored person in the North may attend almost any school and get a fair education — but very few of them are hired as teachers," he goes on to contrast this with the situation in the South.

"Let us look at the picture ... Our state (Tenn.) employs over seven thousand colored teachers and pays them millions of dollars per year in salaries. In other states of the South it is virtually the same picture. God forbid that it be changed—only improved.

"We do not want it changed We want our own teachers to teach our own children. We want our own social standards and our own way of life ..." But what old "we"? And what is "our" way of life?

The Reverend Derricks is way, way off. "We" has got to include **me** and it does Not—and, I've got news for the good pastor: there're about fourteen million others his "we" doesn't include either.

Miss Johnston's book and the Reverend Derricks' book together make two hours of interesting reading. If some of Derricks' notions make you mad, then count it so much adrenalin shot into the bloodstream. Most of us can use a little more adrenalin.

Pioneer Abolitionist

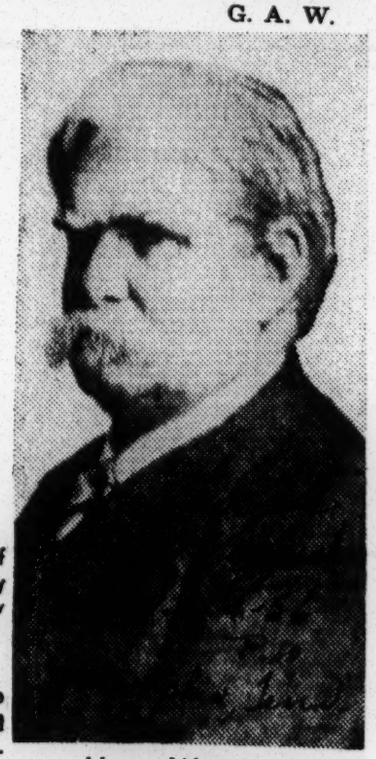
THE BROKEN SWORD: The Story of Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas. By Covelle Newcomb. 334 pp. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

For Ages 14 and Up

NOT every conquistador who came to the New World in the sixteenth century enforced his will with a sword. One of them, appalled at the brutal enslavement of the natives in the West Indies, broke his sword and became the first priest ordained in the New World. Thus began the extraordinary and controversial career —which lasted over half a century—of Bartolomé de Las Casas, Dominican friar, bishop, abolitionist and historian. Motivated by principles of love and justice, he fought unscrupulous bishops and nobles to break the forced labor of the *encomienda* system which was fast exterminating the Indian tribes. He was rejected, hated and scorned by family and countrymen and his labors were marked by continual frustration and disappointment.

Miss Newcomb's creation of the life and times of this pioneer champion of the Indians is erudite and also dramatic. She has neither glossed over his errors nor the greed and avarice of the Spanish colonial government. Ranging in setting from the grandeur of Old World courts to the raw beauty of Spanish America, this book is an impressive tribute to a humble defender of the persecuted.

G. A. W.



Henry Watterson

Marse Henry Comes Alive

Watterson Character Is Told With Warmth And Feeling

HENRY WATTERSON; RECONSTRUCTED REBEL, by Joseph Frazier Wall. Oxford University Press, $6.

Reviewed by VAN ALLEN BRADLEY, Chicago Daily News Literary Editor.

"HE HAD almost as many reconciliations as quarrels; and for years he had been a sort of public character or institution and his whimsicalities, sallies, prejudices, his wild wit and passionate rhetoric were relished by the nation. . . .

"That Wattersonian style, pungent, vivid, superlatively personal; those adhesive epithets, that storm of arrows, those 'razsers flyin' through the air,' the ludicrous imagination, the swift sarcasm, the free frolic of irresistible humor—it was as if the page was not written but spoke and acted before you."

Great Personal Journalist

Thus the New York Times describes Henry Watterson, the founder of the Louisville Courier-Journal and often called the last of the great personal journalists, upon his death in 1921.

"Marse Henry," as he was affectionately known everywhere, is the subject of an important and distinguished new biography, Joseph Frazier Wall's "Henry Watterson; Reconstructed Rebel."

Mr. Wall's contribution is significant because it shows, perhaps more clearly than any biography of Watterson yet done, the meaning of this great newspaperman's life and its impact upon the nation.

For Union, Against Slavery

This meaning is hinted at in the subtitle, "Reconstructed Rebel," for Watterson was a Southerner who bore arms with the Confederacy. But he also happened to be a firm believer in union, and he hated slavery.

It was this position that suited him ideally to serve the nation after the sound of guns had died away, as the most potent editorial spokesman for reconciliation between the bleeding North and South.

This was his enduring contribution as an American. It is one that will be remembered long after his magnificent humor, his irascible wit and his shattering invective have died away.

Superb Craftsman

Watterson was a superb craftsman, blessed with a brilliant mind and a provocative editorial style. To him there could not have been a more wonderful job than that of holding down the editorial chair. From it he thundered down his views for roughly half a century.

It was, for him, a "raised dais in the center of a great hall," and he made the most of it.

Mr. Wall, who is chairman of the history department of Grinnell College, tells the story with scholarship, vigor and a commendable appreciation of the color and dramatic value of his subject.

His book is of special interest in this political year, because his subject was a political figure who played an active part in Democratic politics. Former Vice President Alben W. Barkley has written an introduction for Mr. Wall's fine work.

Mr. Gershwin of 'Porgy and Bess'

A JOURNEY TO GREATNESS: The Life and Music of George Gershwin. By David Ewen. Illustrated. 384 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $5.

By VERNON DUKE

THE publication of a biography of George Gershwin is a smart job of timing. With "Porgy and Bess" acclaimed by the entire world, even garnering ecstatic Iron Curtain calls, with the reported negotiations for the filming of Gershwin's opera and the promised screening of "Funny Face," David Ewen's volume should be of real interest to the general reader. (Some two years ago, I was told by Ira, the composer's brother, that S. N. Behrman was contemplating a Gershwin biography. Mr. Behrman, apparently, never got around to it; we now have Mr. Ewen's book instead.)

A lot has been and is being written about America's most popular composer, yet no full-scale Gershwin biography has been printed in English to date. Isaac Goldberg's "George Gershwin" (1931) is a pleasant period piece, but, written, as Mr. Ewen rightly remarks, "with his [Gershwin's] best work to come," it is hardly more than a flamboyant prelude to the real thing. Merle Armitage's memorial volume (1938) is a scrapbook of ephemera, some of it touching or diverting, none of it informative. A child no longer, I confess to not having read Mr. Ewen's previous Gershwin story (1943) designed "for young people."

The present volume is, presumably, for adults—I say "presumably," because Mr. Ewen's writing is not devoit of naïveté

Mr. Duke, composer of symphonies, ballets, and musical shows, is the author of a memoir, "Passport to Paris."

and occasionally betrays the hand of a habitual bowdlerizer. In a book, where technical terms like "antiphonal choruses" and "orchestral peroration" abound, it is unnecessary to describe Schoenberg as "the celebrated modernist of the twelve-tone technique"—if the reader understands "antiphonal" and "peroration," he would have heard of Schoenberg before.

The author describes his work as the "first complete and definitive biography" of the composer. It *is* the first Gershwin biography, but it is neither complete nor definitive. No biography can claim to be "complete," unless all the facts are in, all the hatchets buried, all the yellowing letters put at the biographer's disposal. While Mr. Ewen analyzes George's love life with some frankness, there are unaccountable lacunae.

HIS estimate of Kay Swift's role in Gershwin's life is generous and trustworthy; but what reason can we have for dismissing her marriage to James P. Warburg, distinguished author, financier and lyricist of "Fine and Dandy," with "At the time he [Gershwin] first met her she was married to a banker whom she later divorced?" The same chapter contains a furtive reference to "a sensitive and well-educated young lady who left him to marry an Albanian economist." We all admired Rosamund Walling, Emily Paley's beauteous cousin; Mr. Ewen's "well-educated young lady" is obviously Rosamund—only she couldn't have left George, never having been his.

I know of no first biography of an important figure that could be considered "definitive." In Mozart's case, for example, the "definitive" Oulibicheff was eclipsed by Otto Jahn who, in turn, was superseded by Wyzewa and Saint-Foix. The fact that "A Journey to Greatness" is neither complete nor definitive need not disturb us unduly. Mr. Ewen's is a sound and painstaking job. On occasion he rises to considerable heights: Chapter 14 contains the most faithful verbal likeness of George Gershwin extant. The chapters devoted to the composer's beginnings are almost equally good.

One can appreciate Mr. Ewen's difficulties in keeping the Gershwin story on a high level of readability. Gershwin, born of fairly comfortably fixed parents, never had a really serious setback in his entire short life (1898-1937). Very probably, he finally went to a psychoanalyst to find a way of getting out of the rut of continued success. Mr. Ewen does all he can for the composer; he is markedly less successful in depicting his milieu and his contemporaries.

One of Mr. Ewen's valuable contributions to "L'Affaire Gershwin" is his well-told story of how "Porgy and Bess" came into being and eventually became the only universally accepted American opera. This fact delights the average American, but infuriates the American snob. Well may Joseph Kisch, eminent Swiss critic, describe "Porgy" as "a miracle of technique," or H. H. Stuckenschmidt, the eminent German, hail it as "a masterpiece"—our own Paul Henry Lang, successor to Virgil Thomson (who did his level best to annihilate "Porgy" on its first appearance) stubbornly takes up where his predecessor left off.

With "Porgy" triumphing even at Milan's La Scala, where Walton and Menotti came a cropper, the critic, instead of throwing his hat into the air, threw another stone at the irritatingly successful Gershwin opera: "It is improper and misleading artistic propaganda to hold up Gershwin and 'Porgy' as the typical and hallowed example of American 'serious' music * * * it does not represent what our well-meaning but mistaken cultural propagandists ascribe to it." I suppose Mr. Lang would have preferred Mr. Copland's "Tender Land" or Mr. Thompson's "The Mother of Us All." Mr. Ewen deserves a bow for the thoroughness with which he helps "Porgy and Bess" to stand on its record for every reader to see.

THE author's thoroughness atones somewhat for his stylistic insecurity. One gathers the impression, perhaps erroneous, that the book was written in a hurry. Sentences like the one beginning, "So wrapped up was Gershwin *with* his concerto * * * or, "He was so completely absorbed *with* his opera * * *" are not uncommon. There are regrettable inaccuracies: Irving Caesar could hardly have suggested to Gershwin that they write a one-step in the style of "Hindustan"; I doubt that Gershwin's is "the most frequently performed piano concerto written in the last half-century"—what about Rachmaninoff's Second?

There is little reason for retelling the inane plots of the earlier Gershwin musicals; they only clutter up the book. The important role played by Joseph Schillinger in George's technical development is unjustly soft-pedaled. George's orchestration, before his studies with Schillinger, was over-fussy and over-stuffed. The "Porgy" orchestral job—and George never stopped praising Schillinger for his help—is the work of a brilliant sound-juggler.

These quibbles are minor, however. On the whole, to paraphrase one of Mr. Hammerstein's recent inspirations — Journey is a Good Thing.

Books Out Today

Non-Fiction

SEEK FOR A HERO: THE STORY OF JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, by William G. Schofield (Kenedy, $3.95). Poet-journalist's fight for liberty.

JEWISH NOTABLES, 1776-1865, by Harry Simonhoff (Greenberg, $5).

GRADUATE EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, a report by a Faculty-Trustee Committee (Harvard, $3.50).

THOMAS CRANMER, THEOLOGIAN, by G. W. Bromley (Oxford, $3.25).

Paper original: OFF THE CUFF, edited by Jerry Lieberman (Pocket Books, 25c).

Reprints: THE DOCTORS MAYO, by Helen Clapesattle (50c); FEEDING YOUR BABY AND CHILD, by Benjamin M. Spock, M.D. and Mirian E. Lowenberg, Ph.D. (25c). (Pocket Books).

Books and Authors

A PERFECT WOMAN, by L. P. Hartley (Knopf, $3.95). *Reviewed today.*

BANG THE DRUM SLOWLY, by Mark Harris (Knopf, $3.50). A novel about a baseball catcher.

CHERISH THE SEA: A History of Sail, by Jean de la Verenda, translated from the French by Mervyn Savill (Viking, $5).

ELIAS HICKS, Quaker Liberal, by Bliss Forbush (Columbia University, $5.50). Biography.

FAMOUS CRIMINAL CASES 2, by Rupert Furneaux (Roy, $3.50). Twelve British crimes of 1954.

GOVERNMENT LAWYER, by Malcolm A. Hoffmann (Federal Legal Publications, $4). An account of fifteen years' work in the Government.

GUIDANCE TO THE STUDY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT (An Objective Approach), by Thomas Meadows (Vantage, $4.75).

MARTY ON THE CAMPUS, by Elisa Bialk (World, $2.50). A novel for teen-age girls.

MY STORY, by Sir Gordon Richards (Sport Shelf, $3.75). Autobiography of the English jockey.

ONE MAN'S AFRICA, by John Seymour (John Day, $4). Reminiscences of twelve years in Africa.

REACH FOR TOMORROW, by Arthur C. Clarke (Ballantine Books, paper-bound 35 cents, hard-bound $2). Thirteen science-fiction short stories.

ROLL BACK THE SKY, by Ward Taylor (Holt, $3.95). A novel about the men who flew the first low-altitude fire-bombing missions over Japan.

SADDLEBAG PARSON, by Sara Jenkins (Crowell, $3.50). A novel about Florida in 1827.

SECRETS OF SPACE FLIGHT, by Lloyd Mallan (Arco, $2). A picture-story of the advance of rocketry and space flight.

SERGEI RACHMANINOFF: A Lifetime in Music, by Sergei Bertensson and Jay Leyda, with the assistance of Sophia Satina (New York University, $6.50).

SILVER SPURS TO MONTEREY, by Page Cooper, illustrated by Herman D. Giesen (World, $2.75). Novel for teen-age readers.

SOCIAL SECURITY, Fact and Fancy, by Dillard Stokes (Regnery, $4). An examination of the Social Security system.

TEACH YOURSELF MUSIC, by J. Elsden Tuffs (Emerson Books, $2.50).

THE COCKTAIL HOUR IN JACKSON HOLE, by Donald Hough, illustrated by Howard Willard (Norton, $3.50). About the Wyoming resort after the tourists depart.

THE COLOR CURTAIN: A report on the Bandung Conference, by Richard Wright, foreword by Gunnar Myrdal (World, $3.75).

THE GREEN CROW, by Sean O'Casey (George Braziller, $3.95). Collection of writings on the theatre and four short stories.

THE MASTERS AND THE SLAVES: A Study in the Development of Brazilian Civilization, by Gilberto Freyre, translated from the Portuguese by Samuel Putnam (Second English-Language Edition) (Knopf, $8.50). Revised edition of a 1946 work.

THE NEW TESTAMENT AND RABBINIC JUDAISM, by David Daube (John de Graff, $9). An expansion of the 1952 Jordan Lectures in Comparative Religion.

THE SINGING WILDERNESS, by Sigurd F. Olson, illustrated by Francis Lee Jaques (Knopf, $4). About the region northwest of Lake Superior.

THE WHITE KEPI: A Casual History of the French Foreign Legion, by Walter Kanitz (Regnery, $5).

THE WILL TO BELIEVE, by Marcus Bach (Prentice-Hall, $3.95). Religious inspiration.

TUBIE'S MONUMENT, by Peter Keveson (Dutton, $3.50). Humorous novel about television.

WHEN I WAS A CHILD, by Vilhelm Moberg, translated by Gustaf Lannestock (Knopf, $3.50). Autobiographical novel.

WORLD BOOK OF GREAT INVENTIONS, by Jerome S. Meyer (World, $3.95). Book of information for teen-age readers.

YOUR PRAYERS ARE ALWAYS ANSWERED, by Alexander Lake (Gilbert Press: Messner, $2.95). Collection of authenticated stories.

Smith Tells of Ike's Six Great Decisions

Supreme Commander's Aide Says Weather Was Key Factor in Normandy Jump-Off

EISENHOWER'S SIX GREAT DECISIONS. By Gen. Walter Bedell Smith. Longmans, Green and Co., Inc. New York. 237 pp. Indexed. $3.95.

Reviewed by DOROTHY CREMIN

The brisk phrase, "Well, let's go," spoken by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on June 5, 1944, launched the greatest amphibious invasion in history.

The selection of the date for storming the Normandy beaches was the first of the six major decisions made by the supreme commander.

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, former chief of staff of the Allied expeditionary forces in Europe, spans the time from Eisenhower's 1943 appointment as the chief of SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force) to the final downfall of Hitler in May, 1945.

This book is far from a definitive study in command but it does point up the terrible, crushing weight and the loneliness a top military leader must bear. It shows, too, the importance of sound staff work in war.

* * *

GEN. EISENHOWER went through a series of practice "dry runs" with his meteorologists in advance of the actual invasion dates. The weather and tides, rather than enemy action, held the key to this decision and they made the choice more difficult.

Next, Gen. Smith lists the five other crucial phases when the supreme commander had to marshal all his wits to keep the battle running according to the Allied plan.

In his opinion, they included: the order for the Avranches breakthrough; the countermeasures to the German Ardennes attack; the fighting of a conclusive battle west of the Rhine; the Ruhr encirclement; and the abandonment of Berlin as a military objective for the western forces.

Emphasis was placed on sealing off the remaining pockets of Nazi resistance instead of attaining the "purely geographical objective" which the German capital represented.

* * *

THIS LAST controversial decision "insured the destruction of Hitler's armies in the west," Gen. Smith declares.

"For some years there seemed to be, and possibly there still remains, some misapprehension that, had we taken Berlin ahead of the Russians, we would have remained in possession of it, and so forestalled some of the difficulties we were later to encounter with the Soviet occupation. If this exists, it is due to lack of recognition of the reality of the political arrangements which had already been decided by the heads of state for the occupation zones of the various Allied nations. By tripartite agreement, undertaken before we crossed the Channel, the American and British zones of occupation were placed 200 miles to the west of Berlin," he writes.

Gen. Smith, an able officer hailed as "a godsend" by Gen. Eisenhower, has a slight tendency to gloss over those situations which did not progress as smoothly as he might have wished.

An example is the reference to the shift of Gen. Hodges' and Gen. Simpson's forces from the command of U.S. Gen. Omar Bradley to British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, after the initial German success in the Battle of the Bulge.

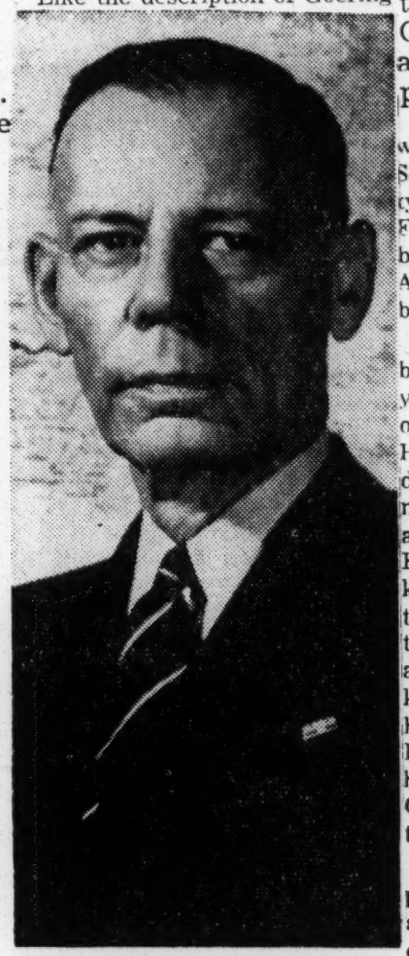
* * *

BRADLEY, however, in his book "A Soldier's Story" describes his somewhat reluctant agreement, which was granted mainly on the basis of "logic." He quotes Gen. Eisenhower as having said that "had he anticipated the trouble that was to be caused by it, he would never have suggested the change."

Even years after the war, a cloud comes over Gen. Bradley's amiable face when he tells you about this incident.

On the whole, though, the book is excellent and is leavened by nice dashes of wit.

Like the description of Goering



GENERAL SMITH
Writes About Ike

as he discussed the American Rhine crossings at Oppenheim and Remagen—"all this was very hard on Hitler," Goering observed sadly.

Which was just the way Gens. Eisenhower and Smith had planned it.

A Strange Story Of Florida Murder

RUBY McCOLLUM: Woman in the Suwannee Jail. By William Bradford Huie. Illustrated with photos. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. 249 pages. $3.95.

Reviewed by SAM F. LUCCHESE

Dr. LeRoy Adams, Floridian with political ambitions, was shot to death by Ruby McCollum in Live Oak, Fla., seat of Suwannee County. Ruby was jailed and subsequently sentenced to die for the murder of the physician.

Ruby was a wealthy Negro woman. She was the wife of Sam McCollum, Suwannee County's "bolita" king. (Bolita is the Florida equivalent of the numbers racket or what is known in Atlanta and environs as "the bug.")

Clifford LeRoy Adams Jr. was born in Jasper, Fla., married young and at one time worked on WPA. He ran for sheriff of Hamilton County in 1936 and was defeated. He attended a pharmacy school in Atlanta and got a pharmacist's certificate in Florida. In 1938 he went to Arkansas, worked in drugstores, took two years of pre-med at Little Rock Junior College and was admitted to the University of Arkansas Medical School. He got his M.D. in December, 1944 . . . last in his class. He was 37 and he took his family back to Live Oak, in 1945, and started to practice his profession.

He turned out to be a good physician, competent surgeon and what is known as a "shot doctor." He soon became a power in his community and had his fingers in many pies.

Dr. Adams had a large practice, both white and Negro. Due to his wide popularity he had been elected to the Florida Senate. He was on his way, his friends said, to the Governor's Mansion at Tallahassee.

Four shots from Ruby's pistol sidetracked the doctor. They left him stone dead on the floor of his office in Live Oak. Ruby was tossed into the Suwannee jail.

* * *

IT DEVELOPED that Ruby had had one child by the white doctor and was pregnant at the time of the killing.

Live Oak mourned the death of Dr. Adams, but wanted to avoid sensationalism in disposing of the case against his slayer. Venerable Judge Hal Adams (no relation to the slain doctor) ruled after sentencing Ruby that no reporters should interview her.

It was at this point, Jan. 9, 1954, that William Bradford Huie got mixed up in the case. Huie, Alabama born and educated, denies that he is a "do-gooder" and a champion of any particular minority. He also spurns the crusader tag.

Nevertheless, Huie soon found himself deeply involved in the Ruby McCollum case. In fact, he was found guilty of "criminal contempt" of court by Judge Adams and tossed into the same jail that once housed Ruby.

He claims he has spent $9,000 of his own money and that Florida would like to get its hands on him so he could be jailed once more. He explains that he has required the publishers of this book not to sell it in Florida.

"If a Florida bookseller were to be sued, I would be expected to assist in his defense. Being presently in contempt of court in the state of Florida, I would be in a poor position to do this," he says.

* * *

HUIE IS THE AUTHOR of eight books. One of them, "The Revolt of Mamie Stover," written in 1951, has been made into a motion picture starring Jane Russell.

"Ruby McCollum" is strictly a documentary report on a tragedy with sensational overtones. Huie's dislike for pretense and hypocrisy is evident throughout the pages of the book.

At any rate, Huie's book puts the Ruby McCollum case on display for all to read. Dr. Adams is dead, Ruby is in a madhouse, Sam McCollum is dead . . . and here are the details if you are interested in this type of "expose."

Editor Urges Year Round Brotherhood

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY
Editor, Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch

This is published in the interest of Brotherhoood Week, Feb. 19-26, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The period through which we are passing is one which needs some such concept as Brotherhood Week to allay interfaith friction and hostility.

Various controversies and circumstances have given rise to tensions which are more than ordinarily sharp.

THE SUPREME Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools has given rise to a wave of emotion in many parts of the United States. Some non-Southern regions have become aroused because the South does not appear to be accepting the ruling as readily as those regions feel they should. The South, for its part, tends to resent criticism from "outsiders."

Another conflict concerns the State of Israel. Even the Jewish people are split on this issue, and feeling between certain groups of Jews is almost as strong as between Jews and Arabs. Here is a divisive force which must not be permitted to weaken the unity of the American people.

IN EACH of these controversies, and in others involving entirely different questions, the spirit of brotherhood is called for, and those immediately concerned should place national solidarity above political, religious or regional differences.

The American way is to allow all sides of every controversy to be heard, and to arrive fearlessly at honest conclusions, but without undermining the basic oneness of the nation.

The concept of brotherhood, so heavily stressed during Brotherhood Week, should be emphasized throughout the entire year, to the end that we Americans may present a united front to any perils that may confront us from beyond the seas.

About Books

BY ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

THE DESOLATE SOUTH 1865-1866; Author: John T. Trowbridge; Edited by Gordon Carroll; Little, Brown and Company; Price: $6.

When the Civil War ended in 1865, a Northerner by the name of John T. Trowbridge set out to tour the South. A well-known writer, he was excellently equipped to achieve his purpose: to make an unbiased report on plight of the devastated land and all its people.

Trowbridge spent four months in eight key states of the confederacy. He obtained an almost photographic picture of the South in the agonizing aftermath of war. Poor whites, former slaves, ex-soldiers, newly rich speculsters, teachers of freedman's schools, legislators--all told of battles, burning cities or night raids. They voiced their individual bitterness, resignation or hopes. Trowbridge took it all down.

Of all the accounts ever written of the vanquished Confederacy immediately after the Civil War, The Desolate South is the most complete and the most objective. It offers a unique and fascinating insight into an important period of America's history.

* * * *

CROSS CURRENTS: Authors: Arnold Forester and Benjamin R. Epstein; Doubleday; Price: $4

Anti-Semitism did not die with Hitler. A real--though elusive--anti-Semitic internationale Continues to provide professional and personal contact among character assassins and hatemongers, whose influence is not limited by geographic boundaries. This book concentrates on the sponsors of intolerance in the United States, Germany, and the Arab lands of the Middle East.

Since the war, professional intolerance in the U. S. has taken on a new look. The huge Madison Square Garden rallies have been replaced by the more sinister dissemination of fear and suspicion through letters, pamphlets and hate magazines; the mailing list has become essentail property for the seif proclaimed guardians of racial religious and patriotic purity. And in recent years, with the growth of political opportunities on the American scene, anti-Semitism has become inexorably linked with the collateral issue of civil liberties.

Here is a carefully documented expense of a network of deliberate hate--international in scope, political in character, and professional in method--that threatens not only our democratic way of life, but the whole course of world affairs.

* * * *

TOMORROW's CHURCH IN TODAY'S WORLD: Author: David Nathaniel Licorish; Exposition Press; Price: $3.

The Rev. Dr. D. N. Licorish, associate minister at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City, presents a straight forward study which opens with the declaration: "Something is desperately wrong with the whole system of society as it is portrayed in and through the church."

Rev. Licorish casts out a challenge to the ministers in the pulpit and the lay members in the pews. He presents his plea in three themes.

"...The church should take an informed and active interest in social and economic affairs.

"...The church should reaffirm its origin in Christ and its spiritual function--teaching the Gospel and inspirng men to lve according to Gospel precepts.

"...The church should strive for economical unity."

In his appeal for an active social ministry, Rev. Licorish urges the church to take a firm stand on the side of the underprivileged. He points out that in the Roosevelt era great strides were made toward the realization of liberalism and democracy, but that reactionary trends have recently gathered strength.

BANDUNG SURPRISE

Red Imperialism Given a Warning

THE MEANING OF BANDUNG. By Carlos P. Romulo. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 102 pp. $2.50.

Reviewed by ELKIN TAYLOR

The Asian-African Conference at Bandung, Indonesia, was one of 1955's greatest triumphs for the free world.

Certainly it was not a victory for the United States in the sense that it backed all facets of American foreign policy. The conference as a whole was critical of American policy in North Africa and Palestine, and it deplored America's support of colonial powers in nationalist revolutions in Asia following World War II.

But even though Bandung reflected disapproval of many of our actions, the most noteworthy development to arise from the meeting was a somewhat unexpected indictment of Communist imperialism.

A FEARED neutralist and anti-Western statement simply did not materialize. In its final communique, the conference called for multilateral disarmament with international inspection to insure its effectiveness—the very thing the United States has sought for years. It warned against imperialism, as expected, but pointed out that the Communist variety of imperialism is at least as bad as orthodox colonialism.

Gen. Carlos Romulo, the Philippine delegate to the conference, was a major reason for the favorable outcome of the Bandung meet. In this brief book, he has again proved himself a very able spokesman for democracy, anticommunism and anti-colonialism.

* * *

ACTUALLY, the book suffers somewhat because of its partisan nature. For example, Gen. Romulo presents in its entirety his rebuttal to Nehruesque neutralism before the conference's political committee. But he outlines only very scantily the argument to which he is replying.

He also throws in his idea of what's wrong with American foreign policy and what should be done to improve it: In order to regain the prestige we enjoyed 10 years ago, we don't even have to change our basic policy. We need only add a dash of Dale Carnegie and practice what we preached in 1776.

Romulo is a great Philippine patriot, but—unlike some of his fellow Asians—he has not been blinded by intense nationalism. He believes his country's interests can best be served through cooperation with nations with similar interests and strength to protect those interests in a world of power politics.

Carolinas History Tied to Santee

RIVER OF THE CAROLINAS: THE SANTEE. By Henry Savage Jr. Illustrated by Lamar Dodd. New York: Rinehart & Co., Inc. 435 pages, indexed. $5.

Reviewed by SAM F. LUCCHESE

As rivers go, especially lengthwise, the Santee is not such a much. In fact, the area it traverses under its own name measures little more than 100 miles.

Known to the Indians as the Zantee (meaning river), the river drains more than 17,000 square miles. It has a flow of water greater than any other Atlantic Coast river except the Susquehanna.

Lamar Dodd

Next to the Tennessee River, which is its neighbor across the mountains, the Santee far exceeds any other of the river, virtually transforming a section of the river into a chain of lakes extending from within a few miles of the Atlantic to Lake James, which backs water up into remote mountain coves.

North and South Carolinas' red hills once were a lofty mountain range that antedated the Himalayas and the Alps by millions of years. The Santee's tributaries, the Catawba, Wateree, Congaree, Saluda and Broad, drain these historic hills.

Indians peopled these parts some 500 years before the white man came. The Spaniards came first, then the English, French, Scots and Germans.

And with the passage of the years history was made in this area. And exciting history it proved to be.

* * *

HENRY SAVAGE JR., author of this book, the 51st volume in this publisher's Rivers of America Series, is a native of Camden, S.C., which is on the Wateree. A lawyer, he served as mayor of Camden from 1948-52 and has been closely identified with the industrial growth of the region.

In writing of the Santee he gives us a happy combination of geography as well as the political and economic history of the two Carolinas. Georgians will find a special interest in the story of the Santee due (1) to its proximity, and (2) to the illustrations in the book, excellent line drawings by Lamar Dodd, head of the Art Department at the University of Georgia.

Mr. Savage tells the stories of the pirates who roamed the region as well as those of the great figures who wrote their names large in American history, both in Revolutionary times as well as the 1861-65 era with its bloody battles.

ITS 47 DAMS with their 49 powerhouses develop some 1,150,000 horsepower. Most of these installations are on the Santee-Wateree-Catawba reach or east of the Mississippi in hydroelectric installations. More than half of the hydroelectric projects on all the Atlantic Seaboard rivers south of the Potomac are on the Santee system. Thirty-eight of the 75 major installations on the coastal rivers from the Potomac southward and westward to the Mississippi are on the Santee and its tributaries.

* * *

In his foreword Author Savage says:

"With the hope that I can impart to the reader the beauty and excitement, the tragedy and frustration, the discouragement and the hope flowing through its history, I begin this story of man and this river."

Savage achieves his purpose in a lively fashion that will hold his readers spellbound

26b 1956

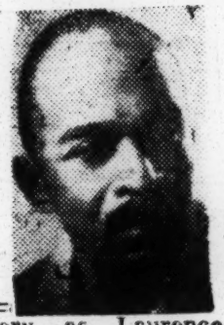
Book Review

Afro-American p. 2

Year's End: A Recapitulation

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-7-56

By Saunders Redding



These are the books this reviewer liked, each for its own reasons, in 1955.

NOW IS THE TIME, by Lillian Smith — "As in earlier books, she (Lillian Smith) speaks from a deep concern and a strong conviction. Her conviction is moral; her concern practical."

BLACK MOSES: The Story of Marcus Garvey, by Edmund David Cronon—"Cronon's biography (fairly objective for all of its now-and-then contemptuous tone) is the first full length portrait of Marcus Garvey. Indeed, it is more than that: it is a clear mirror of the times in which Garvey lived."

THE TRAP, by Dan Jacobson — "The Trap is one of those rarities of a first novel. It excites without resorting to sensational language or action; it provokes without insisting on the universality of theme; and it moves without being itself emotional. It has great simplicity and it has great truth."

THE BLACK PRINCE, by Shirley Ann Grau—"The . . . stories display a talent that is strong, though not yet sure, because Miss Grau is still experimenting, still creating her symbols and fixing them into a system. When she gets that system to work, no reader will be able to overlook her claim to attention."

THE LONELY WARRIOR: The Life and Times of Robert S. Abbott, by Roi Ottley — "One other thing that comes clear in this biography is the author's brooding sympathy for his subject. That he had such sympathy made Ottley's job doubly hard; and that he did it so well is a tribute to his honesty."

MINE BOY, by Peter Abrahams—"If he has not already made it, Peter Abrahams will make his reputation with **Mine Boy,** though it is not so good a novel as **Tell.**

"**FREEDOM** was an autobiography . . . There can be too much verbal simplicity and condensation. It can become telegraphic and rigid. Peter Abrahams does not always skirt this danger in **Mine Boy . . .**"

LONESOME BOY, by Arna Bontemps — "On the story level, **Lonesome Boy** is for children. On the level of rational meaning, it is a parable — or so I took it; and I cannot think I mistook it — for adults. On both levels it has delicacy and strength."

THE THIRD DOOR, by Ellen Tarry — "What everyone will share is the warm experience of a personal story simply and directly told."

THE MIND OF THE SOUTH, by W. J. Cash — "Cash's book is a timely reprint of the edition that first appeared in 1941. It received high critical praise then, but went almost unnoticed by the general public. It is more pertinent now, and one can hope that it will receive the attention it deserves."

A TALE FOR MIDNIGHT, by Frederic Prokosch — "... a brilliant but quiet recreation of one of the ugliest stories in Renaissance history."

NO FAREWELL, by Gerda Lerner — "**No Farewell** is such a story as Laurence Jones' life has made to order, but Beth Day is penetrating. Because she is, she adds depth to the narrative, and makes it glow with implications that embrace far more than one man's life and work."

THE SWEET FLYPAPER OF LIFE, by Langston Hughes —"He (Langston Hughes) is a son returned in time to the folk soul that is passing; and this it is that gives his work its special value. This it is that contributes to its very special enchantment."

BENEATH THE SOUTHERN CROSS, by Carolotte Crogman Wright — "**Beneath the Southern Cross** may not arouse the average reader's interest in the 'big issues' coming so explosively to a head in South Africa now, but no reader will put it down without having gained an added awareness of the little issues which for most people, in South Africa as elsewhere, are the stuff of life."

SOLO, by Stanford Whitmore — "**Solo** will attract attention . . It is a serious novel and very likely an important one . . ."

Ebony Magazine

THE LITTLE PROFESSOR OF PINEY WOODS, by Beth Day — "One does not have to be especially penetrating to tell

ABOUT BOOKS

Dispatch
Thurs. 1-5-56

BY THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

A Pictoral History of Jazz: Authors, Orrin Keepnews and Bill Crauer Jr., Crown Publishers; Price, $5.95.

P. 7

Mention the name Jelly Roll Morton to the average teenage bopster and he'll think you're talking about the local baker; or ask him about King Oliver and his mind harks back to the days of accient knights.

Oklahoma City

But for a whole generation of Americans and Europeans, Oliver and Morton were two of the greats of an original American art form—American jazz.

Okla.

"A Pictorial History of American Jazz" is just what it says it is—a picture history of an era. All of the greats—and some of the not-so-greats—are there.

Jelly Roll Morton, whose sparkling diamond tooth seemed to reflect some of the brightness of his piano rhythm; King Oliver, who taught Louis Armstrong how to blow a horn.

There are others: Papa Yancey and Chippie Hill, Earl Hines and Barney Bigard; Baby Dodds and Johnny Dodds, Bix Boiderbocke, Bessie Smith, and the immortal Huddie (Lead Belly) Ledbetter.

The roll call moves up through Mezz Mozzrow, Muggsy Spainer to Fats Waller. Duke Ellington and Billy Butterfield.

And reigning supremely over it all is Louis Armstrong, one of the few of the old jazz masters still holding forth.

There are some purists who claim that the book goes too far in listing such moderns as Gene Krupa in the same volume with Armstrong and Oliver.

Even so, for the collector and those no-so-young-anymore lovers of jazz, this volume is a must.—H.W.

Mobile Native World Has Published Poems

Thurs. 1-3-56

26 b

MRS. ARIEL W. HOLLOWAY

NEW YORK — (SNS) — A book of poems entitled, "Shape Them Into Dreams" by Ariel Williams Holloway of Mobile, Ala., has been published by the Exposition Press, Inc. here.

Birmingham, Ala.

She is the supervisor of music in the public schools of Mobile.

Mrs. Holloway, nee Lucy Ariel Williams, is the daughter of the late Dr. H. Roger and Mrs. Fannie Brandon Williams of Mobile. She attended Emerson Institute in Mobile and the high school department of Talladega College.

P. 3

She received the A. B. degree at Fisk University and the Mus. B. degree at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music. Mrs. Holloway attended the Fred Waring Workshop in Shawnee, Pa., and Columbia University.

Married to Jacquin M. Holloway the author is the mother of one son. She held the position of Director of Music at North Carolina College in Durham before assuming her present position in 1945.

The author is a member of the Mobile County Teachers Association the Alabama State Teachers Association, the American Teachers Association, the National Education Association, the Music Educators National Conference, the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and the American Bridge Association.

"Shape Them Into Dreams" is her first published book.

Mrs. Holloway can be reached at 855 Savannah Street, Mobile, Ala.

Book Review

The Night of Time, Reme Fulop-Miller, Bobbs-Merill Company, 468 Fourth Ave., New York. 338 pp. $3.75.

By Saunders Redding

The Night of Time is a novel about war — all war and any war, past, present and to come. The hero of this book is one Adam Ember, and as his name implies, Adam is every man.

He is every man on the level of the book's powerful, clear and stimulating symbolism. On the level of story, which bears the weight of the symbolism unflinchingly, Adam is himself, distinct, particular, whole, and it is through him that we are made to feel the impact of war on the individual.

* * *

BUT TO SPEAK OF The Night of Time as a "story" or a "novel" is to be imprecise; is to suggest the conventions and the conventional elements common to fiction, and is to suggest, therefore, that one can review **The Night of Time** in the conventional way.

The suggestion is absurd! The book defies that kind of analysis. It moves from and through reality to symbolism, to surrealism and back to reality again.

It is satirical, it is humorous, it is tragic, it is gruesome. No one adjective alone will do, for it is all these at once.

It does not have satirical sections and then humorous sections and then tragic sections. Every section is all, and all sections are like stretches of time that will never become eternity. Eternal moments.

AND FROM the first moment we are Adam marchin with the troops to Turka, wher they were to hold Hill 317, t the last moment of the apoc: liptic vision, zero-minus-zer the end of the world and — one mistakes it not — the begi ning of life.

(This, unfortunately, is the only way one can talk about The Night of Time when one has just put it down.)

This book is a work of art. To take a subject, war, which everyone is said to be tired of, and to transform it into a vision and to translate it into poetry, and to transmute the whole into an experience that can only be called religious!

People are going to read **The Night of Time** and then start talking about Kafka and Camus and the parable-sense. But there's a world of difference, and the measure of that difference is this:

* * *

WHEN YOU read Kafka, you know you're reading a parable and you expect it. When you read **The Night of Time** you're reading life (How trite that sounds!) and you're surprised by it.

But surprise is an after-emotion, for you move through the fantasy of the march to Turka to the stark reality of hunger, thirst and death without being aware that somewhere along the way you have met and resolved the necessity to leap from one level of experience to ther.

Kafka you're always aware the necessity, and after a le you begin to dread it. **The Night of Time** never.

Fulop-Miller's beautiful book, hen all is said and done, is a rofound experience.

Publish New Fact Book on Negro History

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — The fourth edition of the "New Era," an illustrated fact book covering the history of the American Negro and people of African descent over the past 5,000 years, was released last week by the House of Knowledge here.

F. H. Hammurabi, research-director of the center, said that this year's edition contains numerous hithertoo unrevealed facts about Negro history. Such ancient personalities as Cheops of Egypt, Antar of Arabia, Hannibal of Carthage, Puskin of Russia, and Toussant L'Overture of Haiti, all are featured in the 13-inch packet history. In addition, many of America's great modern and contemporary leaders are portrayed both in pictures and writings.

The book goes back 5,000 years and traces the history of the Negro race to the present time. It records dates, events and the achievements of the race in several fields during that period.

An added offer is a calendar illustrating important dates in Negro history, as well as the birthdays of famous people of different races.

Commenting on the importance of the history, Mr. Hammurabi said:

"This book fills a definite need for greater interest in our history here in America, in the West Indies and Africa. The objective is to create interest in whatever our people are doing."

THE PERSONAL LETTERS OF STEPHEN WISE, edited by Justine Wise Polier and James Waterman Wise. Introduction by John Haynes Holmes (Beacon, $4.50).

THE PITIFUL AND THE PROUD, by Carl T. Rowan (Random House, $5). A report on India, Pakistan and Southeast Asia.

THE PROMISE, by Esther Kellner (Westminster, $3.50). Biblical novel about Abraham.

THE RIGHT TO KNOW: An Exposition of the Evils of News Suppression and Propaganda, by Kent Cooper (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, $4).

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST STORIES 1955, edited by Ben Hibbs (Random House, $3.50).

THE VALLEY OF GOD, by Irene Patai (Random House, $3.95). A novel about the Prophet Hosea.

THE WRITINGS OF MARTIN BUBER, selected, edited and introduced by Will Herberg (Meridian Books: Noonday Press, $1.35 paper-bound).

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

WHEN THE MELON IS RIPE, by Daniel T. Grant. Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Ave., New York. 174 pp. $3.50.

It occasionally happens that one picks up an unheralded book, vanity published, and finds himself reading with compulsory avidity a book of such power, or charm, or intelligence that it cannot be put down until it is done.

Mr. Redding

When this does happen that proverbial once in a blue moon, one's reactions are terribly mixed.

First, of course, is the unspeakable joy of discovery.

Here is something that you have found that you want to share, and, indeed, need to share. Then this is followed by the gloomy recognition of certain adamant facts.

* * *

YOU ARE one person, and your influence is limited and the attention you can get for your discovery is relatively small, for, in general, the people one writes reviews for are content with reading reviews—and this is true for the vast majority of readers of reviews.

Precious few people buy books.

Even the top best sellers nowadays seldom reach a sale of 50,000, and publishers are happy with a sale of 15,000.

But though one reviewer's influence is limited, his responsibility is extensive.

He is responsible not only to the people who read nothing but reviews, but also to the occasional people who buy books or don't buy books on the basis of the reviewer's judgment.

* * *

WHEN THE final hard fact is that the reviewer can get almost no help from other reviewers in bringing a vanity book to attention.

By and large, reviewers do not review vanity books, and if they did most newspapers and magazines, except of the special - appeal variety, would not print them.

Actually, of course, the chances of making a precious discovery of a vanity book are so slight as to be non-existant.

This reviewer, after twelve years of reviewing, made one.

There is a reason for this. Vanity publishers are not always unscrupulous shysters.

Many of them are not only honest in their dealings, but mindful of their limitations, and they have been known to advise the author of a really good manuscript to send his work to a regular publisher, where it will have a fair chance of getting the attention it deserves.

Vanity publishers cannot promote such attention, and the honest ones do not pretend to.

They **print** a book and they issue mimeographed notices about it, and this ends their responsibility.

Of course, they will advertise if a vanity author is willing to pay for it, but vanity authors—their funds depleted by the cost of printing—can almost never afford to.

So the writers vanity publishers aim at are amateurs with a captive audience—preachers who can make up the cost of printing through the sale of his work to his congregation; and school principals who can count on his teachers (or else!) and on his PTA.

* * *

DANIEL T. GRANT is both a principal and a teacher.

Robert Lee Maffett is just a preacher.

Each has written an autobiographical book, but except for the accidents of genetics, Grant could well have written Maffett's book, and vice versa.

They are just that close in intent, in ideas, and even in style.

Both men were born and educated, at least partly in the South.

Both are seriously and honestly concerned with the race problem, and particularly with integration.

Maffett isn't very strong for, and Grant is weak against it. Both believe that God will settle it in His own good time, but while Maffett seems to think He will need the help of the NAACP, Grant doesn't.

Still, if the thoughts, exhortations, judgments and advices of these two men are somewhat trite, their lives are not — for no life is if it is honestly lived.

And one feels that these men, Grant and Maffett, have lived honestly; and to live honestly is a greater glory than writing a good book.

Books Out Today

Non-Fiction

THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY, by Zechariah Chafee jr. (Lippincott, $5). Inquiry into the fundamentals of our personal freedom.

THE POLITICS OF WOODROW WILSON, edited by August Heckscher (Harper, $5). Selections from his speeches and writings.

ANGEL OF THE BATTLEFIELD: The Life of Clara Barton, by Isabel Ross (Harper, $4).

THE COAST OF CORAL, by Arthur C. Clarke (Harper, $5). Underwater adventures.

MAN UNDER THE SEA, by James Dugan (Harper, $5). Undersea explorers from Alexander the Great to Captain Cousteau.

AN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY: Problems and Prospects, by Gunnar Myrdal (Harper, $6.50).

DRESSMAKERS OF FRANCE, by Mary Brooks Picken and Dora Loues Miller (Harper, $5). The who, how and why of French couture.

THE BANK AND ITS PUBLICS, by Robert Lindquist (Harper, $5). Philosophy and technique of bank public relations.

CORPORATION GIVING IN A FREE SOCIETY, by Richard Eells (Harper, $3.50).

DEVELOPING PEOPLE IN INDUSTRY, by Douglas H. Fryer, Mortimer R. Feinberg and Sheldon S. Zalkind (Harper, $3.50).

YOUTH: The Years From Ten to Sixteen, by Arnold Gesell, Frances L. Ilg and Louise B. Ames Harper, $5.95).

ISRAEL: Its Role in Civilization, edited by Moshe Davis (Harper, $4).

THE MAHABHARATA OF VYASA KRISHNA DWAIPAYANA (Philosophical Library, $4.75).

THE HUMAN HEREDITY HANDBOOK, by Amram Scheinfeld (Lippincott, $3.95).

PORTRAITS OF BIBLE WOMEN, by Ethel Clark Lewis (Vantage, $3).

CONTEMPORARY FARMHOUSES, edited by M. R. Hodgell (Univ. of Illinois, $3.50).

Reprint: WHEN CHILDREN ASK: by Marguerite Harmon Bro (Harper, $3.50).

26b 1956

On the South—

A bibliography of travel

TRAVELS IN THE OLD SOUTH: A Bibliography, two voluumes. Edited by Thomas D. Clark. (University of Oklahoma Press, $20.)

In 1943, 12 competent Southern scholars agreed to prepare a list and an evaluation of the most important travel accounts of the Old South. These two volumes are the first published results of the projected work. They are also the 19th publication of the larger University of Oklahoma Press series entitled "American Explorations and Travel."

In these volumes which cover the years 1527-1825 and which relate to the territory from Maryland to Florida and Virginia to Texas, seven capable historians have examined library holdings throughout the country to make a list of the several editions and to examine carefully one copy of each of the travel accounts. Each compiler has written a brief introduction to his section and after each listing he has included information on the location of a copy, pertinent facts about the author and a brief evaluation of the travel account.

THE VOLUMES ARE divided into several sections. These sections with their respective compilers are: (1) Spanish Travel in the South, 1527-1750, A. B. Thomas; (2) The Southern Colonies, 1600-1750, Hugh T. Lefler; (3) The South During Two Wars, 1750-1783, Lester J. Chappon; (4) The Ohio Valley Frontier, 1750-1825, John D. Barnhart; (5) The Post Revolutionary War South, 1783-1805, William B. Hamilton; (6) The Lower Southern Frontier, 1806-1815, Walter B. Posey; and (7) The South in Expansion, 1816-1825, Culver H. Smith.

The sections vary in length and in the number of travel accounts listed from 27 to 156. Several attractive illustrations such as the title-pages of some of the original travel accounts add to the beauty of the volumes. Although no attempt is made to include every travel account it is an indispensable guide for the student of Southern history. — HENRY T. SHANKS, Birmingham-Southern College.

Bluegrass Melodrama

KENTUCKY PRIDE. By Gene Markey. 305 pp. New York: Random House. $3.95.

THE aftermath of the Civil War in most Southern states was a Reconstruction often worse than war. In Kentucky, the situation was complicated by the fact that the state was divided in sentiment, but remained neutral throughout the conflict. Returning Confederate soldiers were often treated like criminals by the military government, and occasionally blue-clad officers, their uniforms unsullied by the dust of battle, moved into fine old bluegrass estates on spurious confiscation orders.

This is the turbulent backdrop Mr. Markey (a veteran of the cinema wars) has chosen for his adventure romance, another period piece about that most chronicled period in American history, the Eighteen Sixties. The story concerns three Confederate cavalrymen, and the peace they found in the hectic days after Lee's surrender.

Having set his scene with authentic touches, and established contact between his characters and such historical personages as Kentucky's great cavalryman, John Hunt Morgan, and Quantrill, the raider, the author puts his plot into high gear. In his preface, he points out that the purpose of an adventure romance is entertainment, and to this end he gives his hard-riding Kentuckians free rein. One must admit that the results, from the first flourish of the author's narrative hook, are entirely predictable. Yet the people that Mr. Markey has carpentered are expertly sandpapered, and they never let him down.

All the stock characters familiar to followers of Civil War romance are here. The loyal slaves, the bloody but unbowed Confederate officer, the spirited Southern belle, the golden-hearted lady of easy virtue, the corrupt war profiteers, and the suave Yankee villain who sets out to strip the Confederate hero of his home, his horses and his girl, hold the story line at a taut concert pitch.

It is doubtful that devotees of Civil War romance will worry much about the outcome of this Kentucky version. But the contest for Oakenden, the bluegrass estate of the Confederate officer, and for his girl, which involves fist fights, the code duello, and a hell-for-leather cross-country chase, will meet most of the entertainment standards set by historical novel fans. Only the captious will complain that much of this script reads as though it were already set up for camera-angles. After all, this is no drawback to hammock reading—and Mr. Markey is strictly an old pro when it's a question of keeping things moving.

CHARLOTTE CAPERS.

Watercolor by W. L. Sheppard.

Culver

SINGER HOLIDAY
A hip kitty's sad, sad song.

A Right to Sing the Blues

LADY SINGS THE BLUES. (250 pp.)—*Billie Holiday with William Dufty—Doubleday* ($3.75).

"Mom and Pop were just a couple of kids when they got married. He was eighteen, she was sixteen, and I was three." With this beginning, Billie Holiday, a singer who broke the hearts of a generation of jazz lovers, sets out to reveal what lies behind the blues—or at least her blues. Before she is through, she has lined out some bitter truths about being a Negro in the U.S. and some that are not too sweet about being a narcotics addict.

Billie Holiday was a "hip kitty," so she says, practically from the time she was born, 41 years ago, in a Baltimore slum. At six she was running errands for the girls in a local brothel so she could listen to their parlor phonograph. At 13 she had a police record already behind her. In New York she began her singing career. But that did not end her wayward life.

In the mid-'30s, when she went on the road with Count Basie's band, Billie began to find out about life and "ofays."* Life: "Living on the road with a band, nobody had time to sleep alone, let alone with somebody . . . We'd pull into a

* Pig Latin for "foes," a Negro word for white

The memories of a plantation slave

MEMOIRS OF A MONTICELLO SLAVE. (University of Virginia Press, $3.50.)

THESE MEMOIRS were originally dedicated by Isaac, one of Thomas Jefferson's slaves, to Charles Campbell, a Virginia historian, in the 1840s. The memoirs, which are quite sketchy, were printed in 1951 with introduction and notes by Rayford W. Logan; the present edition, with some changes from the previous one, was issued to meet the popular demand for more copies.

The book is pleasant and the reader will pick up interesting bits of information about Jefferson, his relatives, and his friends. There are ample notes and a number of good illustrations.—LEON F. SENSABAUGH, Birmingham-Southern College.

About Books

Reviewed for ANP

"THE LION OF JUDAH HATH PREVAILED," By Christine Sandford; Published by MacMillan Company; Price: $3.75

This new book by the author of "Ethiopia under Haile Selassie," is a biography of the Ethiopian emperor. It provides a rich and complete account of an outstanding figure of our century, a monarch unique even in the strange history of Ethiopia.

Born in an obscure village — although of royal descent — educated in a remote town, the young man who emerged into history as the chosen leader of his people against mis-rule and apostasy has had a colorful and exciting life. It is this life that Christine Sandford reveals as she tells how Haile Selassie has led his country during the last 25 years as the defender of its faith and upholder of its rights.

The Emperor of Ethiopia is shown here as a man of tireless energy and courage. Disillusioned but not deterred, he endured the years of disaster and distress occasioned by Mussolini's invasion, returning to his country after World War II to supervise the process of rebuilding and modernization. How this was accomplished, and what has been done to change Ethiopia, with its ancient ways, to a 20th Century state form part of

Mrs. Sandford's vividly written volume.

The important biography makes it abundantly clear why Haile Selassie will live in history as the savior of his people, the inspiration of the youth of his country, and a world-acknowledged champion of the freedom of nations and the rights of man.

"IMPERIAL WOMAN," By Pearl S. Buck; Published by John Day; Price; $4.95

Pearl Buck's novels about China have brought a new appreciation to people of the world of China. She has developed her characters with such sympathy and has made their life and folkways so compelling it is small wonder she has produced one best seller after another.

Her latest is "Imperial Woman," the story of Tzu His, the last Empress of China A fabulous woman, she is said to rival Victoria of England and Catherine of Russia in history.

This is Miss Buck's longest novel and laid wholly in China, it again gives a delineation of those people of the Orient which the world will relish.

"SOME INNER FURY," By Kamala Markandaya; Published by John Day; Price; $3.50

There have been tales about India for years and years but most readers wonder about modern India and the life of its people.

"Some Inner Fury" is about sophisticated, urban India of today. The novel is about Mira, daughter of an upper class Hindu family. Mira falls in love with a British official and thereby finds life a complex pattern woven through with the struggle for independence of India. It is a stirring and striking story and gives a picture of India which many of us have been hoping to have.

"THE MOUNTAINS OF PHARAOH," By Leonard Cottrell; Published by Rhinehart; Price: $5.00

An Egyptian official, visiting in Africa below the Sahara, argued earnestly with me one day several years ago. He was trying to prove to my reluctant mind, that Egyptians were Africans.

I knew of course that Egypt was in Africa but insisted there was a vast difference between the ancestry and the outlook of the black, rising Africans of Gold Coast and Nigeria and the Arabian looking Egyptians.

Finally to prove his point he brought me a picture of the Pyramids and the Sphinx.

"Pointing to the flat nose and full lips of the Sphinx, he said, "We built those. Those features are African are they not? We have just had infusion of Arabian blood."

Mountains of Pharaoh tells the stories of those great stone monuments, the Pyramids which served as the burial crypts and tombstones of Egyptian tombs years ago. It describes the archaeological explorations and gives it with the numerous photographs an interesting picture of the great finds of ancient civilization.

BOOK REVIEW

By JOHN K. HUTCHENS

Herald Tribune P.23

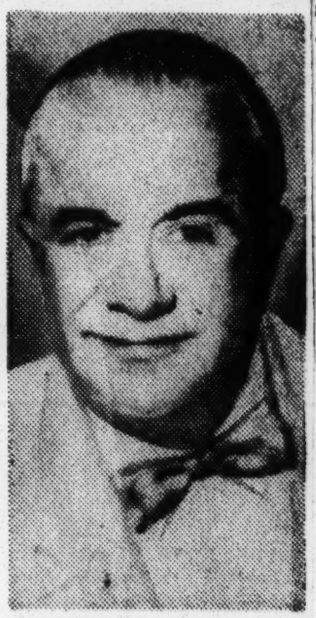
BELLEVUE IS MY HOME. *By Salvatore R. Cutolo, M. D., with Arthur and Barbara Gelb. Doubleday. 317 pages. $4.*

"YOU never stop learning at Bellevue," says Salvatore R. Cutolo, M. D., its Deputy Medical Superintendent and for twenty-six years its grateful employee. A fascinating lot of what he himself has learned is in this love letter to the dark red pile that looks out on the East River and, on an average day, has a population of 9,700 persons. Some of them will die there, a great many more will live, and in any case they occupy a city-within-a-city more dramatic than Dr. Kildare ever hoped for on his busiest day at Scalpel Manor.

New York, N. Y.

One Busy Place

What sort of place is our great municipal hospital, which caters chiefly but not exclusively to the indigent sick? In part, it is like this:



Dr. Salvatore R. Cutolo

It is really three hospitals in one, General, Tuberculosis and Psychiatric. Its daily ward caseload (eighty-four wards) runs to 2,700 a day, with a clinic average of 1,500 a day. It answers 15,000 ambulance calls a year. It has more than 450 interns and resident physicians and about 600 nurses (an "appalling shortage" of the latter). The total annual mortality rate is 4.7 per cent of the patients admitted, which is startling until you remember that many of them arrive at Bellevue in worse shape than most patients do at private hospitals.

It costs $20 a day to maintain a Bellevue ward patient; only 7 per cent can pay this. Of the 50,000 ward patients a year in all branches, 34 per cent are in the psychiatric ward, and of these, 8 to 10 per cent are from out of town. Ten thousand visitors arrive on visiting days. All in all, a lot has happened since 1736 and Bellevue's beginnings as a six-bed infirmary and a combination of pesthouse, almshouse and penitentiary—of which, admittedly, an aura still lingers.

Heart, Too

But statistics are only part, and not the most impressive part, of Dr. Cutolo's chronicle, assembled with the help of two skilled professional writers. Bellevue is also the hospital where:

A band of gypsies were allowed to camp in the yard while one of their company recovered within. The City of New York maintains two public schools, one of them—the one for psychotic children—operating behind locked doors. A countess with twelve pieces of luggage, two canaries and $107 was admitted for treatment of arthritis, and left praising Bellevue as "the most wonderful institution in the world." The rule regarding animals in the wards was overlooked in favor of a blind patient's Seeing Eye shepherd dog (she was chained to his bed at night after an antiseptic paw-cleaning upon returning from her walk outside).

"Patients at Bellevue are never regarded as mere medical case histories," says Dr. Cutolo proudly. He is proud of many things in its history, including its "firsts"—the first ambulance service, the first American bacteriological laboratory, the first rehabilitation center for civilians in this country under Dr. Howard A. Rusk's remarkable leadership.

The Curtain's Always Up

And here are dramatic stories of detective work by the City Toxicologist; of the smallpox threat of 1947, which originated here—the first smallpox death in New York City since 1912, and understandably not at once identified as such by doctors who had never seen a case of it; of the girl who fell eighty stories in an Empire State Building elevator in 1945, was put together again at Bellevue, and now is a happy housewife and mother of three; of catastrophes like the Normandie fire, when the hospital gong sounded its dread seven strokes.

Yes, says Dr. Cutolo, the old place could use some paint, and some added space, and certainly more money. About what is most important to a hospital, skill and heart, he is plainly and properly happy. It's his home, and he loves it, and his vivid, informed and affectionate book most appealingly tells why.

Negro Medic

MEMPHIS JACKSON'S SON. By Mary Beechwood. 267 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.75.

THIS quietly thoughtful novel tells the story of a young Southern Negro and his struggle for a medical education. Memphis Jackson's son, Ken, is just another 15-year-old boy when the story opens, troubled by the longings and uncertainties of adolescence. The local white landlord, Frank Princhett, has just returned to the run-down Tidewater Virginia plantation where Memphis serves as a house servant. Memphis herself is typical of a fine type of Southern Negro, a mother who wants more for her oldest son than a future as a field hand. Ken, too, is fired with that spirit, with some help on the part of his mother and Frank Princhett to keep it alive.

New York Times P. 26

The relationship between the Southern plantation owner and the Negroes who live on his land and farm it (as tenants now where they once were slaves) is not easily explained to Northern readers. Being neither that of master and slave, nor yet freedom on equal terms, it partakes of both. Without the landowner, the tenant cannot live, while the plantation owner cannot possibly farm his sprawling acres without the help of the Negro community. Memphis Jackson, in this story, owned her own bit of land, but the relationship was the same for she worked as a domestic in the "big house."

Sun. 10-21-56

WHEN Ken went to Washington to study medicine under the G. I. Bill of Rights, with the financial help of Frank and Lydia Princhett, he entered a different world. In this troubled sphere the city Negroes, secure in Civil Service, scorned him because he was bent on earning for himself a place in the white man's world without political intervention. The novel never really resolves the difficulties of Memphis Jackson's son in that troubled world: at the end of the story, he is just beginning to enter it fully. But it does point up, with considerable understanding the viewpoint and the problems of the rural Southern Negro.

Instinctively trusting the white plantation owner who has seen them through good and bad years with paternalistic affection, the Memphis Jacksons and their young still cannot escape discrimination in nearly every facet of their lives. Yearning for the security afforded by the paternalistic system, and yet torn by the desire for what are indubitably every man's rights under the Constitution, the Southern Negro is still a man without a country. This story shows how one such man earned a position of respect for himself, largely through the innate decency and strength of a patient and humble mother and the heritage of similar qualities that she gave him.

FRANK G. SLAUGHTER.

JAWAHARIAL NEHRU, by Frank Moraes; Published by the MacMillan Company.

"Jawaharlal Nehru" is a biography of the powerful prime minister who has guided India through the transition from English rule to self-government. Here is the account of Nehru's historic mission to Moscow, his association with Gandhi, and the many problems he encountered in the struggle for Indian freedom.

As editor of The Times of India, Mr. Moraes has for many years observed Nehru's career and has followed each step in his development, enabling him to present this controversial figure with clarity and understanding.

He provides an intimate picture of Nehru's family life, his youth, the education and experiences which influenced his thinking. He follows Nehru through his warm association with Gandhi in the long struggle for Indian independence. Nehru now looks back upon these times, including his many years in prison, as one of his most fruitful periods. Since then, as Prime Minister, his has been the heavy responsibility of steering India's course at home and abroad.

The book is as much a history of modern India as biography, interesting for the light it sheds upon the country which now occupies a vital position between the forces of Communism and Democracy, and for the story, well told, of a great leader of his people.

26b 1956

Black on the Balance Sheet

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION: Slavery in the Ante-Bellum South. By Kenneth M. Stampp. 436 pp. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $5.75.

By JOHN K. BETTERSWORTH

THE literature of slavery has resounded with the criticism of critics and the apologies of apologists, while the plain truth about the "peculiar" institution has gone begging. Inevitably the facts would have to be mustered for other purposes than sending them off to verbal wars. At last this assignment has received competent handling in the efforts of Kenneth M. Stampp, Professor of American History at the University of California. Enjoying the benefit of a Guggenheim Fellowship, Mr. Stampp has exhausted book and archive to elicit the definitive word on slavery. Wisely he has let slavery, not its partisans, speak.

Slavery was not, as devotees imagined, decreed by God; nor was it, as abolitionists argued, devised by the devil; rather it was the invention of man. Not all good or all bad, it was, like its creator, somewhat of both. Accordingly, it was hardly peculiar, but it was an institution

Mr. Bettersworth is Professor of History at Mississippi State College and author of books about the South.

—"a practical labor system."

Mr. Stampp writes: "After the necessary adjustments are made in costs and total income, surviving business records reveal that during the last ante-bellum decade slavery was still justifying itself economically. During the Fifties returns of 7 to 10 per cent on capital investments were common. Even in the upper South slavery was amply rewarding those who took pains to preserve or restore the fertility of their soil and who directed their enterprises with reasonable efficiency."

Stampp concludes that a well-managed plantation was an economically sound operation, that it hardly violated good business sense, even if it offended moral sense. For better or worse, it worked—so well, in fact that it could hardly have come to the bankrupt end to which certain of its contemporaries and many latter-day prophets condemned it.

Mr. Stampp's ante-bellum slave-owner was a practical man endowed with a proper American impulse to make money. He was, indeed, a plutocrat before he became an aristocrat. Like his sturdy colonial sires, he was even willing to start a revolution to preserve, if not a way of life, at least a way of making a living.

Ironically enough, the slave-owner may have been the first American capitalist, from whose account book post-bellum Big Business could have taken a leaf. Perhaps he read Walter Scott, but he practiced Adam Smith; for he lived, not in the twilight of the Middle Ages, but in the dawn of free enterprise.

Though necessarily a revisionist, Mr. Stampp carefully eschews the errors of slavery's enemies no less than those of its eulogists. Probing every jot and tittle, he pursues both the slave and slavery all the way from "day clear to first dark," covering work routine, discipline, maintenance, cure of body and soul, indulgencies and the reckoning of "profit and loss."

All this could be drearily encyclopedic; instead, it is lively reading, for Mr. Stampp both writes and quotes well. Though scholarly rituals of foot-noting, bibliographing and indexing are carefully observed, this handsomely mounted and thoroughly interesting volume will catch the fancy of the general reader. It is American historical scholarship at its lucid best.

Life in Martial Rhythm

THE MILITANT SOUTH: 1800-1861. By John Hope Franklin. 317 pp. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $5.

By C. VANN WOODWARD

THE theme of violence runs deep in the life and legend of the South. Its origins are buried in the early history of the region and modern outcroppings are proof of its survival power. The comic as well as the sinister and tragic aspects of violence are woven into the fabric of contemporary fiction and drama of the South. It has been a favorite theme of Southern writers for at least a century. Until the appearance of the present work, however, historians have neglected the subject, or treated it only incidentally in connection with slavery, romanticism or nationalism. John Hope Franklin's study is therefore in many ways a pioneer work. His sources are original, his work is thorough and his book makes a fresh and significant contribution to the understanding of the mind of the South.

Limited in scope to the years between the Revolution and the Civil War, and concentrated particularly on the nineteenth century part of that period, "The Militant South" is not so limited in subject-matter as its title might suggest. While the book emphasizes the military tradition and all its trappings and trimmings, it makes implied acknowledgment that the martial spirit is only the more formal expression of deeper impulses. Such impulses also found expression in the discipline of plantation slavery, the peculiar code of honor, the pride of race, the practice of dueling, the survival of joust and tournament, the love of firearms and the cult of hunting and horsemanship. The author finds space for treatment of all these subjects, as well as for cruder manifestations such as murderous brawling and mob violence.

"The fighting spirit," he writes, "was no respecter of class or race, and the willingness of Negroes to resort to violence shows the extent to which such conduct pervaded the entire community. Free Negroes fought slaves, whites and each other. There were fights among slaves and revolts and rumors of revolt. Owners and overseers, moreover, occasionally met foul play."

On the more strictly military aspects of the subject, Mr. Franklin, who is chairman of the History Department at Brooklyn College, has provided a study of the psychology and outlook of the plantation gentry, from whom the officer corps was recruited, as well as a chapter on the "Citizen Soldiery" of the militia and one on the rise and development of the "West Points of the South," the military academies. He does not neglect lighter aspects of the martial spirit: the bellicose oratory, the flamboyant uniforms, the alcoholic muster of militia and the informal bestowal of military titles on anybody who lacked one. He also portrays the militant South in action during the wars of the period, in the expansionist and filibustering episodes, in the defense of slavery and in preparation for secession and a war for independence. The picture of the ante-bellum South that emerges from these pages is one of a spartan society that moved to martial rhythms of beating drums and marching boots.

Mr. Franklin's book is largely descriptive rather than analytical. He does undertake, however, to suggest some explanations for the sectional traits he describes so fully. He rejects the old abolitionist point of view that the whole explanation of Southern bellicosity lay in slavery. While he attributes much of the psychology of bristling militancy to the peculiar institution and at times seems to give it priority he takes into account also the prevailing Indian threat, the reliance upon local militia for defense, the persistence of frontier condi-

Mr. Woodward is Professor of American History at Johns Hopkins University and the author of several works on national and Southern history.

Fighter

VIOLENCE was inextricably woven into the most fundamental aspects of life in the South and constituted an important phase of the total experience of its people. Far from loathing violence, the man of the South was the product of his experiences as a frontiersman, Indian fighter, slaveholder, self-sufficient yeoman, poor white and Negro. He gladly fought, even if only to preserve his reputation as a fighter.—*"The Militant South."*

An American slave market, 1852.

tions and the dynamic jingoism of "manifest destiny" that was not confined to the South. The result is a balanced and judicious view that avoids simple and easy explanations.

THE marriages of convenience that have lately been contracted between history and anthropology, or history and psychology, have been shunned by Mr. Franklin. In view of some of the unfortunate products of these unions, his caution is perhaps justified. Nevertheless, here is the sort of subject about which cultural anthropologists have had some provocative things to say. For the Old South was a culture that produced a highly distinctive style of life, character types that were strongly marked and a social mythology all its own. If the anthropologists ever do get around to the subject, they will find in this book some of the best material that traditional historical scholarship has to offer.

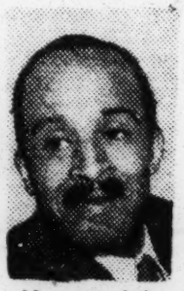
Book Review

By Saunders Redding

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA; MONEY, MISSISSIPPI and OTHER PLACES, by Eve. Merrian. Cameron Associates 100 W. 23rd. St., New York. Unpaged. $2.00

Since the days of our nation's youth and raucous young manhood, there has not been much of the kind of excitement out of which folk literature is almost invariably created.

Our society has become geared to the artificial stimulation of the radio, television, the movies, and to the commercialized heroics of professional athletics and widely though posthumously publicized espionage agents.



Mr. Redding

The FBI, Joe Louis, Jackie Robinson and Mickey Mantle are about as near — which isn't very — to the real folk here engaged in the immemorial folk struggle as this sophisticated, spectator age provides.

* * *

IN SUCH circumstances, there is not much opportunity for, nor inducement to genuine excitement among the folk.

The common people nowadays usually have heroes thrust upon them, and folk excitement comes only when the common people are deeply moved by a hero of their own, or when they are deeply involved in an heroic struggle of such universal proportions or tragic consequences as to touch the emotions of all classes.

In either case — the death of Floyd Collins being an example of the first; the sinking of the Titanic an example of the second — the people, the "folk sing songs; for song is the natural medium of unsophisticated people caught in a maelstrom of emotion.

Thus some of the spirituals arose; and thus, too, the haunting cowboy ballads and some of the blues.

LESS THAN a year ago such circumstances as create folk excitement developed out of the desegregation struggle in certain parts of the South.

Before anyone quite realized what was happening, a struggle that was to be fought (and will, of course, still be fought) on legalistic grounds suddenly became a folk struggle — became a battle for more than legal justice: for pride and dignity and honor, and all the things that men hold dear.

It is not surprising, therefore, that such excitement should very shortly find expression in songs appropriate to it and to the folk who created it.

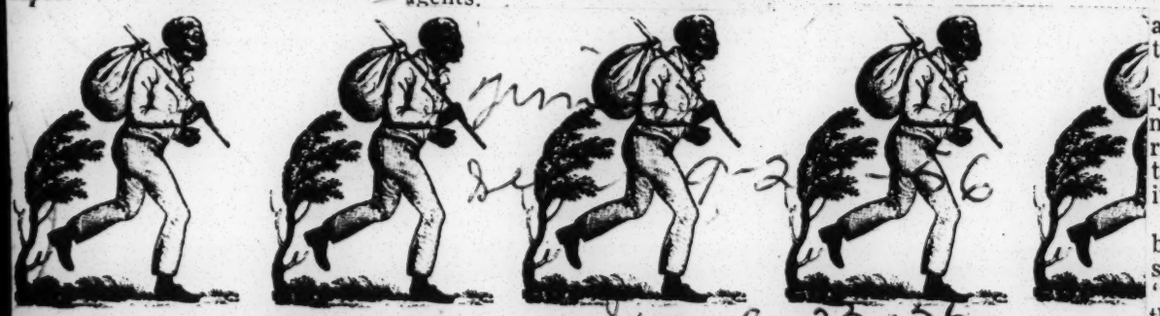
Though Miss Merriam's songs are folksy rather than folk, they are appropriate.

While some of them are merely timely—which true folk songs never are — the best of what remains may very well find their way into the cultural heritage of colored Americans.

One can easily imagine a balladist of a hundred years since singing "Jim Crow" and "Money, Mississippi" in much the same spirit of Hero-revered historical recall that we today find so moving in Josh White's rendition of 'Strange Fruit" and Harry Belafonte's rendition of "John Henry."

"Now you and I have always heard
That Jim Crow's such a tough old bird,
Flapped around forever and a day,
Still be around on Judgment Day-
Never going to chase that bird away . . . ."

"From Chicago to Mississippi
Young Emmett Till went down,
Down to visit some kinfolk
In a Mississippi town.
Now the name of that town is Money,
The name of that is Money,
Name of that town is Money,
Dirty Money town . . .



The printer's symbol used with advertisements concerning runaway slaves.

Again, as in *Gift from the Sea*, Anne Morrow Lindbergh gives eloquent voice to the problems that beset the human heart, to the thoughts and aspirations that are vague and inarticulate in most of us. **$2.75**

THE UNICORN

BY ANNE MORROW LINDBERGH

THE CRIME IS MURDER, by Helen Nielson (Morrow, $2.95). Detective story.

THE EMPTY NEST, by Josephine Lawrence (Harcourt, Brace, $3.95). Novel about a large and cheerful family.

THE LIBERTIES OF AN AMERICAN: The Supreme Court Speaks, by Leo Pfeffer (Beacon, $5). An analysis of civil liberties.

THE BIG RACE: The Story of Motor Racing, by Ernst Rosemann, illustrations by Carlo Demand (Robert Bentley, Inc., Cambridge 38, Mass., $4).

THE CATHOLIC VIEWPOINT ON RACE RELATIONS, by John La Farge, S. J. (Hanover House, $2.95).

THE CAUSE OF JAPAN, by Togo Shigenori, translated and edited by Togo Fumihiko and Ben Bruce (Hanover House, $4.95). History of land and sea warfare from Alexander the Great to Midway.

F.B.I. Reports Increase In Rate of Convictions

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP) —J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigtaion, said today that 96.4 per cent of the cases the bureau brought to trial in the last year resulted in convictions. Convictions were at 96 per cent in the precedeing fiscal year.

Mr. Hoover said in an annual report the convictions totaled 10,9567. They involved three death sentences, eight life sentences and prison terms totaling nearly 30,000 years.

The report said fines, savings and recoveries in F.B.I. cases had exceeded $123,000,000, an all-time high and more than double the previous year's figure. The bureau apprehended 8,755 fugitives during the year.

As seen by missionary—

Racial tensions in Africa is theme

BLACK RHAPSODY, by Gunnar Helander. (Harper, $3).

NOT ONLY IN Alabama and the South is there a race problem. And not only in Washington's slums and on Chicago's streets is there the explosiveness of resentment against whites leading to bloody rioting.

In South Africa the problem is acute, as described in recent daily news dispatches—battles using bolo and bomb instead of boycott and court edict. But, it's the South African racial conflict in its incipiency which threads through the Swedish-missionary Gunnar Helander's book. Primarily the stories of three men, a mulatto alienated from two worlds, a Zulu mission-school teacher stiff-necked with learning (and already down to C in his self-dedicated task of memorizing the encyclopedia), and a German farmer.

ANOTHER CHARACTER is an understanding missionary by autobiographical coincidence a Swedish preacher, teacher and protector of public morals of a South African mission station. It is through his (the fictitious missionary Knutson's as well, probably, as author Helander's eyes that the reader witnesses a brief but bloody series of incidents involving white colonists, black and indentured natives and their rasping contacts in a smoldering climate of antagonistic distrusts.

The book, however, is neither exhilerant or depressant moralistically. It is more a study of human emotions and the effect upon them of varying degrees of propriety found in individuals bound in varying degrees by the customs and habits of civilization. It's a highly readable piece, startlingly earthy for such an author, but not at all improbable.—O. C. McDAVID

26b 1956

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

EPISODE IN THE TRANSVAAL, by Harry Bloom. Doubleday and Company, 575 Madison Avenue, New York. 295 pp. $3.95.

Though it all seemed to start when Hendrik DuToit took over as manager of the Kaffir location at Nelstroom, the fact is that DuToit was only a kind of catalytic agent.

Mr. Redding

All the elements were there before he was born.

They were organic to a situation in which the controlling pattern of behavior was organized on the assumption of the immutable superiority of one race to another.

Race hatred, suppression, injustice, neglect and social ignorance were there.

DuToit could not change them, partly because he himself had lived with them so intimately that he did not recognize them for what they were, and partly because he had been taught the uses of them as instruments in his career of keeping the natives in their place.

* * *

IT WAS LATELY a career in which it was increasingly difficult to achieve success. The Nationalist Movement and apartheid made it so.

The natives were restless and sullen, and because they could not organize against the real enemy they took what individual means they could to discharge their bitter frustrations —— frequently against each other.

But this kind of self-destruction began to change when Walter Mabaso came to Nelstroom from Johannesburg.

A native of fine intelligence and splendid courage, Mabaso was dedicated to the cause of his people. He had worked in the Defiance Campaign. He knew how to organize. He knew how to control.

* * *

THE NATIVES of Nelstroom location were very soon learning the lessons Mabaso had to teach. They met, they discussed they planned. They curbed their tensions and grew quiet with a terrible quietness.

DuToit and the white town of Nelstroom thought that the quiet was a sign of content, and that the natives were content because of what he, DuToit, had done for them.

New dustbins, the new welfare center, an extra water supply — these had made him their "friend"; he could handle them.

* * *

HE WAS mistaken, of course — a fact that became apparent when he invoked the law requiring the "female elements" of the location to carry passes.

DuToit called a public meeting to explain the law to the natives. They thought it unnecessary and cruel.

"You will kill us!" they shouted.

DuToit could not make them stop shouting: he threatened, he insulted, he called them black swine, but he could not control them.

Mabaso could, and did—until DuToit fled, filled with the knowledge that the natives were in the hands of Mabaso.

* * *

THEN EVEN Mabaso could not control them. All their tensions and the piled hatred of years of suppression were triggered by the knowledge that they could make a white man flee.

In a lunacy of gleesome wrath, they stoned and stormed DuToit's office, destroyed his records, set fire to his car.

They plundered, burned, killed and raped. When white Nelstroom recovered from the first shock of violence, it took a terrible revenge.

* * *

HENRY BLOOM, a Johannesburg lawyer, has told all this in Episode in the Transvaal. Because its subject matter is timely and significant, the book might have been a tract, or it might have been a sermon: it is neither.

It is a novel — of rare skill for a first novel — fully conceived and sensitively written.

It conveys all the tragic excitement inherent in the material, and its characters are touched with and foreshadow the tragic doom that the reality of South Africa invites.

The Week's Books

Edited by George S. Schuyler

Through Russia's Colonies

IN HIS latest book, "Russian Journey" (Doubleday, $4.50) Associate Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas gives us a rare look into the Soviet colonies about which most people in the free world know so little. Entering this area from Iran, Justice Douglas visited in turn Baku, Ashkabad, Bokhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Alma Ata (where Trotsky was exiled), Novasibirsk, Omsk, Sverdlovsk, Kozan, Moscow, Leningrad and came out through Finland.

He thus traversed the so-called republics of Kazakh, Turkmanistan, Tadjikiston, Kirgiz and Uzbekistan. This cast area, containing an oriental population, is ruled very much like Morocco or Algeria. The total population is about equal to that of Negro America, or 16,000,000.

Prior to the Bolshevik counter-revolution, these Asian countries were semi-independent, chiefly agricultural and boasted rich cultural centers like Samarkand and Bokhara, with architecture comparable to any in the Moslem world, including the Taj Mahal. White people were almost non-existent there except for Czarist "advisers." The political status of these native states was similar to that existing then in India and Northern Nigeria.

As soon as the Bolsheviks had consolidated their power in Russia proper they moved into the Asian colonies and waged full-scale war against them, murdering or exiling all the leaders, enslaving the people, closing the schools and destroying the established religion. The great architectural gems were neglected and are today only a mournful reminder of what was once known as "Samarkand, the Golden."

The Asian farmers and herdsmen suffered the most from the Stalin collectivization program in the 1930's. Millions were killed or sent to concentration camps, and in retaliation the people destroyed much of their cattle. Today there are only one or two mosques in the whole vast area.

The Asian officials are only stooges for the Commissars ("advisers") and vast numbers of whites have been moved into the territories. There they have the best homes, separate schools, and get a wage differential of about 30 per cent—all of which smacks of Mississippi.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER.

■

On the Old Plantation

You'll find yourself brushing back tears or chuckling softly as you follow Sue Ellen Pride McDowall's narration of the story of her life in "Cotton and Jasmine" (Vantage Press, New York, $2.75). Born in a log cabin on a plantation in Arkansas during the "only winter (1877) in the memory of man when the river froze over," the author gives what she calls a birds'-eye-view of her family—her ancestors, their descendants and kinfolk—and a closeup of her own life with the accompanying tragedies, joys and sorrows.

The book is more than an autobiography; it is a collection of little vignettes which present a picture of a way of life—the people, their customs, their songs, plantation life, folklore, of days when doctors were few and mothers did most of the prescribing with the aid of a "Doctor's Book."

EVELYN WIGGINS SHARP
Deland, Fla.

■

Story of Humans and Dogs

Older children, or adults, will like "BLINKY," the story of a blind dog, by Beth Brown (Prentice-Hall, Inc., New Jersey, $3.50). Written by an author who has become familiar to animal lovers through her best seller books and radio scripts, it is highly entertaining even though it leaves something to be desired if criticized too closely for the conversations throughout are unrealistically terse, and detract from the almost lyric prose of which the author is capable.

The setting of the story is Sunnyside, a kennel run by a man who is completely devoted to creating champions, and maintaining a fabulous institution, while neglecting to the point of cruelty his talented and lovely young wife. The care and training of the dogs, the love story, and the various involvements of the characters in the book grow in interest to the exciting end, and the contention that dogs are almost human is bolstered by the amusing conversations between the animals, whose personalities and characteristics are amazingly like the people about whom they know so much.

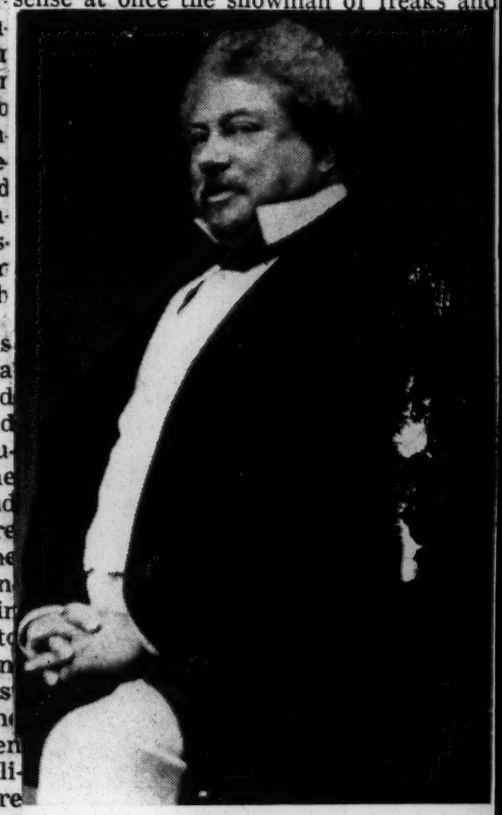
EDWINA STREETER DIXON
Chicago, Ill.

Prodigious Belcher

KING OF PARIS (504 pp.)—Guy Endore—Simon & Schuster ($4).

Three roaring literary lions bestrode the narrow Paris of the mid-19th century. All three wrote enormously, loved widely, spent wildly. Honoré de Balzac was the greatest novelist. Victor Hugo was the greatest poet. Alexandre Dumas *père* ate the most.

The brothers Goncourt described Dumas once: "a kind of a giant with the hair of a Negro, the salt beginning to mix with the pepper, and with little blue eyes buried in his flesh like those of a hippopotamus, clear and mischievous, and an enormous moon face, exactly the way the cartoonists loved to draw him . . . You sense at once the showman of freaks and



Culver

AUTHOR DUMAS
Reconciled in his wife's bed.

prodigies, the vendor of wonders; the traveling salesman for the Arabian nights." At all hours of the day and night, Dumas shoveled food into himself as into a coke furnace. Groaning from violent stomach cramps and unable to sleep, Dumas had no option but to go to work "with both hands, one hand writing as fast as it could, while the other was massaging his belly and coaxing from deep within him one lugubrious belch after another." His doctor put him on a diet (cold beef, olive oil, milk, cucumber [illegible], thrice daily

with hot chocolate between meals), but Dumas' eructations were so little lessened that he returned to his favorite, bouillabaisse. Dumas cooked this dish himself and liked to down six helpings of it at a sitting. A doctor who partook of it once spooned some of the juice into his pocket flask, explaining he could use it to scorch off warts.

The reality of the great Dumas' life was so fantastic that Dumas' friends and enemies caught its contagion and piled reams of further fantasy upon it. Dumas' chest really *was* covered with medals (of what orders, he never cared), so up sprang the legend that if Dumas were spun round, further rows were revealed dangling from his back. He wrote with such rapidity that people refused to believe that he wrote at all—Dumas, they said, was just the pen name of a five-man syndicate. Dumas (who loved to out-legend his own legends) denied this. "My valet," he said, "used to write [my books] for me, but he now pretends that he is also capable of signing them with his own name, so of course I had to dismiss him."

As a result it is almost impossible to know what is true or false about most of Dumas' life. His autobiography is no help: over 1,000,000 words in length, it covers only the early years of his career. Now Scriptwriter Guy Endore (who, according to his blurb, "reminded his classmates of the young Shelley") solves the problem by arguing that the legends help to reveal the man. He has collected them all into a gigantic bouillabaisse of a book which gives the impression of being organized by an excited jackdaw. It is called a novel, presumably to allow the author to use any colorful incident he chose without the hampering need for accuracy. The fact that Dumas survives Author Endore's treatment is decisive proof that even a bad biography cannot destroy a really great man.

Dumas was the son of a gallant mulatto general,* a gigantic man who measured more round the calf than his wife did round her waist. Napoleon admired him. But when the general criticized him to his face, Napoleon flew into a rage and uttered the fateful words: "I never want to see or hear that man's name!" Son Alexandre inherited his disappointed father's huge frame, his Creole hair and skin, and a roistering penchant for dueling. But his career began humbly enough, with a job as a royal copyist under the Duke of Orleans. According to legend, he paid his way to Paris by winning 600 glasses of absinthe from an innkeeper at billiards, then exchanging his prize for cash.

The Paris in which Copyist Dumas soon became an author was an astonishing city of high living, wild revelry and the can-can. Its morals could be summed up in a cartoon of the times that showed a husband drawing a pistol on his wife's lover, while the lady screamed: "Have mercy on the father of your children!"

Authors Hugo, Balzac and Dumas did their best to set the tone, worked prodigiously to keep abreast of the time's fickle fancy. Balzac wrote so much that after his death his manuscripts were reportedly used for wrapping marmalade. Dumas' output was so enormous that when he lost a full-length play, he had no recollection of what it had been about. Nor did he care. He could (and did) write a novel in three days, a one-act comedy during a break in an afternoon's partridge shooting. He was not a fussy man, and he wrote on order a bestselling guide to Egypt, packed with breathless descriptions of his climbing of the pyramids and swimming in the Nile, without ever bothering to set foot in Egypt. His first grand success, the romantic drama *Henri III*—in which the bruises of passion on the heroine's milky shoulders cleverly turned black and blue before the audience's popping eyes—created such consternation that mother Dumas suffered a near-fatal stroke before the curtain had even gone up. Wrote one British critic: "From Dumas dates the inundation of the French theater with a bloody spate of slaughterings, incests, adulteries, violations, secret accouchements . . ."

Dumas' plays are rarely seen today. The shorter dramas are eight hours long; the longer ones, three nights. Scores of actors have to be kept running up and down the aisles and fighting duels in the boxes. Moreover, Dumas (as his enemies said) probably did write large parts of his works with a pair of scissors, cutting sections from the works of Schiller, Goethe, Shakespeare, Lope de Vega and Hugo. To the critic who first pointed this out, Dumas graciously sent a huge pair of shears, along with a note urging the critic to try *his* hand with them.

Dumas' masterpieces, *The Three Musketeers* and *The Count of Monte-Cristo*, were pen-written as newspaper serials, and over the period of the same year. At one time, Dumas was writing installments alternately on *Count* and *Musketeers*. In his old age, according to Endore, Dumas regretted that he had never found time to read them: everyone else seemed to have done so. Throughout France people clustered to await the mail coaches bringing the latest serial installments—and "Woe to the postman who had forgotten to bring [them]!" said Dumas. Prime Minister Guizot himself subscribed to the Opposition newspaper that ran *The Three Musketeers*, sending in his subscription with the note: "Please cancel . . . the moment the Dumas serial is concluded." King Louis Philippe was soon to hurl his daily paper to the ground, shouting: "Why, there's more in this paper about Dumas than about me!" Two anecdotes of this period must, however, be regarded as especially dubious, since they come from Dumas himself: 1) that a police rookie, taking the oath to arrest malefactors without fear or favor, was allowed to add the words "except Alexandre Dumas," 2) that Dumas' novels were used as an anesthetic by a famous surgeon: "I wait until the reader is well immersed, and then I operate freely, and never hear a murmur."

At the height of his fame, "the uncrowned King of Paris" was paid more per line than any other writer in France. His love affairs were numerous and scandalous, but his marriage was singularly shocking. His bride, plump, blonde Actress Ida Ferrier, became so fat that her skeleton was described as "the best-kept secret in Paris," so promiscuous that when Husband Dumas decided to make friends with a man he hated by shaking hands with him in a "public place" (the old Roman form of reconciliation), Ida's bed was the chosen site.

Dumas died in 1870 of apoplexy. His last major work was a cookery book of 1,179 pages, eleven of which were devoted to mustard alone. But by then he had outlived his popularity. His son emptied the old man's pockets one day, wept to find only a handful of coins. But the dying Dumas was delighted. "That's precisely the sum with which I [first] landed in Paris," he said. "Imagine: a half century of high living, and it hasn't cost me a cent!"

* Dumas *grand-père*, the first of the three Alexandre Dumas. Dumas *père* added to the confusion by naming his illegitimate son Alexandre (Dumas *fils*); he became in turn a writer is best remembered for that durable tearjerker, *La Dame aux Camélias* (Camille).

Book on Virgin Islands out Nov. 5

NEW YORK — On Nov. 5, Vantage Press will publish "Stick of Fire," new book on the Virgin Islands by Helen Follett author of 9 previous books inspired by her travels to various parts of the world.

The publisher describes the book as a "personal narrative of an experience in racial integration," and as a "portrait of the . . . popular resort island of St. Thomas and St. Croix."

CIVIL WAR LETTERS OF A QUAKER GIRL

A Gentle Lady With Courage Saw And Reported Horror in Postwar South

SOUTH AFTER GETTYSBURG: Letters of Cornelia Hancock. Edited by Henrietta Stratton Jaquette Foreword by Bruce Catton. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 288 pages. $4.

Reviewed by SAM F. LUCCHESE

Three days after the Battle of Gettysburg, a pretty New Jersey Quaker maid of 23 found herself ministering to the thousands of soldiers wounded in that bloody encounter. Cornelia Hancock came to the scene at the behest of her brother-in-law, a doctor. She was totally unprepared and untrained for such a task.

Dorothea Dix, the "firm-minded lady" in charge of the U.S. Army's program regarding women nurses, flatly rejected Cornelia the moment she saw her. The girl was too young and too pretty for the job, was Dorothea's verdict.

Cornelia ignored this edict and went on to Gettysburg anyway. She wrote in one of her letters:

"I WAS THE first woman who reached the Second Corps after the three-day flight. I feel assured I shall never feel horrified at anything that may happen to me hereafter."

This feeling was important to Cornelia because later she was to go on to the Battle of the Wilderness, White House, Phil Sheridan's raids and the capture of Richmond. In her letters home she wrote in detail of these campaigns, the misery and plight of the wounded whose suffering she sought to alleviate.

At war's end, Cornelia was restless and couldn't bring herself to return to routine home life. So she remained in Philadelphia and formulated plans to go South and start a school for the freedmen. In 1866, Laura Towne, who had established a school for the freed Negroes on St. Helena Island out of Beaufort, S.C., asked Cornelia to accompany her.

Eventually, Cornelia founded a school of her own at Mount Pleasant, near Charleston. This school exists today as part of the school system of that town, Mount Pleasant.

Cornela Hancock died in 1926. She left her letters to her friend, Mrs. Jaquette, of Swarthmore, Pa. The letters dealing with the period to the end of the war, were published in 1937. In this new publication her letters pertaining to her work in the South after the war provide an interesting picture of conditions in the Reconstruction era as seen from "foreign" eyes.

* * *

SOUTHERNERS will chuckle when they read what Cornelia wrote to her friends in Philadelphia about what would happen if Federal troops were withdrawn: "The Rebels would be just as likely to tar and feather us now as in former days and would go unpunished for the deed, too."

26b 1956

THE SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE: The Challenge and the Fascination of the Strange, the Impossible and the Dangerous, as Told by 28 Famous Writer-Adventurers, edited by Whit Burnett (Holt, $5).

WHO BLOWS THAT WHISTLE, by Harry P. McKeever (Comet Press Book, $3.50). A novel.

WILLIAM HALE WHITE (Mark Rutherford), A Critical Study, by Irvin Stock, foreword by Lionel Trilling (Columbia University, $4.25).

WRITE IT MURDER, by Helen Arre (Arcadia House, $2.50). Detective story.

They also emphasize that it will bring together two bodies with diverse backgrounds—the Congregationalists being chiefly Anglo-Saxon and the Evangelical and Reformed largely of Continental origin.

Tonight the traditional Women's Gift was formally presented to the Council. The $329,720 will be used to support special projects of the denomination's home and foreign mission boards, the Council for Social Action, and the Congregational Christian Service Committee.

WHERE PAPER COMES FROM

New Book Treats Of Dixie Forests

FORESTRY IN THE SOUTH, by M. D. Mobley and R. N. Hoskins. Published by Turner E. Smith and Co., Atlanta, 440 Pages. List price $3.95. Schools, $2.96.

Reviewed by ROBERT McKEE

Here is a textbook on the South's broad forestry front, telling in everyday language and scores of pictures what trees mean to Dixie.

Contents of the work fit well into modern teaching methods, and doubtless the book will be in demand for instruction in a subject that means so much to the South's economy — present and future.

* * *

ONLY IN the last decade or so has there been full realization of how the South's millions of trees are promoting this region's agriculture, industry and culture. The subject of late has taken its rightful place at the top of the list.

"Forestry in the South" treats of the paper industry (84 pulp mills in Southern states), definition of forestry terms, how to estimate standing timber, restocking our forests, the part played by wildlife in helping forests grow and countless other phases of the broad subject. More than 25 pages are given to the need for keeping fires from the woods.

The book presents the latest thinking on the subject. Its statistics are up-to-the-minute. It is a work of immense value to all even remotely interested in the vast resources that come from Dixie's trees.

Communists' 'brainwashing' plans failed with prisoners, author says

By BAKER F. MORTON

CHICAGO (ANP) — Shortly after the end of the Korean War, an American foreign correspondent put this question to a high-ranking Army officer who had spent nearly three years in Red prison camps:

"How did the colored POW come out in comparison with the white POW?" the newsman asked.

"Fine," came the officer's reply. "In proportion to the whites, he came out better.

* * *

THE MAN seeking the facts on the colored captives was Edward Hunter, editor and author, whose latest book, "Brainwashing," was published last month by Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, Inc., of New York.

Hunter devotes a chapter of his book to how the Reds failed in their attempts to convert colored prisoners to Communism.

The story of the success of colored POW's is in sharp contrast to testimony made before a Senate committee last week, in which an Army expert on brainwashing techniques estimated that one-third of the American prisoners in Korea succumbed to Red propaganda.

* * *

IN HIS book "Brainwashing," Edward Hunter revealed that the Communists failed miserably to squeeze racist propaganda out of their colored captives whom they thought would be putty in their hands.

Such labels as "man without a country," "soldier without a flag," and "fighter without a cause" were tagged on colored prisoners during their many months of imprisonment.

Hunter said colored POW's were appealed to racially, and the color of their skin was constantly emphasized as their all-important characteristic.

The colored prisoners were pitted against their country, and every conceivable indignation, humiliation and betrayal of their civil rights were impressed upon them by the Red brainwashers. Still the colored POW would not break.

The Communists had depended upon this type of propaganda to gain the minds of the non-white peoples throughout the world, Hunter said, but in the end they chalked up a depressing failure.

Of the thousands taken as prisoners, only three colored soldiers were among the 23 Americans, who turned against their country.

Books of The Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

THE house was old, big and shabby. It sat on the baked earth of the Karroo Plateau in South Africa and almost seemed to stare suspiciously at the world through its shuttered windows. The two college boys hitchhiking down to Capetown had been dropped off in the little dorp of Mirredal, where no rooms were vacant in the village's only excuse for a hotel. But sometimes the Fletchers took people in. Hot, tired, bent beneath their heavy rucksacks, they walked up to the house hoping to find a good dinner and a quiet night's sleep. They got neither. The strange adventure into which they stumbled is the subject of Dan Jacobson's striking novel, "A Dance in the Sun."* When his first novel, "The Trap," written when he was only 22, was published in this country several years ago I was looking the other way. Now I regret that oversight because "A Dance in the Sun" is very good, obviously the work of an impressively talented writer.

Dan Jacobson

Mr. Jacobson was born in Johannesburg in 1929 and now lives with his wife and two children in London. There he writes about his native land with a quiet intensity and suggestive power that qualify him for a high rank among the South African novelists who have been bursting into print during the last few years.

Four Lives in a Maelstrom

"A Dance in the Sun" is the story of a crisis in the lives of four persons as observed by two young outsiders. It is written in the first person with sure skill. Mr. Jacobson has described a basically melodramatic situation with such restraint, such deft characterization and such artful manipulation of emotional atmosphere that he leads one to expect a violent climax. Instead, he brings his story to an ironic anticlimax which is itself a sardonic, almost a pathetic, comment on his story and also on the whole tragic race conflict in South Africa.

**A DANCE IN THE SUN. By Dan Jacobson. 209 pages. Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.*

The atmosphere of furtive mystery, hysterical tension and raging animosity into which the two young travelers were plunged was caused by the odd behavior of the four persons. Mrs. Chrissie Fletcher was a nervous wreck, rigid with fear and hate. Her husband, Baas Fletcher, was a mystifying mixture of blatant egoism, habitual cruelty, rancid prejudice and uncontrollable loquacity. Both seemed to be terrified by Mrs. Fletcher's no-good brother, Nasie Louw, whose very presence they found threatening. And both were frightened, too, by Joseph, an illiterate African who spied upon the household for sinister reasons of his own. Joseph was huge and powerful, patient and dignified, and somehow miserable and pathetic also.

Consequences of Racial Strife

The secret bond that tied these four together is revealed slowly in "A Dance in the Sun" and important parts of the secret never are revealed. This is mildly provoking, for it is natural to want a complete explanation and a tidy unraveling of the plot. But Mr. Jacobson is not concerned with conventional plotting. His basic purpose, it seems to me, is to create a dramatic situation that will illuminate the psychological results of the South African race conflict.

Those results are evil for all concerned. The three white characters had been corrupted by power over others, by pride of caste and by fear. They were poor human specimens to begin with, of course, but under different circumstances they might not have turned out quite so badly. Joseph, the giant Sesuto, obsessed by a profound family loyalty, might have been a leader and a hero among his own people. But with a great wrong to avenge and a mystery to solve he could go only part way on his course. When he had established several points to his satisfaction that was enough and he dropped back into his habitual servitude.

It is difficult to indicate the nature of Mr. Jacobson's story without disclosing too much about it. It must be enough to say that this slightly enigmatic novel is a brilliant performance. Mr. Jacobson could easily have been more explicit. He could easily have contrived a more popular and less ironically disturbing conclusion. But, if he had, something would have been lost—the individuality and distinctive quality that make "A Dance in the Sun" impressive.

Dan Jacobson will probably not find many readers for this book. But if he writes many more as good he is certain to establish an enviable critical reputation.

BANKER JOHN A. SIBLEY, FFA YOUTHS
Planting Seedlings for South's Future

-About Books-

BY ANP

THE COLOR CURTAIN, A Report on the Bandung Conference, by Richard Wright; The World Publishing Company; Price: $3.75.

REVIEWED BY JEANETTE T. JONES FOR ANP

On the island of Java, one of the many constituting the Indonesian Republic, in a little mountain town called Bandung, occurred in the month of April 1955 one of the most remarkable meetings the world has yet witnessed. A group of men from Asia and Africa, man of many colors - black brown and yellow - met for the purpose of disussing their common problems of racialism and colonialism. They were responding to the call of the sponsoring nations — Burma, India, Indonesia, Ceylon, Pakistan — and numbered some 29 all together.

The emphasis of the Conference was on the colored nations of the world. The West was not included much to their bewilderment and frustration. One wonders if they had forgotten numerous other conferences where the fate of Asia and Africa was decided without one Asian or African being present.

Richard Wright, Mississippi born American author, now living in Paris with his family, was an unofficial observer at the Conference. In this, his latest book, he lifts the curtain and reveals the soul of one and a half billion colored Asians and Africans whose representatives were there to speak in their behalf. With consummate artistry, he shows us what the practices of the West have set in motion in the world of color. He reports what he saw, felt, heard and thought as he listened to, observed and talked to these men who spoke from the platform and participated in discussion groups. His deep understanding of the problems of the world's rejected and objectivity of his approach enables the reader not merely to peep behind the color curtain, but to take a seat, even though vicariously, and see the whole thing in action.

Two incontrovertible facts emerge from Wright's presentation, and he sets them down as race and religion. Religion, whether Moslemism, Buddhism, Shintoism, or other variants, has shaped their institutions and dictated their values of life for centuries. Race has mounted into a great emotional upsurge of resentment and protest brought about by West European prejudice and discrimination under centuries of colonialism. It is a logical conclusion that both of these forces sound the death-knell of colonialism.

This book should be a "must" on your reading list. It is not a dry, documentary treatise, but a warm, vibrating human story interestingly told which spotlights a subject which is becoming and will continue to be increasingly important on the global scene.

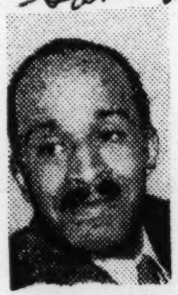
Book Review

By Saunders Redding

Backward in time from Ellen Glasgow's **Barren Ground** (1925), Southern writers had a disproportionate influence on American thought.

They fashioned writing into a subtle and insidious weapon for the defense of a point of view.

The point of view was highly emotional. It had almost nothing to do with reality, and from Irwin Russell, who created the so-called "dialect school," to the heyday of Octavius Roy Cohen, Southern writers created a contra- reality of legend and myth that, taken all in all, had so vital an effect upon the American ethic and ideology as to be absolutely appalling to one who believes that truth or the search for it is the principal aim of literature.



Mr. Redding

NOW TRUTH, of course, can be of many kinds, but truth is never solely the product of the imagination.

One approaches truth through knowledge, through actuality, through fact, but it is not either knowledge, or actuality, or fact—or even, necessarily, factual. It is a synthesis of all these, and the synthesis takes place not in the heart but in the mind.

The one irreducible thing about truth and about the search for it is that it is an intellectual experience; and this fact we honor by calling those who make their occupation the search for truth philosophers—lovers of knowledge.

* * *

HOW SOUTHERN writers perverted this in the years before the 1920's is readily apparent to one who knows even a little of the history of Southern writing.

This writing has sprung, not out of knowledge but out of wish. It has been defensive, which truth never is, because truth does not need to be—nor does the seeker after truth ever need to be apologetic.

It has defended itself against reality and, of course, against truth: the truth of man's consanguinity, for instance—to put it in a loosely scientific phrase, or man's brotherhood—to state it morally; the truth of human interdependence; and the truly scientific truth (fact) of mankind's essential equality; and against the reality, for instance, of the crude frontier which was — except perhaps for colonial Virginia—the South's only milieu until at least the 20th century; the reality of the South's economic and cultural poverty and impoverishment; the reality of the barbarities of slavery.

* * *

SOUTHERN WRITING created the contra-myths — of the graciousness of Southern life, of aristocracy and gentility; of unquenchable ardor, courage and glory of the South in the Civil War; of the lonely eminence of Southern great men, like General Robert E. Lee and the poet Edgar Allen Poe; of the colored person's stereotype, his childishness and irresponsibility and his complete need for and dependence upon the white man, a warm clime, chicken and watermelon; of the colored-made venality and viciousness of Reconstruction.

* * *

AND THE terrible thing is that what the South created, what it has said about itself, the world has largely believed.

What the South's writers said was effective in the thinking of America.

And now, with the Supreme Court decisions, there is an effort to restore to Southern writers this kind of effectiveness.

It is yet a quiet effort, but one can see it at work in magazines like **Life** and **Harper's** and the **Atlantic Monthly.**

And this fall it will begin to appear in books—one of which this column will review next week. And the purpose of it is what the purpose of most Southern writing was before the 1920's — to nullify knowledge and to avoid truth.

Educators Discuss the Role of Independent Schools in Pamphlet

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The nation's approximately 3,000 independent schools symbolize a truly American freedom of choice in learning, a desire for specialization, and citizen acceptance of responsibility for education independent of that provided in the public school system," declares Samuel M. Brownell, formerly U. S. commissioner of education and currently superintendent of schools in Detroit, in his introduction to The Independent School, a 25 cents pamphlet published today by the Public Affairs committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York.

The freedom to send our children to the schools of our choice for the kinds of learning we think will benefit them most as adul citizens is traditional to the American way of life, Mr. Brownell adds.

The author of the pamphlet, Terry Ferrer, education editor of Newsweek magazine, describes the place of America's independent schools in the whole fabric of American education.

Miss Ferrer defines "independent" schools as those approximately 3,000 elementary and secondary schools which are privately financed and privately controlled. She has excluded from her study the strictly parochial schools of any denomination.

Pointing out that though education is compulsory under state laws, Americans are free to choose the kind of education they want for their children, be it public, denominational or independent, Miss Ferrer makes it clear that the public schools of this country are the bedrock of our educational system. However, she adds that each of the three general types of school has a function and responsibility and that each would be the poorer without the other.

The independent schools have exerted and continue to exert an educational influence out of proportion to their number," Miss Ferrer reports. She points out that the "independents" are as variegated as the rest of American education put together. They are divided into elementary and secondary, day and boarding, boys', girls' and co-educational, military, and various combinations of these.

The purpose of the independent schools, Miss Ferrer says, is to prepare the student for college entrance. Its students, who are the primary focus of any kind of teaching, receive a thorough education in most of the "independents", and are admitted to colleges and universities across the country. Because college entrance is the principle objective, the curriculum of the "independents" as somefha more conservative than that of the public schools. Two or more years of Latin, four years of English, four years of mathematics—including solid geometry and trigonometry — three years of a foreign language, are among the required subjects for high schools.

26b 1956

Books of The Times

Fri. 1-20-56 By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

THE Tonga Islands, all 150 of them, rise from the South Pacific about 400 miles east of Fiji and 300 miles south of Samoa. Many people heard of them for the first time when their large and majestic queen, Salote Tupou, attended the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. Little known compared with Tahiti and less conspicuously blessed with beautiful scenery, Tonga is inhabited by 40,000 cheerful and friendly Polynesians and a few white missionaries, physicians and traders. It is a British protectorate. Nevertheless, says Patricia Ledyard in her "Tonga: A Tale of the Friendly Islands,"* Queen Salote "commands more power than that enjoyed by any living monarch." This whopping exaggeration could have been written only by an author temporarily forgetful of the existence of Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, and of Saud, King of Saudi Arabia.

Patricia Ledyard

It is a small error and most understandable in a book as filled with love and admiration for Tonga and its queen as this one. Miss Ledyard has lived in Tonga for about ten years now and does not expect to live anywhere else. Her book is an account of her life there and of what she has found out about the character, customs and culture of the people.

Dwelling Among the Natives

Patricia Ledyard is a native of San Francisco, a veteran of the WACS and a former student of anthropology. She went to Tonga to become the headmistress of a mission college for girls on the Island of Vavau. She liked her students and their numerous relatives, but she did not like the "rigid sectarianism" and doctrinaire religiosity of her associates in the mission. Fortunately for her, the best of all possible escapes from an uncongenial job became available—marriage. She was married to Dr. Farquhar Matheson, a Scots physician who had gone to Tonga to retire, but who found himself running a hospital and taking care of countless native patients instead.

The chief reason Miss Ledyard disagreed with her mission associates was their attitude toward the Tongans. She had become friendly with many of them. The missionaries scorned them, treated them as dark-skinned inferior beings and preached denominational superiority. When the Mathesons settled down in their own seaside house in a native village the way was clear for friendship and for the gregarious existence that is so dear to all Polynesians.

"God make your heart comfortable," say the Tongans. With a most comfortable heart and with an amateur anthropologist's curiosity Miss Ledyard learned to speak Tongan, cultivated ties with her neighbors, inquired about customs and beliefs and begged for stories. The Tongans, she learned, are all Christians. But they still are plagued by spirits and devils. Their social life is still organized by rank. The nobility and "chief families" are infinitely above the common people. All Tongans are generous and hospitable, but they do not live quite so blissfully as Polynesians are supposed to in some fiction.

Frequently when Tongans are unhappy they suffer from "the pretended sickness." They can become as involved in triangular love affairs and tragedy as Americans. Their "bush doctors" kill many patients who prefer the old ways to the white man's new hospital.

Manifestations of Happiness

But such human frailties are minor blemishes on the surface of an exceedingly pleasant life. The Tongans delight in dances, in costume parades, in feasts and in poetry and song. They love children and they love the members of their royal family.

In describing her life among the Tongans Miss Ledyard introduces us to many of her friends, tells several stories about her adventures and about the adventures of others and retells some Tongan legends. All this makes for pleasant and diverting reading.

"Tonga" is so obviously the work of a warmhearted woman who wishes to express her enthusiasm for her new home and its charming people that one can't help liking it—as well as Miss Ledyard and the Tongans. Nevertheless, one can't help noticing that Miss Ledyard tells her stories just well enough but not very well; that she often skims over the surface of personalities and circumstances about which one wants to know more; that her style is chatty, commonplace and a trifle gushy.

It is undeniable that better written books about the South Seas abound and that books with more interesting and detailed information about Polynesians also are plentiful. But few of them, I fancy, are written by authors as likable and attractive as Patricia Ledyard.

"Tonga" has neither a map nor pictures and needs both.

*TONGA: A Tale of the Friendly Islands. By Patricia Ledyard. 308 pages. Appleton-Century-Crofts. $3.75.

About Books

Minister Presents Interesting Presentation of the American Negro; "Crumbs From the Master's Table" Pageant Press, Price $2.50

CRUMBS FROM THE MASTER'S TABLE is a fascinating presentation of the position of the Negro in America. It is written by a Southern Negro minister, whose exensive travels throughout the country have made him thoroughly familiar with every fact of this continuing problem.

Cleavant Derricks presents his case clearly, fairly, objectively and without rancor of recrimination. He analyzes many of the false notions held about the Negro, not only in the South but throughout the 48 states; and, in most cases, he is able to point out both their origin and their complete lack of factual foundation.

"I am a Negro, a Christian and a Minister. I feel that there is a need for understanding, especially now in the face of the racial issues being bred by misunderstanding," says the Rev. Mr. Derricks. "To this end I have dedicated my efforts and my talents to setting down realities behind the false notions and ideas that cause these misunderstandings."

"I would like to introduce the White man to the Negro in a more intimate manner and to let him know that the Negro is not cruel, nor haeful, not anything different than any other man."

Cleavant Derricks accomplishes these goals and others, with great force and dignity; for never before has the Negro's psychology and his sociological position in our society been so truly and dramatically illustrated. Demonstrating with strength and skill that he has fine sentiment about his race (and the race of man,) he never resorts to sentimentality or the popular device of waving the cudgels of the minority as an appeal for special privilege, or even fair play.

He knows that the facts of the case, clearly presented, are enough for the discerning reader. His CRUMBS FROM THE MASTER'S TABLE should do muct towards clearing up many of the urgent and persistent racial problems throughout our democratic United States.

NeGRO FOLKTALES in MICHIGAN, by Richard M. Dorson(Harvard University $4.75) (Times-March16, 1956-P.21-c)

THE COLOR CURTAIN by Richard Wright (World $3.75)

The author of BLACK BOY and NATIVE SON, moved by the great news of the Bandung Conference where the underdogs of the world, the 29 nations, brown, black and yellow, self conscious under the rigors of colonial rule, were to meet and pass judgement on their former masters "decided to attend himself.

"I am and American Negro, Methodist and Seventh Day Adnevtist, and a member of the Communist party for 12 yrs.," says Wright as he prepares to take off by plane for Indonesia, "I have much in common with the colored races of the earth." His account of the first conference in history where the West was excluded is colorful and revealing. ....

Herald
p 3b Sun. 3-11-56 Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.

Times P. 31-a New York

"Memphis Jackson's Son," a new novel by Mary Beechwood, will be published Oct. 17 by Houghton Mifflin. Dealing with racial relationships in the South, the story delves into the lives of two Southern families, one white and one Negro, as they support a young Negro in his efforts to become a doctor.

The Week's Books — Edited by George S. Schuyler

The Yearbook of Agriculture, 1955

"Water," the yearbook of agriculture (Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.; $2) is a large U. S. Government Publication of 751 pages, and the committee which prepared it set forth that: "Our primary aim is to explain the nature, behavior and conservation of water in agriculture."

Of course, there are also numerous other articles dealing with municipal and industrial use of water as well as domestic use. There are articles dealing with the proper use of water and otherwise caring for home gardens, lawns, turfs and orchards.

There are also other articles on managing watersheds to provide better fishing and the protection of wildlife, etc. You'll find the book quite helpful because it treats many subjects and covers the United States as a whole.

There are over two dozen half-page photographs, and even more illustrations, tables, graphs, references and an index.

HANDSEL G. BELL
Albany, Calif.

Sidelight on East Africa

"African Crossroads" by Sir Charles Dundas (MacMillan, London; St. Martin's Press, New York, $4) is a fitting title for a very timely book—from the vantage point of one who served as an official for more than thirty years in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia.

The book highlights the influence of British rule on the political, economic and educational situation in these territories since 1908, pointing up the emergence of the African "from the status of an ignorant native with the mentality of a child, to that of a man."

The author, however, has misgivings as to whether the African can stand on his own feet in the new order in which Colonial Service is to be replaced by an organization known as Her Majesty's Overseas Service and British Imperial Rule to vanish.

This is a remarkable report and well worth reading.

EVELYN WIGGINS SHARP
DeLand, Fla.

Campus Humor

Max Shulman's "Guided Tour of Campus Humor" (Hanover House, $2.95) is adult and not obvious but funny. Shulman has gleaned all the amusing stories, articles and poems appearing in college newspapers.

Divided into eight parts, the final section of this book is devoted to what old grads write about undergrads, and has the work of such satirists as James Thurber, Evelyn Waugh, H. Allen Smith, Stephen Leacock, Heywood Broun and Shulman himself.

PATSY PYNE
New York City.

* * *

Photo Light on Harlem

A little colored girl stares at you with innocent eyes from the cover of a photographic essay of Harlem, "The Sweet Flypaper of Life" (New York: Simon and Schuster, $1), and her optics seem to ask: "What is back of life in this great black slum that makes it so full of poverty and pain, depression and dirt?"

Langston Hughes in plebian prose has combined with the sensitive shooting of Roy de Carava to produce some answers that show a slice of existence in the famed jim-crow jungle of upper Manhattan. Here are revealing scenes of lower-rung living . . . laughter and love, religious and rogue, old and young, sharpy and sucker all in pictorial motion or still life.

HUGH H. SMYTHE
New York, N. Y.

covered to European civilization by Hernando DeSoto 400 years ago, has always appealed to the imagination because of its length (its source is a creek in Minnesota), its breadth (next to the Amazon River) and its traditions.

It was the first great artery of trade in the U. S. The Queen City of New Orleans is near its mouth, and shipping from all the world has entered here for generations: French pirates, Spanish buccaneers, slavers, gamblers, showfolk, soldiers, Caribbean Creoles, all contributed to its romance. Today, in spite of air travel and rail networks, the river is still a vital and active highway.

JOSEPHINE SCHUYLER
New York City

* * *

Caring for Cats

"How to Care for Your Cat" by Dr. H. J. Deutsch and J. J. McCoy ($2.95, Thomas Crowell Company), a valuable book to own for all cat lovers. Cats have been desired by man from the dawn of civilization.

It was cats that kept safe the grain of Egypt in ancient times and because of their usefulness became "sacred" to the gods. They are the most elegant, aristocratic and civilized of all animals, and for that reason they have always been the choice pets of artists and kings.

A cat can be trained to fit into any household if treated kindly. It will, however, flee if the house is noisy, rude or unclean. Cats are deeply affectionate when cared for well.

J. SCHUYLER
New York

* * *

Snakes and Such

Snakes, sloths, and Cuthbert the curassow (which is a bird) are some of the heroes of "Three Tickets to Adventure," by Gerald M. Durrell (The Viking Press, $3.75) which manages to make interesting an expedition into the interior of British Guiana in quest of live specimens for British Zoological Gardens.

Mr. Durrell's story from his arrival with friends in Georgetown, the capital, their buying tickets to Adventure, the apt name of the inland village which was the base of their activities, taken in the trials and tribulations which beset an animal catcher.

He gives interesting sidelights on the nature and habits of such animals as the sloth, several types of snakes (including the anaconda) horned owls, ant-eater, ocelot and anyone interested in the differences between two-toed and three-toed sloths should read this book.

PATSY PYNE
New York City.

Novel of Church Politics

The chicanery and petty politics of local church conferences, the pompous dignitaries, with their fawning cronies, is dramatized in "The Truth That Makes Men Free," by Thomas P. Ward, Pageant Press, $2.50).

Pettiness and spitefulness, which have destroyed many personalities and institutions, are also a part of this novel. The unusual thing about this book is that it shows what the minister has to endure as he tries to present his program that he believes has been divinely inspired. With photographic intensity, the author brings to light that all of the devilment in the church is not in and among the lay-members only, but in the hierarchy of the church.

REV. D. EDWARD WELLS,
Springfield, Mass.

The Week's Books — Edited by George S. Schuyler

A Mighty River

"TALES OF THE MISSISSIPPI" by Ray Samuel, Leonard Huber, Warren C. Ogden (Hastings House, $7.50), is a large, handsome book with hundreds of illustrations.

This great river, first dis-

TSU Prof Has Paper Published

HOUSTON — Dr J. Reuben Sheeler, Head, Department of History and Geography, Texas Southern University, has a recent piece of research published in the July 1956 issue off the "West Virginia History," a quarterly. The magazine is published by the State Department of Archives and History, Charleston, West Virginia. Cecile R. Goodall is editor of the seventeen year old periodical.

Dr Sheeler's paper is on the subject "The Spirit of Freedom in Western Virginia after 1800." Dr Sheeler is a native of Tennessee. He did his A.B. degree at Knoxville College, the M.A. at Fisk and the Ph.D. at West Virginia University.

Before serving six years at West Virginia State College, he has experience at Alabama State College, Public High Schools in Tennessee and Cleveland, Ohio. He studied American culture at Western Reserve University and served with Council on World Affairs. More recently Dr Sheeler has studied with the Industrial College of the Armed Forces and Residential Seminars on World Affairs.

Essays Written By TSU Prof In Literary Reviews

HOUSTON, Texas — Dr. Jose Ferrer-Canales, associate professor of Spanish at Texas Southern university is the author of two literary studies published in outstanding reviews of Paris and Mexico during the summer session. Cuadernos, edited in Paris, under the direction of Dr. Luis Alberto Sanchez, formerly president of the University of San Marcos, has included in its last number devoted to Spanish America, an essay written by Dr. Ferrer and entitled "Palabras A Jose Marti." (Marti is a Cuban hero and thinker)

Humanismo, review of literature, philosophy and sociology published in Mexico City, has published Dr. Ferrer's study "Tres Nombres en Varona: Shakespeare, Renan and Nietzsche", a paper read last year by the author at the meeting of the International Institute of Iberoamerican Literature held at the University of California in Berkeley.

26b 1956

Profiles in Courage—VI—

Lamar defied his constituents, convinced them he was right

This is the sixth article in a 10-part digest of the book, "Profiles in Courage" published by Harper and Brothers. The author is John F. Kennedy, senator from Massachusetts, who tells the inspiring stories of American politicians who had the courage to sacrifice party, popularity, career and ambitions for the principles they believed right.

BY SEN. JOHN F. KENNEDY
North American Newspaper Alliance

Speaker of the House James G. Blaine was crying unashamedly. But most of those on the House floor and in the galleries on that dramatic day in 1874 were making no attempt to hide their own tears as they listened to the freshman congressman from Mississippi in his simple plea for amity and justice between North and South.

All were touched by his message, but stunned, too. For Lucius Lamar was appealing in the name of the South's most implacable enemy, the radical Republican who had helped make the reconstruction period a black nightmare the South never could forget: Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. Sumner—who assailed Daniel Webster as a traitor for seeking to keep the South in the union; whose own death was hastened by the caning administered to him on the Senate floor years earlier by Congr. Brooks of South Carolina, who thereupon became a Southern hero.

Charles Sumner was now dead. And Lamar, known in the prewar days as one of the most rabid "fire-eaters" ever to come out of the deep South, was delivering a moving eulogy lamenting his departure.

For Charles Sumner before he died, Lamar told his hushed audience:

"Believed that all occasion for strife and distrust between the North and South had passed away . . . is not that the common sentiment—or if it is not, ought it not to be—of the great mass of our people, North and South?

Had immediate impact

FEW SPEECHES in American political history have had such immediate impact. Overnight it raised Lamar to the first rank in the Congress and in the country; and more importantly it marked a turning point in the relations between North and South.

It was inevitable that some in both North and South would misundertand it. Northerners whose political power depended on maintaining the federal hegemony over the former Confederate states resisted any effort to heal sectional strife.

Southerners to whom Sumner symbolized the worst of the prewar abolitionist movement and the postwar reconstruction felt betrayed.

Such attacks, however, were in the minority. It was obvious that moved by the strange forces of history and personal destiny, the man and the occasion had met that day in Washington.

Who was the man?

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was, in 1874, a "public man." No petty issues, no political trivia, not even private affairs, were permitted to clutter up his intellect. No partisan, personal or sectional considerations could outweigh his devotion to the national interest and to the truth.

He was not only a statesman but also a scholar and one of the few original thinkers of his day. Henry Adams considered him to be one of "the calmest, most reasonable and most amiable men in the United States."

Attended Emory College

HIS YOUTH WAS spent on a plantation, and Lamar later became famous for his tales of the rural South. Emory College, which Lamar attended, was a hotbed of states' rights. Elected to Congress, while Southern unionists were vainly seeking to stem the sectional tide, Lamar was violently pro-Southern.

"Others may boast," he said on the floor of the House, "of their . . . enlarged and comprehensive love of this union. . . . I confess that the promotion of Southern interests is second in importance only to the preservation of Southern honor."

Some years later he said that he never entertained a doubt of the soundness of the Southern system until he found out that slavery could not stand a war.

In a letter he wrote: "Dissolution cannot take place quietly. . . . When the sun of the union sets it will go down in blood."

The wind had been sown; now Lamar and Mississippi were to reap the whirlwind. Of the 13 descendants of the first Lamar in America who served in the Confederate armies with the rank of lieutenant colonel or above, seven perished in the war. Lucius Lamar served much of the war as a diplomatic agent for the Confederate government.

Lived in Mississippi

WITH THE END of the war Lamar lived quietly in Mississippi teaching and practicing law, as his state passed through the bitter days of its reconstruction. No state suffered more from carpetbag rule than Mississippi. Lamar came to understand that the sole hope for the South lay not in pursuing its ancient quarrels with the North but in promoting conciliation.

Ths in turn could only be accomplished by making the North comprehend that the South no longer desired—in Lamar's words—to be the "agitator and agitated pendulum of American politics."

Sumner's death furnished the occasion for which Lamar had long waited to hold out the hand of friendship to the North. Everything conspired to insure his success: his prewar reputation as a disunionist, his service as a Confederate official, the fact that Sumner was widely hated in Mississippi and in the South, and Lamar's exceptional skill as an orator.

His memorable eulogy of Sumner was Lucius Lamar's first opportunity to demonstrate a new kind of Southern statesmanship. But it would not be his last.

Riding a wave of popularity and the 1876 return to Democratic rule in Mississippi, Lamar was elected to the United States Senate. But even before he moved from the House, Lamar again outraged many of his backers by abandoning his party and section on another heated issue.

South outraged

THE HAYES-TILDEN presidential contest of 1876 had been a bitter struggle, apparently culminating in a close electoral-vote victory for the Democrat Tilden. Although Hayes at first accepted his defeat, his lieutenants claimed the closely contested states of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida—and then attempted to procure from the carpetbag governments of those three states doctored election returns.

Congress determined upon arbitration by a supposedly nonpartisan electoral commission—and Lucius Lamar agreed to the solution.

But when the commission, acting wholly along party lines, awarded the disputed states and the election to Hayes with 185 electoral votes to 184 for Tilden, the South was outraged. Four more years of Republican rule meant four more years of Southern bondage and exploitation.

Lamar was accused of trading his vote and his section's honor for a promise of a future position; he was accused of cowardice.

Lamar, a man of law and honor, could not now repudiate the findings, however shocking, of the commission he had helped establish. He believed that only force could prevent Hayes' inaugural and that it would be disastrous to travel that road again.

Crucial test arrives

Unmoved by the storm of opposition which poured forth from Mississippi, Lamar braced himself in preparation for the most crucial test of his role as a statesman.

No other high-ranking Confederate officer had yet entered the Senate. Nor had many senators forgotten that nearly 20 years earlier Lamar was an extreme sectionalist congressman.

As Sen. Lamar, ill and fatigued, rested at home throughout much of 1877, a new movement was sweeping the South and West, a movement which would plague the political parties of the nation for a generation to come—"free silver."

The Moses of the silver forces, William Jennings Bryan, had not yet appeared on the scene; but "Silver Dick" Bland, the Democratic representative from Missouri, was leading the way with his bill for the free coinage of all silver brought to the mint.

Inasmuch as a tremendous spurt in the production of the Western silver mines had caused its value in relation to gold to shrink considerably, the single purpose of the silver forces was clear, simple and appealing — easy, inflationary money.

It was a tremendously popular cause in Mississippi. The panic of 1873 had engulfed the nation into the most terrible depression it had ever suffered, and the already impoverished states of the South were particularly hard hit. The South foresaw itself in a state of permanent indebtedness to the financial institutions of the East unless easy money could be made available to pay its heavy debts.

Although the Democratic party since the days of Jackson and Benton had been the party of hard money, it rushed to exploit this new and popular issue.

Supports sound money

LAMAR, THE LEARNED scholar and professor, approached the issue somewhat differently than his colleagues. Paying but little heed to the demands of his constituents, he exhausted all available treatises on both sides of the controversy. His study convinced him—possibly wrongly—that the **only sound position was in support of sound money.**

On Jan. 24, 1878, in a courageous and learned address—his first major speech on the Senate floor—Lamar rejected the pleas of Mississippi voters and assailed elaborate rationalizations behind the two silver measures as artificial and exaggerated.

Praise for Sen. Lamar's masterly and statesmanlike analysis of the issue emanated from many parts of the country, but from Mississippi came little but condemnation. On Jan. 30, the state Legislature adopted a memorial omitting all mention of Lamar but—in an obvious and deliberate slap—congratulating and thanking his colleague (a Negro Republican) for reflecting "the sentiment and will of his constituents."

The memorial deeply hurt Lamar, but the Legislature was not through. On Feb. 4, a resolution was passed by both houses instructing Lamar to vote for the Bland silver bill and to use his efforts as spokesman for Mississippi to secure its passage.

Lamar was deeply troubled. He knew that the right of binding legislative instructions had firm roots in the South. But writing to his wife, he confided, "I cannot do it; I had rather quit politics forever."

Resolutions read

ONE WEEK LATER, the Bland silver bill came before the Senate for a final vote. As the debate neared its end, Lamar rose unexpectedly to his feet. With apologies to his colleagues, Sen. Lamar explained that, although he had already expressed his views on the silver bill, he had "one other duty to perform; a very painful one, but one which is nonetheless clear." He then asked that the Mississippi Legislature resolutions be read.

The clerk droned the express will of the Mississippi Legislature that its senators vote for the Bland silver bill, all eyes turned toward Lamar.

A massive but lonely figure, Lucius Lamar spoke in a voice which "grew tremulous with emotion, as his body fairly shook with agitation":

"Mr. President: Between these resolutions and my convictions there is a great gulf. I cannot pass it. . . . Upon the youth of my state whom it has been my privilege to assist in education I have always endeavored to impress the belief that truth was better than falsehood, honesty better than policy, courage better than cowardice. Today my lessons confront me. Today I must be true or false, honest or cunning, faithful or unfaithful to my people. Even in this hour of their legislative displeasure and disapprobation, I cannot vote as these resolutions di-

rect.

"My reasons for my vote shall be given to my people. Then it will be for them to determine if adherence to my honest convictions has disqualified me from representing them . . . armed with honest convictions of my duty, I shall calmly await the results, believing in the utterance of a great American that 'truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain'."

Senators on both sides of the bill immediately crowded about his desk to commend his courage. Lamar knew that his speech and vote could not prevent passage of the Bland bill by a tremendous margin. Yet his intentional and stunningly courageous disobedience to the will of his constituents was not wholly in vain. Throughout the North the speech was highly praised. Distrust toward the South, and suspicion of its attitude toward the national debt and national credit, diminished.

Condemned by Davis

THE ASSAULT UPON the senator in Mississippi was instantaneous and vigorous. He had turned his back on his people and his section. His old friend Jefferson Davis hurt him deeply by publicly condemning Lamar's disregard of the legislature's instructions as an attack upon "the foundation of our political system."

It is illuminating to note that a few days later, when Sen. Hoar sought to deny Davis the Mexican War pension to which he was by law entitled, it was Lamar who spoke for the Confederate leader in a memorable and dramatic defense. Lamar loved Mississippi, and its criticism depressed him deeply.

Admittedly he had violated the instructions of the Legislature. "I will appeal to the sovereign people, the masters of the Legislature who undertake to instruct me," he said.

With this declaration, Sen. Lamar launched successive tours of Mississippi. Speaking to thousands of people in crowded halls and open fields, Lamar stated frankly that he was well aware that he had not pleased his constituents; that he was equally well aware that the easier path was to exploit that sectional cause to which he had always been devoted; but that it was his intention to help create a feeling of confidence and mutuality between North and South by voting in the national interest without regard to sectional pressures.

He did not claim to be wiser than the Mississippi Legislature. But he did believe that he was in a better position as a member of the United States Senate to judge what was best for the interests of his constituents. If defeated by the voters, "I will obey without a murmur, for you cannot make me lie to you."

Tour successful

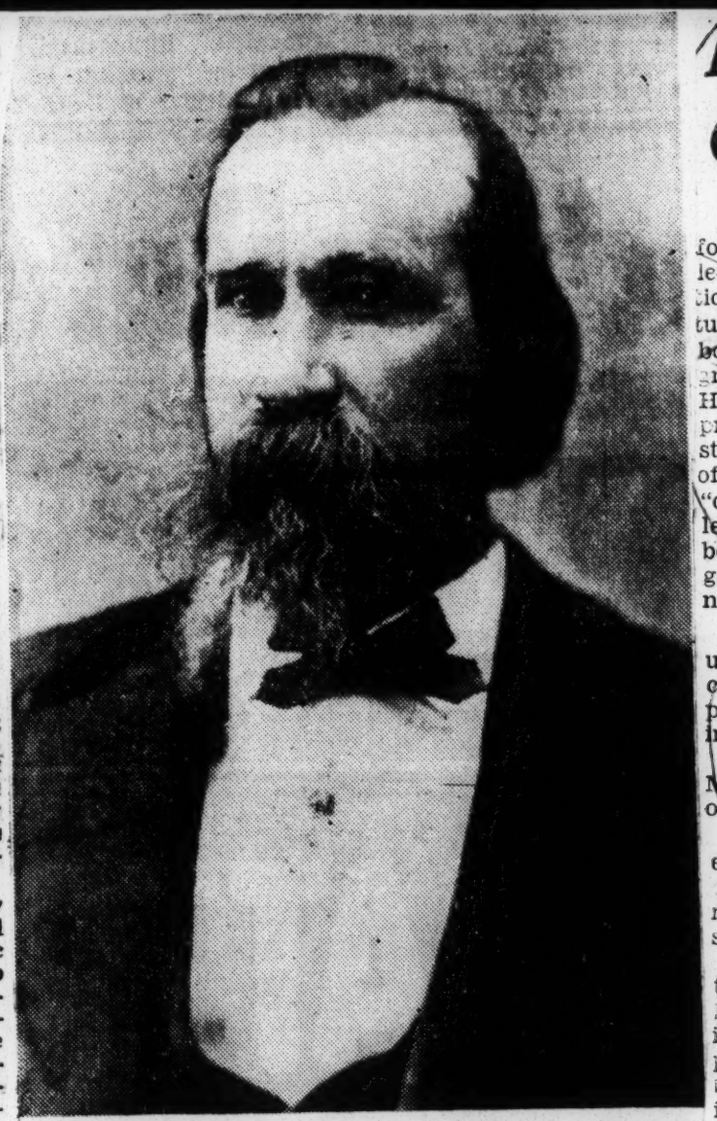
HIS TOUR WAS TREMENDOUSLY successful. When he spoke in Yazoo County, the stronghold of his opposition, the Yazoo City Herald reported that like "the lion at bay," he "conquered the prejudices of hundreds."

The people of Mississippi continued their support of him, despite the fact that Lamar had stood against their immediate wishes. The voters continued to give him their support and affection throughout the remainder of his political life. He was reelected to the Senate by an overwhelming majority, later to become chairman of the Senate Democratic caucus, then secretary of the interior and finally justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

At no time did he, who has properly been termed the most gifted statesman given by the South to the nation from the close of the Civil War to the turn of the century, ever veer from the deep conviction he had expressed while under bitter attack in 1878:

"The liberty of this country and its great interests will never be secure if its public men become mere menials to do the biddings of their constituents instead of being representatives in the true sense of the word, looking to the lasting prosperity and future interests of the whole country."—©

(Tuesday: George Norris —"I have come home to tell the truth.")



DEFIED SOUTHERNERS IN POSTWAR PERIOD
. . . Sen. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar

STUDY BY- DR. JOSEPH H. DOUGLASS
THE NEGRO FAMILY'S SEARCH FOR FAMILY SECURITY
(Study completed for the Urban League)
Clipping filed-Code:32b (National Urban League)
Times p.73L Sun. 8-26-56

Publishe ook Of Six P s For Children

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Willis Richardson, of Washington, D. C., the first American Negro to ever have a serious play produced on the Broadway state ("The Chip Woman's Fortune," presented in 1923), is the author of a collection of six plays, "The King's Dilemma and Other Plays for Children," published recently by Exposition Press of New York.

Richardson was born in Wilmington, N. C., in 1889. With the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, for 43 years from 1911 to 1954, he is now retired. He and his wife, Mary Ellen, are the parents of four children and continue to make their home in Washington.

The author, a student of poetry and drama when he was a youngster, began his writing career in 1920, and his work since that time has been published in anthologies and magazines.

An honorary citizen of Boy's Town, Richardson is also a member of the NAACP, the Christophers, the Holy Name society, and the Authors' League of America. He is listed in Who's Who in the East (1942) and Who's Who in Colored America (1933 and 1950).

NAM Publishes Booklet On Organized Labor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dillard Munford, prominent Atlanta Business leader, said today that the National Association of Manufacturers recently published a booklet, "Organized Labor's Program to Organize the Legislative Halls," is based on past campaign practices by union leadership, and statements of policy made by union officials, and it points out that "organized labor wants to dictate legislatively what they have not been able to obtain at the bargaining table or to justify economically.

"The booklet also points out how union leadership is prepared to circumvent legal restrictions on political contributions by various ingenious devices."

Mr. Munford is president of the Munford Company and a member of the board of directors of NAM.

He also said that Cola G. Parker, NAM president, has declared that the pamphlet is "one of the most significant documents ever issued by the association.

"The proclaimed political ambitions of union leadership," Mr. Parker advised, "are of the utmost importance to the American people. If successful, it means an end to truly representative government in the U. S.

"If Congressman A owens his election to union funds and campaign manpower supplied by Union Leader B, and can continue in office only with this support, the real voice in Congress will be that of Union Leader B. Congressman A will be only his echo. The people of his district as a whole will have been effectively disenfranchised.

"The purpose of this booklet is to place the facts squarely before the American people so they will go into the polls with their eyes open. I hope that responsible citizens everywhere will do their utmost to see that this booklet gets into the hands of as many voters, including union members, as possible between now and election day."

To elect candidates at national, state and local levels who are sympathetic to the union viewpoint, the booklet says, organized labor is planning to pour money and manpower into the election drive at a rate that will make previous efforts appear strictly bush league."

The booklet asserts that organized labor is prepared to:

"1. Woo the votes of non-union, as well as union, employees through the pocketbook approach — extravagant promises of lower taxes, higher basic wages, greater social security and larger unemployment and workmen's compensation payments.

"2. Concede elections — even the Presidency — where the outlook for success is cloudy and concentrate funds and effort on surer ground in vital congressional and state legislative races.

"3. Take over weak political organizations at state as well as local levels.

"4. Infiltrate the strong party machines.

"5. Organize election workers in all of the nation's voting precincts.

"6. Divert to political activity the services of more than 60,000 full-time paid union officers.

"7. Turn more than 1,000 union newspapers, with circulation in the millions, into outright propaganda sheets for favored candidates.

"8. Circumvent legal restrictions on political contributions by various ingenious devices."

Sparked by the "marriage" of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the booklet says, this year's campaign is conceived along bold lines in accordance with the dictum sounded by George Meany, president of the merged groups, when he declared in November, 1955:

"The scene of the battle is no longer the company plant or the picket line. It has moved into the legislative halls of Congress and the state legislatures."

Principal objectives of organized labor's electioneering are the elimination of Taft-Hartley law restrictions on union leadership activity; the repeal of existing state right-to-work laws and the defeat of attempts to extend this protection against compulsory unionism to other states, the booklet reveals.

The booklet describes how the Committee on Political Education (COPE), political arm of the AFL-CIO is staging an intensive campaign for contributions of $1 each from the combined organizations' 16 million members and for the enlistment of at least two million campaign workers.

"Should the worker enlistment reach its goal, the unions will have an overpowering campaign potential," the booklet points out. "By making just 25 calls each this political army could invade every one of the 50 million homes in the United States."

The booklet concludes with suggestions on how to counteract the union reach for power.

26b 1956

The Week's Books

Edited by George S. Schuyler

The Ruby McCollum Tragedy

"RUBY McCOLLUM," by William Bradford Huey (E. P. Dutton & Co., N. Y., $3.95) is a remarkable document, fascinating, revolting, amazing. Had it not been for The Pittsburgh Courier this case would never have been cleared up. To The Courier and the author should go our admiration and thanks.

The case is the biography of the rural South. The actors in it — Dr. Leroy Adams, physician to the poor, a modern Mephisto, a Mr. Hyde, who hated "dogs, Negroes and damn Yankees," yet who was loved by women of both races; Ruby McCollum, wealthy, slightly educated, well-dressed, attractive, a good mother, yet who became entangled with the deceitful doctor enough to have one child by him and another on the way; the righteous, and gentlemanly rural judge who pretended to try the case but could not bear to face its realities; Sam McCollum, Ruby's husband, who loved her, yet who drove her to infidelity with the doctor by his own infidelities; LaVerne Blue, a non-Southern white resident, who believed Dr. Leroy Adams was a good man and a kind friend, until Huie revealed the truth about him.

Huie, the author, in many ways the chief actor in this strange drama; a newsman who wonders even now why he got mixed up in the mess. I can tell him why. Because good newsmen are born and, like hunting dogs, must stalk a scoop and wrap it up. He thinks he did it for the freedom of the press, the Constitution, etc. But it was his nature, and our good fortune, that he went after this story. He saved Ruby from the electric chair and got her sent to an insane asylum, and there she will probably die; for the case stinks too strongly to ever open it again.

Mr. Huie himself is now out on bail for contempt and it will probably remain like that until people forget about the case. Then charges will be quietly dropped. The day when the South could live its double life of piety and prejudice, sin and salvation, unobserved, has passed. The book gives us human nature, naked and nauseating.

Having to pretend about the Negro has stricken the prejudiced Southerner with a terrible soul sickness: both black and white suffer from this divided personality.

JOSEPHINE SCHUYLER
New York, N. Y.

What's Good Behaviour

"Good Behaviour," by Sir Harold Nicolson (Doubleday, $4) presents a delightful picture of human manners through the ages. The author believes good manners are the essence of civilization.

He cites experiments with animals which show that manners prevail in many non-human societies with mutual benefits of dignity and ease. He confesses that he is most sympathetic to the days of chivalry, though it grew ridiculous in some aspects.

He also declares he does not understand Americans, therefore, does not presume to criticize them as he does the Athenians of 2,500 years ago, whom he thinks he understands.

Why, oh, why do they pamper their children? The loud-mouthed infants of the great republic, as well as the bunching and petting in the universities leaves him bewildered (and disgusted). He also deplores the cult of American women who he believes exploit their husbands economically, and look down on them culturally.

On the whole, the U. S. woman is culturally superior to her man; not because she likes it or wants to be, but American men prefer sports to culture and they haven't time for both.

JOSEPHINE SCHUYLER
New York.

LUCY DANIELS, AUTHOR AT 22
Daughter of Jonathan Daniels

MORALISTIC FALLACY

As a Negro Family Views Segregation

CALEB, MY SON. By Lucy Daniels. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 125 pages. $2.75.

Reviewed by BRUCE GALPHIN

"Caleb, My Son" is essentially a novel about morality. This is true even though it is the story of a Negro family and much of its action concerns segregation.

The author herself makes morality the primary issue by attaching such overwhelming importance to it in the conclusion of her novel. She thereby dooms the story to ring untrue.

In her first novel, Miss Daniels has tackled a bold approach and handled it creditably. By focusing through the Negro family, she provides the reader with an opportunity to understand the not too widely publicized feelings of Negroes about segregation.

* * *

THE FATHER of the Blake family, Asa, is an Uncle Tomish sort of major domo for a white family. He would agree with the most ardent Citizens' Councilor that the races were made to be separate. Most of Asa's children have been brought up in the same tradition. But Caleb, Asa's favorite, seemed to have picked up some strange ideas to the contrary.

Miss Daniels' character descriptions and the action are conveyed in the lean, effective manner one would expect from her journalistic background.

But just as most of the subplots have been stripped away in this short novel, so have motivations. The reader is given no explanation of why a previously conscientious Caleb becomes a drifter, a grumbler. Nor does the reader see what drives Asa to the highly unbelievable act of murder.

* * *

IT IS CONCEIVABLE, though a bit overromantic, that Asa, in the Old South tradition, would disown his son for taking up with a "white-trash" woman. It is even possible that Miss Daniels knows of an actual case of filicide stemming from a transgression of racial patterns.

But such an act would be psychopathic, and it is completely out of keeping with the character Miss Daniels has constructed in Asa.

Thus the murder, the "punch" of the entire novel, is nothing out a monstrous deus ex machina

"Caleb, My Son" has many graphic and poignant moments which demonstrate Miss Daniels' craftmanship. With a little time and a fuller grasp of the wellsprings of human behavior, she can become a really fine novelist.

A 'Racial' Novel

CALEB, MY SON, a novel by Lucy Daniels. J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., 125 pages, $2.50.

Making full use of race tensions of the South, the granddaughter of Josephus Daniels, Wilson's secretary of the navy, has written a terse, taut and terrifying tale of one incident involving a Negro boy and a white girl.

It is a story that will prove offensive to good taste—like any story written around isolated sex abnormalities and perversions—but it is one that has drawn advance praise from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Ralph McGill, Inglis Fletcher, Hodding Carter, and Paul Green.

Miss Daniels, daughter of Jonathan Daniels and a reporter on the Raleigh Times, is 22 years old.

—W. J. M., Jr.

Parish School In Louisiana Bans Booklet

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12 (AP)—Orleans Parish School Supt. James F. Redmond has ordered all copies of the controversial booklet "The Rabbitt Brothers," removed from public schools.

The Citizens Council of New Orleans attacked the booklet as an attempt to brainwash school children on the issue of racial integration.

The B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, publishers of the booklet, defended it.

Two copies of the booklet were found in a search of schools yesterday.

The story deals with twin white rabbits, one of which "tells unfriendly jokes about those whose color or religon is different from his own" and "crosses the street if a gray or brown rabbit is on his side.'

In conclusion the "prejudiced" rabbit says, "I hate all rabbits who are not like me. Some days I have trouble liking myself." The other rabbit says "I try to find some good in all rabbits."

The booklet asks: "Which rabbit are you?"

In a directive issued yesterday, Dr. Redmond told school principals that publications not authorized by him are "strictly prohibited."

Love, Hate and Violence Rise From Africa Novel

MAMBA. By Stuart Cloete. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 232 pages. $3.

Reviewed by
GEORGE BOSWELL

In his newest novel, Stuart Cloete further strengthens his reputation for being one of the foremost authorities on Africa in our time. He captures its wildness and its mystery with a vivid intensity that excites and saddens his readers.

Mamba is a novel of violence and stark reality. Reading it is a shocking emotional experience, not alone because of its realism but because of its insight into the remote psychological realms of the human spirit.

* * *

THE STORY opens in New York among the skyscrapers and ends in the Congo. Its central characters are Henry, manager of a cattle ranch and something of a sadist; Helen, his bride from England who is a former dance hall girl, and Jim, Henry's assistant.

Caught up in the land of heat and pestilence, these three drift in the unworldly atmosphere of jungle and isolation. And, of course, there is the half-caste Marie-Therese, neither native nor quite civilized. The forces which motivated them also were something jungle-bred.

* * *

IN THIS atmosphere, Stuart Cloete skillfully explores the world of love and hate, justice and free will. He describes primitive customs, their reasons for being and the symbolism of the wild.

The book is not for the timid nor the easily shocked. It is as brutal as it is thought-provoking.

Old South Purely Loved Its Violence

THE MILITANT SOUTH. By John Hope Franklin. Harvard University Press. $4.75

EVERY now and then, a book comes along which can make numerous other books more understandable and enjoyable. To read any of the current Civil War literature without having read **THE MILITANT SOUTH** is like seeing your first Gilbert and Sullivan operetta without liberetto.

Historian Franklin, a former Howard University professor, takes as his theme the thread of violence that ran through the antebellum South of 1800-1861 and prefaces his work by saying that he "seeks to identify and describe those phases of life that won for the South the reputation of being a land of violence."

PROF. Franklin points to the slow development of communities and communications in the South as creating an environment in which "skill at arms and excellence in horsemanship were highly desirable." And he says that towns "lacking effective political institutions were a happy hunting ground for rowdies. From this frontier atmosphere, a combination of monotony and conflict, emerged a tense, sensitive fighting man."

Even the folklore, sermons, celebrations and songs of the region had overtones of militancy. According to the author, the Southerner "gladly fought, if only to preserve his reputation as a fighter."

Although the book concerns itself with the pre-Civil War period, the author indicates that the traits of belligerency have not completely disappeared and a continuing indifference to violence still exists.—EARLE P. BROWN.

Tennessee Woman Author of Book

MRS. EDNA S. BAILEY, Author

EARTHA, Tenn.—Mrs. Edna Shans Bailey is the author of "Autumn Leaves," a bok of poems, a short fiction story and a brief autobiography.

She has received a copyright from the Library of Congress and the book has been praised. It has been accepted by the Wilson County Library of Lebanon, Tenn.; the Warren Branch of Denver, Col. City and County Library and has been hailed by Tennessee State University Professor Merle Eppse as making a contribution to Negro literature.

SARAH FLOWERS, metaphysician of Los Angeles, planed to New York to visit her associates and to celebrate the 20,000th printing of her book, "Common Sense."

JAMES K. ANTHONY, Assistant Professor of Geography, Southern University, recently wrote a book of poems, entitled "Three Shades of Blue." The publications, which was printed by Vintage Press, was recently reviewed by the noted critic, Dr. B. Jackson, Head, Department of English, Southern, before a group of university faculty and students.

A Trial At Live Oak

RUBY McCOLLUM: Woman in Suwannee Jail. By William Bradford Huie. Illustrated. 249 pp. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.95.

By GEORGE BARRETT

RUBY McCOLLUM is a Negro woman now locked up in a Florida madhouse, although she may again have to stand trial for murder. Four years ago, in Florida's Suwannee County's little town of Live Oak, Ruby shot and killed Dr. C. LeRoy Adams, one of Live Oak's—indeed, Florida's—up-and-coming citizens. Ruby's story made most of the community's residents gulp, not that they didn't know much of it already but because the whole story might now come into the open.

The community's relentless determination in tacit conspiracy, to get rid of "that nigger woman" who killed "Doc" Adams—white Doctor Adams—emerges from William Bradford Huie's deft narrative. Mr. Huie, spinner of true-life tales and artisan of the fast phrase, is the man who gave us "The Execution of Private Slovik," "The Revolt of Mamie Stover" and a remarkable account of the Emmett Till murder in Mississippi. In "Ruby McCollum" he looks again at a human being whose misconduct brings from society a reaction that is even uglier than the original wrong.

Ruby, and her husband Sam, both wealthy, ran the illegal "bolita" or numbers racket in town, and obviously many of Live Oak's officials and upper gentry would be asked some questions; in a small community a numbers racket cannot survive without considerable protection or toleration. One of Ruby's children was also "Doc's" (he also had a white family of his own) and another child of theirs was on the way. Sam knew about this, but then Sam had his own girl, and besides, "Doc" was a Big Wheel no numbers racketeer could risk defying; Sam was incredulous that Ruby had killed his best friend.

As Mr. Huie continues to unravel the skein, the reader begins to wonder who, precisely, and with (or against) whom, broke what social code.

From jacket design by E. Harper Johnson for "Ruby McCollum."

Because Mr. Huie's smooth style is impressive, and his defense eloquent, one comes up with a start when Ruby's own Negro lawyer reminds us, after all, that she was guilty of a "vicious killing"; and there are other disturbing factors; Mr. Huie admits, for example, that to hire an out-of-state psychiatrist for Ruby would be too costly, yet later in the book he complains to a vital witness that the trial judge had handicapped Ruby's case by not permitting the defense to get an out-of-state psychiatrist to examine her; Mr. Huie describes "Doc" as an irresponsible, immoral politician with the power mania of a Huey Long but we find that "Doc" would not permit Ruby to get rid of their child by abortion.

Mr. Huie, an Alabama "outsider" who has been convicted of contempt in Florida for his own part in the defense of Ruby McCollum, leaves this reader—a Northerner from New York—with the uneasy feeling that the community's side of the story has not been told in complete perspective. Nevertheless, as it doesn't excuse Ruby that "Doc" was essentially bad it doesn't excuse Live Oak that Ruby received the treatment she did. The community conspiracy, as Mr. Huie vividly presents it, is frightening, for it is particularly in the cases of the Rubys that a fair trial is the best mark of American justice.

26b 1956

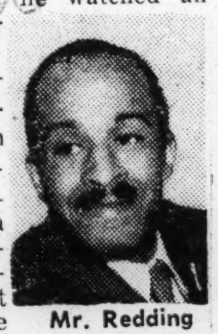
Book Review

Afro-American By Saunders Redding

THE SEARCH FOR BRIDEY MURPHY, by Morey Bernstein. Doubleday and Company, 575 Madison Ave., New York. 256 pages. $3.75.

Baltimore Md

Morey Bernstein, a young business man in Pueblo, Colorado, believed hypnotism was a hoax until at a party one night in 1952 he watched an amateur hypnotist at work.



Mr. Redding

Ended with curiosity and an intelligence disciplined by a college education, Bernstein set out to learn all he could about this strange power.

In the course of the next few weeks he not only read all studies he could lay hold of, but he made enquiries of physicians, teachers and such famed experts in parapsychology as Dr. J. B. Rhine of Duke University.

Sat. 4-14-56

BUT BERNSTEIN'S was no idle curiosity. By the time he went to visit Rhine and to talk with Hugh Cayce, whose father had been something of a psychic phenomenon, Bernstein was himself a master hypnotist using the science of hypnotism as an aid to the curing of mental aberrations.

He was distressed "that science did not show more interest." He was concerned about "practical applications in the field of education, law . . . and almost everything else under the sun."

* * *

NEVERTHELESS, it was quite by accident that he came upon Ruth Simmons and began his experiments in age regression.

Inducing tranced subjects to go back to forgotten periods and episodes in the subjects' lives is nothing new. Psychiatrists have been doing it for years.

It is the most common means of getting at the causes of the hidden tranmas, frustrations and involvements that lead to mental breakdowns.

Under hypnosis, subjects can be made to remember experiences that happened in childhood, and even in infancy.

* * *

BUT IN tracking down the stories of the powers of clairvoyance of Edgar Cayce, which he only half believed, Bernstein had come face to face with the question of immortality—the immortality of the mind, the persistence of memory, reincarnation.

Then, for the third time, he put Ruth Simmons into a deep trance. He carried her back to the age of seven—"We are going to turn back through time and space . . . and when I next talk to you, you will be seven years old"—to the age of five, three, one.

" 'I want you to keep on going back and back and back in your mind. And, surprising as it may seem, strange as it may seem, you will find that there are other scenes in your memory.

"There are other scenes from faraway lands and distant places in your memory . . I want you to keep on going back . . . Now what is your name?'"

" '. . . Uh . . . Friday.'

"'Your name is what?'

" 'Friday . . . ' (This is what "Bridey" sounded like at first)

" 'Do you know what year it is? . . .

" 'Eighteen something. Eighteen—Oh . . .1806.'"

* * *

RUTH SIMMONS had gone back to another time and another life: to a time before she was the American Ruth Simmons; when she was an Irish girl named Bridey (Bridget) Murphy.

According to Morey Bernstein, Ruth had had a previous existence and she was able to recall it—that she was born in Cork, married a lawyer and lived in Belfast until she died at the age of sixty-six.

She even saw herself die, and after death she haunted her husband's house, but could not make her husband see or hear her.

* * *

" 'DO YOU remember how you became born again, do you remember how it was possible for you to be born again? Tell us about that.'

" 'I was . . . oh, I was just . . .I don't know how it happens, but I just remember that suddenly it wasn't . . . just in a . . .just a state . . .then I was a baby.'"

The Search for Bridey Murphy is as fascinating as a seance, and the book will be used as an argument to support the doctrine of reincarnation, but many readers will wonder whether Morey Bernstein himself is not either the victim or the perpetrator of a hoax.

Books Today

Time F.23

A JEFFERSON PROFILE As Revealed in His Letters, selected and arranged with an introduction by Saul K. Padover (John Day, $5).

New York

ALL OUTDOORS, by Jack Denton Scott (Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, Pa., $4.95). About hunting and fishing.

HUNT DOWN THE MAN, by William Pearson (Simon & Schuster, $2.75). Inner Sanctum detective story.

I REMEMBER, by Tyyne E. Konga (Vantage, $3.50). Novel about a Finnish family in Minnesota.

MEMOIRS OF AMERICAN JEWS, 1775-1865, Volume III, by Jacob R. Marcus (Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia, $4).

NOVA SCOTIA, Her Rivers, Lakes and History, by the Rev. Kenneth John MacLennan (Vantage, $2.50).

OIL FOR THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD, by Frank Hart (Vantage, $3.50). A novel.

RED OVER GREEN, by Robert Henriques (Viking, $3.95). Novel about the early days of World War II.

REVOLT OF THE MODERATES, by Samuel Lubell (Harper, $3.75). *Reviewed today.*

REPRINT. Fiction: CAPTAIN BASHFUL, by Donald Barr Chidsey (Graphic Giant, 35 cents).

Book Review

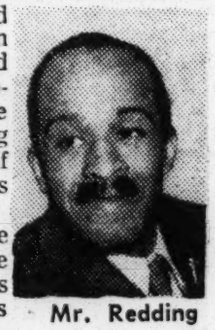
Afro-American By Saunders Redding

AMRITA, by R. Prawer Jhabvala. W. W. Norton Company New York. 283 pp. $3.50

Sat 4-28-56 Baltimore

Novels of Indian life by natives of India are pouring from American presses, and this is pure gain for our understanding of a very complicated people, for the novels of Indian life by non-Indians have for all their admirable qualities of fiction, simply been untrue.

Even those novels by expatriated Indians—the self-consciously westernized have failed in this regard and have promoted a line of thinking and a way of seeing that is not Indian.



Mr. Redding

One of the best of the Indian novels to come this way is **AMRITA.** It is a novel of manners.

Its principal characters are Amrita, a girl of good family but ambivalent upbringing, and Hari Sahni, a young man of different caste, insecure family and strict upbringing.

The differences are important—they supply sharp insights—and Mrs. Jhabvala plays them against each other and against the total background of social change with brilliant effect.

* * *

AGAINST ALL the rules of her caste, her class and her community, Amrita falls in love with Hari, and she is faced with the problem of nullifying the objections to such a match.

It is not easy. And, indeed, she never does succeed, for, in spite of her defiant, romantic idealism and brimming energies, the weight of tradition—social, religious and economic—proves too much for her.

But her pedicament, instead of developing its tragic potential leads to situations crammed with delightful humor.

* * *

BECAUSE SHE is in love with Hari, Amrita must of necessity be in revolt against the ancient, caste-ridden world of India. This world is represented by her silly mother, her lazy, rich aunt, and her grandfather—a once prominent lawyer, "a babu" of immense dignity.

Yet if she surrenders her loyalties to the familiar world of her family, what will she have left?

Well, there is the world of the West, represented by an uncle who, after years of wandering in Europe, has picked up all the vices and none of the virtues of the West; and represented in the Cavalier tea room, where men have learned the western habit of staring at women and the band plays "a pot-pourri of westernized tunes."

Her grandfather, who has the patriarch's authority in the family, announces, "We will send Amrita to Engand next March." But Amrita does not want to go to England. She wants only Hari.

* * *

BUT HARI is selfish, and, while he admits that "the feeling of love is wonderful," he does not want the responsibilities of it. He merely vexes Amrita's problem.

On the other hand, the activities and foibles of a half dozen other fascinating characters dramatize it.

One of these is Prema, Hari's eldest sister, who is forever discovering that she is "just like the woman in the story. she sits in the middle of all this expensive furniture, carpets, silver, many servants, but her heart is breaking inside."

Another is Vaidya, who thinks "we Indians are a nation of imitators." And Mohini, groaned with morning sickness; and Suri, well-fed, self-assured and very western It is a gallery of portraits worthy of Jane Austen.

But for all its humorous delights Amrita has one fault: the principal characters are completely known too quickly, and after the first few chapters neither Amrita nor Hari hold any mysteries. In spite of this, however, Amrita is a delightful book—and a true one.

Books Today

Time F.37

A CONTEST OF LADIES, by William Sansom (Reynal, $3.50). Fifteen short stories.

ATLANTIC AVENUE, by Albert Halper (Dell Books, 35 cents). A novel.

BELOVED, by Vina Delmar (Harcourt, Brace, $3.95). Novel about Judah Benjamin, the Confederacy's Secretary of War and State.

Sat. 3-22-56

BOOKS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD, by Robert B. Downs (American Library Association, $2.25; Mentor Books, 35 cents). Concerning sixteen books that changed the course of history.

DEATH IN THE WIND, by Edwin Lanham (Harcourt, Brace, $3). Detective story.

DICTIONARY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, edited by John L. Stoutenburgh Jr. (Philosophical Library, $6).

DICTIONARY OF MAGIC, by Harry E. Wedeck (Philosophical Library, $3). About witchcraft and its manifestations.

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH NATURE: The First Book of Wildlife, by Andrew A. Wilson, illustrated by David Martinson (Exposition, $3).

GREAT DIALOGUES OF PLATO, translated by W. H. D. Rouse, edited by Eric H. Warmington and Philip G. Rouse (Mentor Books, 50 cents). New translations of "The Republic," "Apology," "Crito," "Phaedon," "Ion," "Meno" and "Symposium."

PLAYGROUND IN THE SKY: The Art and Joys of Gliding, by A. F. (Bill) Gotch (Sport Shelf, $3.25).

PORTRAITS FROM MEMORY, Recollections of a Zoologist, by Richard B. Goldschmidt (University of Washington, $3.50).

RED, BLACK, BLOND AND OLIVE: Studies in Four Civilizations, Zuni, Haiti, Soviet Russia, Israel, by Edmund Wilson (Oxford University, $6.75).

THE AGE OF REASON: The Seventeenth Century Philosophers, selected with introduction and interpretive commentary by Stuart Hampshire (Houghton Mifflin. $3). Volume 3 in the Great Ages of Western Philosophy.

THE AMERICAN LYCEUM: Town Meeting of the Mind, by Carl Bode (Oxford University, $5). Study of the nineteenth century adult education program.

He Captured the Land Forever in Song and Story

Kipling's India Just Won't Die

Herald Miami, Fla. Sun. 4-29-34

KIPLING: A Selection of His Stories and Poems, Edited by John Beecroft in two volumes. (Doubleday, $5.95)

Those who mourn that **Rudyard Kipling** went out of fashion when the British left India may like to be reminded that **Without Benefit of Clergy** is still one of the great love stories of the language.

And while on the subject let's not forget that the **Finest Story in the World** is the only one we know of that has made the theory of reincarnation real to Western thought; **The Brushwood Boy** has done as much for extra-sensory perception as Dr. Rhine and, in our opinion, there has never been a ghost story that equaled **The Phantom Rickshaw.**

All these stories are to be found in this collection, we are happy to report, but there have been some unfortunate omissions. **The Light That Failed** may not have been Kipling's greatest novel—that honor undoubedtly fell to **Kim** which you will find here, but it was unique in clarity, and a kind of raw pathos that is lacking in the master's later prose.

The Light shook two continents, intellectually speaking so that the young war correspondent from India who found such amazing success actually had to write two endings. No one would believe that Maizie would go off and desert a blind man.

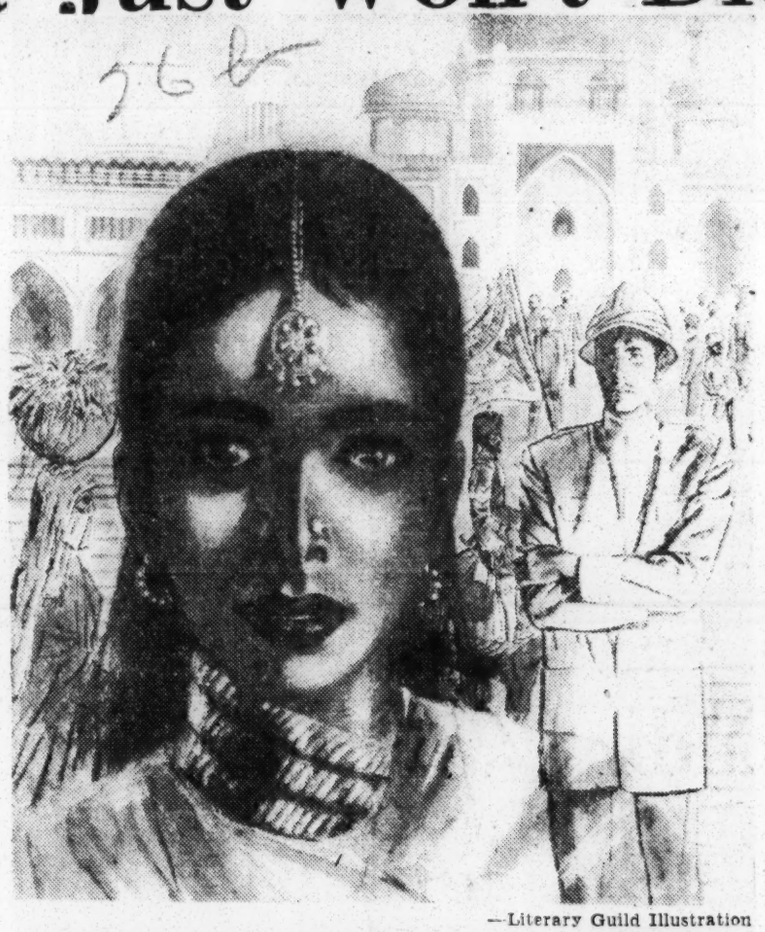
There are not nearly enough of the Mrs. Hawksbee stories in Volume II which contains 27 others. Kipling invented Mrs. Hawksbee, the frivolous wife of a British officer who, in her lonely hill station, was always helping young subalterns in and out of love.

She was not only India 30 years ago, she was the spoiled pretty, bored wife of any Western official forced to amuse herself in a foreign land and she is still alive today, in Korea, in Germany, in North Africa.

However, here is **Kim** in its entirety, the whole of the **Jungle Books**, all of **Puck of Pook's Hill** and none of **Stalky and Company**, Kiplings tribute to boyhood and the English public school.

Also, since most of the bona fide Kipling lovers now wear bifocals it would have been wiser to print the books on heavier paper and in larger type. One more criticism—we miss Lockwood Kipling's marvelous engravings. Richard M. Powers doesn't touch them in his line drawings.

It's a Literary Guild selection and if you aren't lucky enough to have Kipling's complete works buy this one. It's probably the next best thing.



—Literary Guild Illustration

KIPLING CAUGHT EAST-MEETS-WEST ATMOSPHERE
. . . "Without Benefit of Clergy" a great love story

Former Editor Of Tuskegee News To Have Book Published Next Week

News Thurs. 5-10-34 P.1 Tuskegee, Ala. 2-6-4

Special To The News

NEW YORK—"The Natural Government of Mankind" a religious and philosophical study written by Hunter L. Johnson, Tulsa attorney, and former editor of The Tuskegee News, will be published May 25, it was announced this week by Comet Press Books. Mr. Johnson was editor of The Tuskegee News in 103-1904.

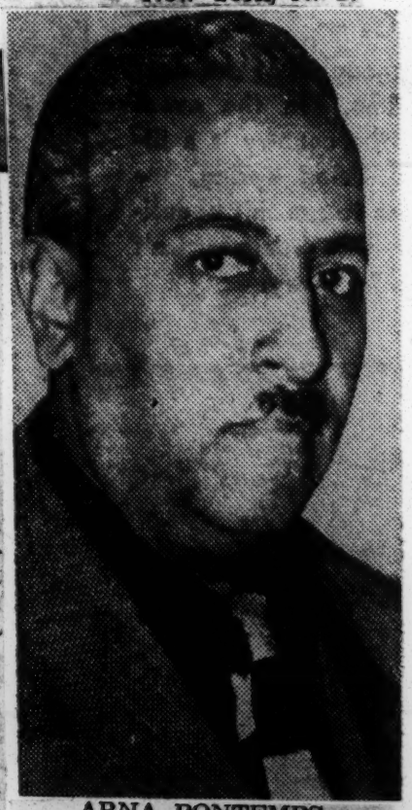
The main theme of the author's work is that the natural government of man, taught by Christ, exists, but like other things He taught, has been obscured by human controversy over the divinity of Christ as a teacher.

Mr. Johnson has been a practicing attorney for nearly 50 years. He was born in York, Ala., and was admitted to the Alabama bar while still a minor by special proceedings applicable to minors. He has visited Europe and worked in Panama, and in 1911-1912 was assistant United States attorney general in the prosecution of the Indian land frauds in Oklahoma.

He is married to the former Grace Curtic. They have one son, Hunter L. Johnson, Jr., and a grandson, Hunter L. Johnson III.

high point is the killing of a sea gull by one of the shipwrecked sailors, and the eating of a human corpse. The description of this gruesome feast, is supposed, I think, to make the book sensational. But told in the first person, the prose lacks grip; while the conversation of the men has no punch. I don't think they will even make a movie out of this one.

—JOSEPHINE SCHUYLER,
New York, N. Y.



ARNA BONTEMPS

The Week's Books *Edited by George S. Schuyler*

Writes Negro History for Youth

Courier Mazagine Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 2-17-34

THE distinguished writer, Arna Bontemps, has just written (and Alfred A. Knopf has published) a book on the past and present of the Negro intended for youthful readers. This is most timely and appropriate because the youths of today will be the voters of tomorrow, and it is most important that young America should know more about the ancient background, contributions, struggles and achievements of their colored neighbors. In this book, "Story of the Negro," Mr. Bontemps tells the story in just 243 pages, with pen-and-ink sketches heading each chapter.

The tale is told in simple language, is easy to read, and shows considerable research without being tedious. Readers will be fascinated by the stories of the pygmies and the giants; the medieval empires, cultural accomplishments, the rich trade and manufacture; the pre-Columbian visits of Africans to America, the flourishing free cultural group in ante-bellum New Orleans, and, of course, the familiar stories of such outstanding Negroes as John Chavis, the educator of white Southern youth, Phillis Wheatley, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, and many others. An interesting and useful chronology of significant dates of Negro events set against comparable dates in world history in adjoining columns closes the book.

There are some errors in dates, some serious omissions and occasional faulty judgments, but all in all it is a valuable book which will do much to improve understanding between peoples. It has an index.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

* * *

Kenneth Roberts' Latest

"Boon Island," by Kenneth Roberts (Doubleday and Company, Garden City. $3.75), a novel by the author of "Lydia Bailey." Like the latter book, it is an attempt to be spectacular but does not ring true. It is based upon a true story, a shipwreck off the shore of Maine on a small island in 1710. The story would have made a better magazine article. The

26b 1956

The Week's Books

Edited by George S. Schuyler

Education and the Supreme Court

THERE is a certain basic amount of information which every citizen who undertakes to discuss what the Supreme Court has done recently should have. Clark Spurlock, educator and historian, has made this information available in "Education and the Supreme Court" (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, $3.75) For Professor Spurlock has pulled together in one concise volume the texts of forty rulings made by the Court in the field of education since the founding of the republic. And he has cited eight additional cases. In each case he provides a commentary which sets the issue treated in perspective.

Hence what we have in this book, is not only a reference for teachers and publicists and people who choose to check their information at the source, but something of a remedy against the mischievous work of highly touted newsmen who have made it their business to charge that the Supreme Court overturned something that was clearly established. For Professor Spurlock, being a reliable scholar, does not purposely omit the fact that the Supreme Court rejected the "separate but equal" sophism in the case of Catherine Brown v. Transportation Company in 1873. He is above choosing a side and pushing his argument at the expense of open debate. Rather, he presents the facts. And never were the facts more in need—all the facts for the general public.

But the issue of segregation by race is but one of the matters treated in this volume. It documents ukases affecting the Bill of Rights, the Due Process Clause, and the tangled question of state as against Federal control. These are burning issues of our time, and it is something of a treat to know that a clear and intelligent discussion of them may be had for less than the price of a fifth of liquor.

HENRY F. WINSLOW
Maspeth, N. Y.

■

Central Africa's Mighty River

An extremely fascinating, entertaining and informative account of life along one of Central Africa's greatest rivers is "Zambezi" by J. F. MacDonald (St. Martin's Press, $4.50). Beginning at its source in Northwestern Rhodesia where it rises not far from the Congo watershed, the author carries one down the stream to its mouth at Chinde, Mozambique.

In doing so, he tells about its people, black and white, the economy through which it flows, the dangers and diseases awaiting man along the way, and considerable of its tempestuous history since the Arabs and Portuguese first began their trade for natural and human resources long before America was "discovered."

An African-born white man, the author's account is informed, fair and unbiased, and he sees hope in the newly introduced racial partnership which is the alleged basis of the Central African Federation. With end maps, photographs and an index, "Zambezi" adds much to our knowledge of this vast area of Africa.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

■

The Gentleman

Edward Stono, born on the wrong side of the tracks in that most aristocratic of Southern cities, ante-bellum Charleston, aspired to be a gentleman. His initial approach was by the tried and tested money route—first as a professional gambler and then as an adventurer. And thereby hangs the tale.

For author Edison Marshal is primarily a teller of tales, and "The Gentleman" (Farrar and Straus, $3.95) is a worthy successor to his "Caravan To Xanadu" and "Yankee Pasha." While his story is one often told before, it is really just a framework on which to hang adventures—ranging from involvement with the slave trade to a search for diamonds in Africa.

Why quibble if the plot presents no surprises and if the characters are a bit flat, and the escapes verging on the miraculous? The safaris are fun, the women are beautiful and the ending is happy.

MARJORIE JACKSON
St. Albans N Y.

Out Of Africa

A forthcoming book by the Rev. Walter B. Williams and his wife, "Adventures With the Krus in West Africa," published by Vantage Press, tells of their experiences as Methodist missionaries in Angola and Liberia between 1905 and 1933. It includes a collection of African sayings, some of which appear below.

Anger is a warmth which lights itself.

* * *

You are like a small pot between two fires. (You are squeezed between two enemies.)

* * *

I born this child, but not his heart or soul. (Said of a bad child.)

* * *

We like to wash our clothes in the front yard. (Spreading our friend's troubles.)

* * *

When the scissors are open and you get between them, they will cut you bad. (To be caught between foes.)

* * *

The tail must follow the head. (The rank and file must follow the leader.)

* * *

If the head falls into the fire, the beard will not burn also? (People who complain about their ruler suffer with him.)

* * *

No man clever enough to lick his own back. (There are some things we cannot do, no matter how smart we may be.)

* * *

Cockroach cannot crow in the fowl's country. (A poor man cannot dictate to a rich, nor a stranger to the native of a place.)

* * *

The eye crosses a full river. (The desire to go beyond the possible.)

* * *

The lion that kills is not the one that roars. (Said of braggarts.)

* * *

Water is never tired of running. (Said of great talkers.)

* * *

The cow licks the one that licks her. (Kindness brings its own reward.)

* * *

He weeps with one eye. (Insincere.)

* * *

When push comes on top of shove, how's a man going to do?

* * *

I'm kicking, but not so high. (Answer to inquiry about one's health.)

* * *

Softly, softly catches the monkey. (Patience.)

* * *

One day no be all the days. (The better day will come later.)

* * *

His hips will be glad when he dies because they will get a chance to rest. (Said of a lazy man, always sitting down.)

* * *

He be big box too much; when you flog him good he cry plenty. (Kru boy describing a piano.)

With Cortes in Mexico

THE DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST OF MEXICO 1517-1521. By Bernal Diaz del Castillo. Edited by Genaro Garcia. Translated with an Introduction and Notes by A. P. Maudslay. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy. $6.50.

By John A. Crow

GREAT MEN of letters and art characterized the Renaissance in many European countries, but Spain's unique "exceptional man" of those flowering days was the *conquistador*, the captain of soldiers who led his men into the trackless unknown of America, there to implant the government, the language and the culture of his people. Greatest of the *conquistadores* was Hernan Cortés, conqueror of Mexico, and first in rank among the chroniclers was Bernal Diaz del Castillo, his lieutenant, who in this book has caught the flavor of those epic days.

Bernal Diaz, with Cortés throughout the entire Mexican conquest, took part in 119 battles, and was wounded critically several times. He became so accustomed to sleeping fully armed that thirty years later he could not rest unless he lay flat on the floor, with all his clothes on. The man's memory was prodigious. He could recall the name of every soldier, the size and color of every horse, the smallest details of every campaign. And he told his story in a straightforward style which has made it one of the world's imperishable histories.

In the preface to his book Bernal Diaz wrote: "I am now an old man, over eighty-four years of age, and I have lost my sight and hearing, and, as luck would have it, I have gained nothing of value to leave my children and descendants but this true story, and they will find out what a wonderful story it is." This is no overstatement, for although the conquest of Mexico took place more than 400 years ago, it is still fascinating and alive in the pages of Bernal Diaz. There are also many interesting comments on the Indian cultures of Mexico whose progress was brought to a standstill by the Spanish conquest.

THE present edition of this book, whole pages, interpolated others and with an excellent introduction by Professor Irving A. Leonard of the Maudslay for the Hakluyt Society of England in 1908. The translation of the translation made by A. P. University of Michigan, is a reprint and printed.

JOHN A. CROW is chairman of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is the author of many books including The Epic of Latin America.

The Week's Books — Edited by George S. Schuyler

How Rhodes Raped Africa

BOOKS about Africa during the past five years are legion, to say the least. It has indeed become the literary gold mine of the day, thus matching in one sense the only interest the world has actually ever had in Africa in the first place.

Foremost among those who opened up the way for the rape of Africa by the British Empire was the great Cecil Rhodes, explorer-statesman extraordinary, who was in a sense the shrewdest real estate salesman that ever lived. His promotions and deals make the original sale of Manhattan Island by the Indians look like a peanut deal.

In "A Flag for Matabel," a satiric account of Cecil Rhodes' manipulations with the natives of South Africa and Rhodesia, Vanguard Press has published an interesting 192-page account of intrigue and swindle in the name of colonization for Her Majesty's empire.

Peter Gibbs, a native Londoner who has lived in South Africa and Rhodesia for the past twenty years, is the author of this deserving bit of historical adaptation which sells for $3.50. It was an apt phrase indeed that describes the tale as that of an era when men were giants and their footsteps trod—or downtrod—the darkest continent known to man.

JOHN D. SILVERA
New York, N. Y.

Poems About the Delta

Charles G. Bell's poetry has been published widely enough that his name must be familiar. Those who find poetry a source of great pleasure, both for its beauty and the mystery of its meanings, have doubtless pasted those poems in their scrapbooks, cut from the pages of eminent contemporary magazines.

"In Delta Return" (Indiana University Press, Bloomington, $2.75) are poems that are his biography. His ability to portray various events of his life, as well as the beauty and vastness of the Delta region, is clearly revealed in this his second book of poems.

The personalities that helped mold and develop his own character are discussed with a warm, restrained affection or tender regretfulness.

EDWINA STREETER DIXON
Chicago

Doing It Yourself

Gone are the days when an aspiring workman must study by the hour, then struggle as long afterward, to make something in his home workshop.

Books telling him how to do it in short order are rolling off the presses. He has only to select the one he considers most helpful.

"Make It Yourself" by Von Miklos (Random House, $2.95) is so attractive a book it inspires one to construction just from looking at it!

There are photographic and drawing step-by-step procedures to be followed, and like illustrations of the finished article in its appropriate setting.

The plans are separated and and indexed according to the home area where the article is to be used. There are instructions in materials to be used, the dimensions, the tools required, the nail sizes, the wood screws—all illustrated.

EDWINA STREETER DIXON
Chicago, Ill.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

KWAME NKRUMAH by Bankole Timothy. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Ave., New York. 198 pp. $3.75.

Mr. Redding

Kwame Nkrumah seems not to be the same man to any given number of people. To the Dean of Lincoln University, where he was a student from 1935 until the early 1940's, he gave promise of growing into a devoted minister of the gospel. And Nkrumah, therefore, studied theology.

To British authorities in London, where he went to study law, Nkrumah was a pesky rabble-rouser, always provocative but never especially constructive. And Nkrumah deserted law for the study of Marxist political action.

To his countryman, Dr. J B. Danquah, the most prestigious Gold Coast politican, he was like "a son and political heir." And Nkrumah, under Danquah's aegis, became general secretary of the United Gold Coast Convention. To Ira Bell Thompson, who spent some time in Africa in 1953, Nkrumah was something of a mystery and something of a clown.

* *

TO RICHARD Wright, also a visitor to the Gold Coast, Nkrumah was "a leader in danger" of being spoiled by thoughtless adulation. To Bankole Timothy, who has written this present biography, Nkrumah is all of these and something more besides.

Born Nwia Kofi in the village of Apolonia, Kwame Francis Nkrumah managed to get, more or less free, the best education that the Catholic Mission Schools of the Gold Coast provide. At the Achimota, (Catholic) School he was "an impossible chap," aggressive, arrogrant and persuasive.

From Achimota he went to teach first in the Elmina Catholic School and then in the Catholic Junior School in Axim. He taught, apparently, because he was an opportunist and teaching was an opportunity.

He met Azikiwe. He met Wallace Johnson. He met the famous and beloved Kwgy'r Aggrey. He used them all. Then he went to Lincoln University and used the college authorities, persuasion, flattery and a rather sudden interest in the Protestant religion. He deserted Catholicism.

* * *

BUT HE flopped in New York, where his tools for self-advancement were blunted against the cynicism, the callousness and the social ice of Harlem. There were too many Africans already—princes and psuedo-princes — playing Nkrumah's game.

In London, where he arrived in 1945 when England had much to do to overcome her war-born national ills, he made speeches in the slums of Camden Town, enrolled at the London School of Economics under Professor Harold Laski, helped organize an international conference of the Pan-American Congress, and contributed vociferously to the abortive magazine Pan-Africa.

But London offered him no real field, and Nkrumah returned to the Gold Coast. He now had an A.B., a B.D., and the right, if he cared to use it, to print on his calling cards "Former Student London School of Economics."

The Gold Coast was ripe for him. Nationalism was in ferment; slogans were popular; the illiterate people easily led, and the old leaders, debilitated by the corrupting patronage of their British overlords, tired.

NKRUMAH WAS just the right medicine. "From town to town, village to village, Kwame Nkrumah traveled, and everywhere he went he spoke and won the allegiance of the people."

When he had won enough allegiance Nkrumah betrayed, on convenient principle, the men who had befriended him—Danquah, Obetsebi Lamptey.

He formed the Convention Peoples Party, and if the practices and philosophy of this group seemed an expeditious mixture of fascism and communisim, then Nkrumah gave them warrant . . . in a document he had composed in London.

The document was called THE CIRCLE, and it reads in part:

"And since . . . the more necessary it is to restrict THE CIRCLE to persons who are trained and engaged in political revolution as a profession . . .

"I, therefore, accept and abide by the laws of THE CIRCLE which are as follows:--

"I will irrevocably obey and act upon the orders commands, instructions and directions of the Grand Council of THE CIRCLE.

"I will always serve, sacrifice and suffer anything for the cause for which THE CIRCLE stands, and will at all times be ready to go on any mission that I may be called upon to perform . . .

"I will on the 21st day of each month fast from sunrise to sunset and meditate daily on the cause THE CIRCLE stands for.

"I accept the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah . . ."

* * *

NKRUMAH CARRIED this document around with him until his arrest, in 1948, for the better "securing the public safety and the maintenance of public order."

His arrest was played up as martyrdom, and since his release from prison all the tawdry paraphanalia of fascism has been brought into play. As Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, he has rigidly maintained party discipline.

He carried on intensive propanganda, engaged a motorcycle unit ("clad in the colors of the C.P.P") to escort his car everywhere, introduced a salute (remarkably like one of recent infamy — "raising the palm of the right hand") and plastered his likeness all over the Gold Coast.

Though Bankole Timothy seems not to have intended it, he has nevertheless drawn the terrifying portrait of a man who, power-crazed, is at once self-seeking, wily and bold — in short a dark-skinned Hitler—and it may be that this is what the Gold Coast needs.

The glowing epilogue ("Through the hard work, sacrifice and courage of Gold Coast nationalists like . . Kwame Nkrumah and his C.P.P. supporters, the Gold Coast has proved to the world that given the chance, the African can govern himself . . . ") — this glowing epilogue does not really beautify the portrait at all.

BOOKS BY NEGRO AUTHORS— The February *Crisis* contains a seven-page review of books by Negro authors in 1955. This is the twentieth such annual review published by that magazine.

Incidentally, the Little Rock public libraries contain interesting books on the Negro and on Africa. We counted more than 150 titles relating to Africa. There are many more on the Negro. Many are recent, one recent book, Equality by Statute, was taken out in 1953 and not returned, we learn.

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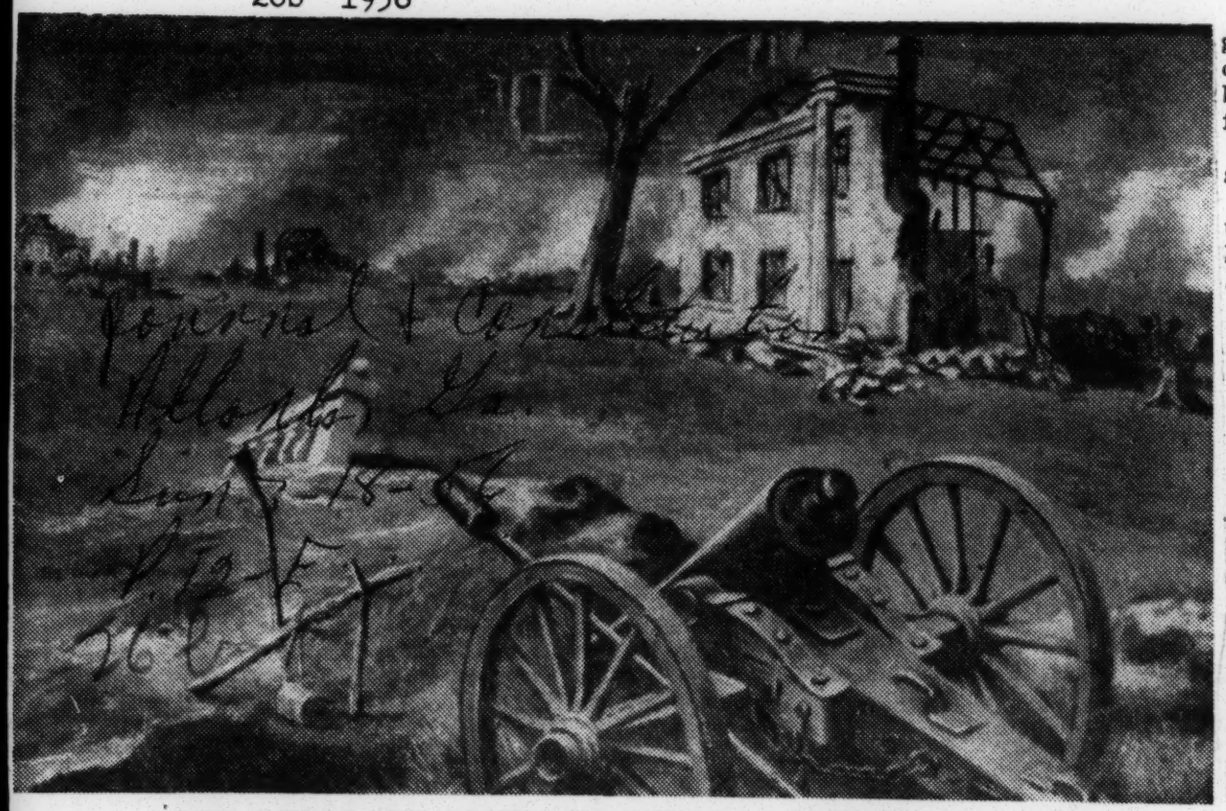

THE DESOLATE SOUTH IN GENERAL SHERMAN'S WAKE
Jacket for Novel "Jubilee" by John Brick

JOHNNY GREEN SMACKS OF CORN PONE

Jubilee and Orphan Brigade Tell of Blazing Atlanta Battle

JUBILEE. By John Brick. New York: Doubleday & Co. 320 pages. $3.95.

JOHNNY GREEN OF THE ORPHAN BRIGADE. Edited by A. D. Kirwan. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press. 217 pages. Illustrated. Indexed. $3.50.

Reviewed by THOMAS RIPLEY

The battle of Jonesboro was the fall of Atlanta in the fading days of August, 1864.

And here are two books that not only seem to agree on that point, but bring to life that blazing and dramatic chapter in the Civil War—the Battle of Atlanta and Sherman's devastating march through Georgia.

Georgia, it seems, was being made the whipping boy for all of the South's victories in Virginia and elsewhere.

It was like Sherman said: "The South has done her worst and now is the time for us to pile on blows thick and fast." One wonders, after it was all over, if Sherman would have wanted to swallow some of his famous statements.

Jubilee, in all of its splendor, is no book for Dixie cheers and Rebel yells. In so far as the actual Battle of Atlanta and Sherman's march, it sticks strictly to the facts, but not without its Northern accent. It makes no excuses for Sherman's antics:

"Tuggle. . . .concentrated all of his time on doing what Sherman had said they would do when they left Atlanta: Make Georgia howl." There is no effort to ease up on how Sherman's men burned, destroyed, looted and pillaged.

The story itself is about one Jeff Barnes and it follows the action of the 195th New York from Gettysburg, to Lookout Mountain, to Atlanta, to Savannah and then South Carolina. It is a story of love and loyalty, but its real greatness lies in its vivid description of the furious action in and around Atlanta.

* * *

ON THE OTHER hand, Johnny Green is so Southern it smacks of corn pone, and so sterling it glitters. There is no flagwaving, not much anyhow. It's just plain Johnny Reb or GI Joe stuff. It is first person, just as Johnny Green put it down on paper but with footnotes and some battlefield sketches added by the editor. Truly it is the journal of a Confederate soldier.

Reading these two books together one gets two sharply focused accounts of the Atlanta battle and Sherman's march from both sides.

Often Johnny is quite gruesome in his simplicity, as:

"One great big Yank jumped up on our works & called to Booker Reed, 'Surrender, you dam rebels.' "Booker said to him, 'The H–l you say' & shot him dead on the works."

This was at the battle near Jonesboro and in the same hour, when the action was hand-to-hand, Johnny was stung in the face by a point blank shot that knocked him down. He writes ". . . but my gun was loaded and the other fellow had had his shot, I rose & put my gun against his side & shot a hole through him big enough to have run my fist through."

After his capture at Jonesboro and return in a prisoner exchange, Johnny was assigned to Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, whose duties were to worry and impede Sherman's march southward. His personal remarks and descriptions of events is priceless writing.

"Sherman sends parties of marauders . . . who burn & destroy everything that is of the slightest use to civilized man. He burns the houses, takes every vestage of food or forage, rips open the feather beds, takes the mules & horses & kills the hogs. Indeed his boast is that if a crow flies over this country after he has been through it, he will have to carry his rations with him."

* * *

WHEN JOHNNY'S outfit, the Kentucky "Orphan Brigade," proudly closed its war chapter it had dwindled to 900 in the Carolinas. It started from the Bluegrass State with 5,000 volunteers.

One glance at the frontice map of the war trail shows a wide sweep from Bowling Green to Baton Rouge; Shiloh to Vicksburg; Murfreesboro to Mobile; Chattanooga, Chickamauga and Atlanta.

And Johnny's own story breathes the fiery blast of battle; it is humorous, homely and earthy. It is the war, the blood and tears of it. It is Johnny Reb suffering, grumbling over rations, fretting about orders and disorders, cursing the brass, but plodding along and fighting for a cause which he has personalized intensely.

You can't forget a book like Jubilee and you won't want to forget Johnny Green's story.

Unique Study of Jazz

JAZZ: ITS EVOLUTION AND ESSENCE. By Andre Hodeir. Translated by David Noakes. Grove Press, New York. 295 pages. $3.50.

This one is unique.

It's a study of the esthetics of jazz. No more important technical book about the music has been published. And that goes for Hughes Panassie's "Hot Jazz," which came out about 20 years ago, and Winthrop Sargent's "Jazz: Hot and Hybrid," published 10 years ago.

Primarily, it's for the person who can read music, and who has some knowledge of the sight and sound of jazz. But you can be as "square" as they come, and get a lot out of this book, although it is tough going at times.

Since jazz is almost strictly American, it may strike you as odd that we must look to a Frenchman for an intelligent study of the music. But Monsiur Hodier is a most discerning critic, and there simply is no one in America who can write about jazz quite as lucidly and as learnedly.

Hodeir traces the evolution of the music from its New Orleans beginnings through the periods he labels, for convenience, as primitive, oldtime, pre-classical, and modern.

Then follows an exploration of the evolution of jazz by the examination of some outstanding figures — notably Louis Armstrong (and records by the old Hot Five), trombonist Dickie Wells, Duke Ellington's "Concerto for Cootie," Charlie Parker and the bop movement, Mills Davis and the Cool tendency, and so on.

He than gets down to the problem of the essence of jazz, approaching it by examining the phenomenon of swing, the evolution of rhythmic conceptions, and the handling of sound itself.

After a valuable survey of the influence of jazz on European music, a final section takes into consideration developments subsequent to the volume's original publication (in France) by reviewing the situation of modern jazz at the time of Charlie Parker's death.

No jazz fan, and certainly no jazz musician, should be without this work.

RAYMOND LOWERY

Books of The Times

By CHARLES POORE

OUR contemporary political battles seem tame in comparison with those of the violent era that Samuel Flagg Bemis presents in his magnificent new biography, "John Quincy Adams and the Union."*

Of course, you can always find stimulating parallels. Among his many gifts, Adams was an intellectual, one of the most distinguished eggheads of his day. And many of the crucial skirmishes he fought were against an illustrious general, Andrew Jackson, who had defeated him for the Presidency. But Mr. Bemis, Sterling Professor of Diplomatic History and Inter-American Relations at Yale (with an M. A. and a Ph. D. from Harvard), does not allow himself to be blinded by such chance illuminations. He has larger ends in view. In what must stand as one of the great American biographies he shows the Adams era of this nation steadily and he shows it whole. His first volume, "John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy," won the Pulitzer Prize in 1950. What will the judges do when they come to this book, which crowns the enterprise, and has the advantage of presenting John Quincy Adams at his best? Here, the Republic is still young, but Adams, according to himself and the calendar, is growing very, very old. Or, perhaps we should say, precociously old—since this is a dominant trait among the Adamses in every generation. He was born in 1767 and he lived eighty more years until his spectacular death in the House of Representatives in 1848, protesting about something or other, usually in a tone of unassailable righteousness, every foot of the way. And with increasing eloquence as the decades rolled.

White House Years Uneasy

If his second career was lived in the shadow of Andrew Jackson, his first career was lightened by the fact that he was the son of President John Adams. The turning point was imbedded in the four uneasy years he himself spent in the White House. He was a minority candidate, chosen not by the people, but through the help of Henry Clay when the die was cast (after a good deal of hocus pocus) in the House of Representatives. Behind him then lay a splendid career as a diplomatist and Senator.

What were the prospects ahead when the second career began? Dim. Of course he cherished, sporadically, as all who have tasted the Presidential sugar plum must, hopes of another chance, another election. But he was hampered by the parties he had refused to join, the enemies he so high-mindedly, so prodigally, made. He was, in truth, rather a cold fish. Not the least of Mr. Bemis' accomplishments in this remarkable chronicle of John Quincy Adams' second career is that he brings out everything there is to be brought out in the way of appealing qualities.

Ironically and appropriately, it was in the House of Representatives that Adams once again found his salvation. The world at large has never ceased to marvel at the fact that, having been an Ambassador, a Secretary of State, a President, he should be content to serve out his life with term after term as a member of the House. Obviously, this attitude

*JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND THE UNION. By Samuel Flagg Bemis. Illustrated. 546 pages. Knopf. $8.75.

John Quincy Adams

savors of (retroactive) contempt of Congress. But the true marvel is that in the House he should do so wonderfully well.

His Stand on Slavery Stern

Life, for Adams, as Mr. Bemis succinctly puts it, began at 63. He groaned about his growing feebleness. Yet against the fallibilities, as he saw them, of his opponents, he roared with ever increasing vigor. It took him many a decade of private meditation to come out, in a forthright way, against the brutal institution of slavery. When he finally did so, though, his speeches against it, compounded of wisdom for oil, sarcasm for vinegar, dressed down the secessionists' salad days.

They muzzled him with the gag rule and he finally broke it. They put on what amounted to a trial to censure him, and he stood free. He had been an author of the Monroe Doctrine, and, often islanded among his principles and prejudices and beliefs, he lived by one of his own. He wrote some of the finest prose, and some of the most terrible verse, of his day.

Mr. Bemis lets the record, gathered from innumerable sources, including the recently disimpounded Adams papers, speak for itself, but he doesn't let John Quincy Adams get away with anything at all. Well, not quite, anyway. He will say that Adams' strategy in holding the floor for three weeks until Congress adjourned was not so much a filibuster against the annexation of Texas as it was a long speech against slavery. Later he observes dryly that "clearly, Adams believed that though the United States had no natural right to Texas, claimed by Mexico, it did have a natural right, under God, to Oregon, claimed by Great Britain."

Adams was a great swimmer against all sorts of tides. He is famous, also, for his au naturel dips in the Potomac, the last of which he took in his eightieth year. Who else has ever immersed himself so often and so late in that emblematic river?

The Week's Books

Edited by George S. Schuyler

Study of Poor in Puerto Rico

THE MALTHUSIAN theory of population has plagued world leaders for many years and the recent studies of population growth sponsored by the United Nations have stepped up fears rather than lessened them.

It is heartening, therefore, to see a contribution on this vital subject in the book, "Family and Fertility in Puerto Rico" by J. Mayone Stycos (Columbia University Press, New York, $6), which deals with lower income groups in Puerto Rico, and which is especially applicable to the problems of Negroes in the United States. This volume is straightforward, factual, objective and gets to the heart of many of the problems which are of grave concern not only in our local community, but also in the world community.

Is planned parenthood the answer for a country like Puerto Rico, or India? The answer to this and many other problems may be found in this study of working-class Puerto Ricans who have made a genuine contribution to our knowledge of some of these delicate subjects.

EDWARD S. LEWIS
New York

Gold Coast Complexities

What happens when an effort is made to graft a democratic system of government upon a feudal, colonial, caste-ridden society where human equality is a recent concept and sexual equality has never previously been acknowledged? In answering this question, David Apter, who professes political science at Northwestern University, took as his laboratory the most politically and socially advanced of the West African colonies. In many ways his book, "The Gold Coast in Transition" (Princeton University Press, $5), is an eye-opener and a thought-provoker.

A sober, probing, analytical work, it sometimes poses more questions than it answers, but it is immensely rewarding in conveying to the reader an understanding of the cross-currents and complexities with which the ambitious leader of the Gold Coast, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, and his devoted followers have to deal.

To adjust tribal peoples to a democratic pattern and accustom them to social and economic practices and standards prevalent in Western Europe and Britain is a difficult matter—as difficult as would be the West's adjustment to communism. But withal the peoples of the Gold Coast are eager to learn, have had several generations of tutelage, and their adaptation to the outward forms of democracy has been rapid.

At the same time there are disruptive forces of considerable power present which resent too rapid change and loss of prestige and influence. Whether these differences can be sufficiently resolved to enable Nkrumah to establish and maintain a strong, free, functional state remains to be seen.

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
New York

Prison Essays

Anxiety, a malady of our modern age, is the basis of our consideration. Here is a group of essays, presented theosophically to inspire and to liberate those persons suffering from the illness.

The Michigan State Prison is the setting for these essays, which cover many phases of human conduct, weaknesses and virtues. Religious inspiration is the media advocated in "The Road to Happiness and Other Essays," by Percy John Newton (Chapman and Grimes, $3.50). Reading and the relation of the Bible to the work of great poets are presented as the formula for curing anxieties.

REV. D. EDWARD WELLS
Springfield, Mass.

Idealistic Only by Comparison

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D. C.

A New U. S. Approach to Africa

Reviewed by E. Jefferson Murphy

Director of programs for the Institute of African-American Relations.

AFRICA'S CHALLENGE TO AMERICA. By Chester Bowles. University of California Press. $2.75.

9-16-56

CHESTER BOWLES is no alarmist. In this book, however, he sounds an alarm which should stimulate both popular and official reappraisal of the present American approach to the huge continent of Africa.

The anxiety which Bowles' book will cause in its readers grows out of the disquieting facts of modern Africa, however, rather than any coloration of these facts by Bowles. He shows an admirable restraint and a generally calm manner of presentation, but he does not try to minimize the seriousness of Africa's challenge to America and to the West.

THE FIRST chapter plunges the reader dramatically into Africa's problems by presenting first-person statements from 22 persons who represent most of the widely divergent views one would hear voiced if one traveled through the continent from Cairo to the Cape. These voices are clear, to the point and authentic.

Most observers of the African scene have recognized the potentially explosive force of the flooding tide of nationalist ambitions, a force which recently brought the Gold Coast, Nigeria, the Sudan, Morocco and Tunisia to the verge of full independence and serious trouble to Algeria, Kenya and South Africa.

Bowles gives a penetrating sketch of African nationalism, but goes further by including two powerful forces other than anticolonial nationalism in today's "Revolution of Rising Expectations." These are a demand for racial dignity and equality, and an urge for economic well-being. Bowles argues effectively that this revolution, our growing need of Africa's strategic raw materials and her growing importance in the cold war urgently demand a major shift in America's approach.

AS BOWLES points out, "If we should be denied access to the raw materials of Asia we would be seriously handicapped, but we could still maintain our economic growth. But if we are also cut off from the apparently limitless mineral reservoir of Africa, we would face formidable difficulties within a decade even though the resources of Canada and South America remained available to us."

The most serious defect in the present American approach is "the policy of having no policy" toward Africa. Bowles calls for a moderate yet clear, positive and straightforward new policy which will emphasize an orderly evolution toward independence for colonial areas in the foreseeable future, combined with economic development, education and technical assistance, a more constructive stand on trusteeship problems in the U. N., closer United States relations with the independent nations of Africa, increased contact with the African peoples in the underdeveloped areas and sympathetic understanding of African aspirations and problems. He is convinced that this policy can be undertaken without alienation of our colonial allies if we are tactful and sincere.

Bowles may be an idealist, yet his observations and suggestions are grounded in reality. If his analysis of Africa's challenge is correct, and most observers fully support him, Bowles' proposed policy is idealistic only in comparison to less imaginative views which still have predominant influence on our African policy. The profound turbulence of African and world events demands such a creative policy: without it, Africa may well be lost by default from the Western camp. And without Africa, the position of America would be perilous indeed.

26b 1956

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

How Booker T. Got Into Politics

When William McKinley was president, he asked "Booker T. Washington, what can I do for your southland?"

Booker T. had no answer.

Long before he had turned his back on politics.

"While politicians talk, I'll work," he said. In his speeches he advised people, "Let white folks have their politics. You buy a farm."

September 14, 1901, a new president, Theodore Roosevelt wrote him "I must see you as soon as possible to talk over the question of appointments in the South."

THAT CHANGED Booker T's mind.

He went to see Teddy Roosevelt, they talked for an hour without concluding their program.

Teddy asked Booker T. to come back to the White House for that now famous dinner at 7:30.

At that dinner the President, two of his advisers (named only as Spencer and Brown) considered one by one the colored office holders, appraised applicants and agreed that all future appointees of both races in the South would protect the rights of all citizens.

* * *

FOR 14 YEARS until he died, just before sunrise November 1915, Booker T. Washington was in politics.

Booker's own estimate of his work—"I think I am doing very well as a politician.

Shirley Graham (Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois) is author of a new book, "Booker T. Washington," published by Julian Messner, Inc., New York. Price $2.95.

26b 1956

New Yerby Book "Captain Rebel"

NEW YORK (AP)—"Captain Rebel,' the first of Frank Yerby's novels with a Civil War setting, will be published by the Dial Press on September [illegible].

Like Yerby's most popular previous books, "Foxes of Harrow,' 'The Vixons" and "Benton's Row,' this eleventh novel has a Southern background.

"Captain Rebel" is the story of Tyler Meredith, notorious throughout New Orleans as gambler and opportunist who became the rebel captain of a small fleet of ships running arms and supplies from England through the Union blockade to the South.

This is also the story of the three women in Tyler Meredith's life: Laurie, a madcap beauty, Susan Drake, and her sister, Ruth, whose jealousy makes her hate Tyler Meredith.

During the past year, Yerby has been living in Europe and Mexico. He will return to the United States in the fall.

Yerby Finishes His 11th Novel

NEW YORK— — Frank Yerby, author of such popular novels as "The Foxes of Harrow", "The Vixens" and "Benton's Row"—all with a Southern setting, has finished "Captain Rebel," his first story on the Civil War. It is also his 11th novel.

The story relates the adventure of Tyler Meredith, a New Orleans gambler and soldier of fortune who becomes the Rebel captain of a small fleet of blockade runners.

As in all of Yerby's novels, there are complications arising over the number of women in his hero's life.

Novelist's Wife Drops Suit

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 6 (AP)—A divorce action by the wife of Frank Yerby, novelist, has been dismissed, court officials said today. The complaint said the couple was married in New Orleans in 1941. They have four children. The suit listed Mr. Yerby as a resident of New York and Mrs. Yerby as of Alabama. Mr. Yerby is the author of "Foxes of Harrows," "Floodtide," "The Golden Hawk" and "The Treasure of Pleasant Valley."

NEW YERBY NOVEL

NEW YORK — Frank Yerby's new novel, "Captain Rebel," dealing with the Civil War, will be published by Dial Press on Sept. 17. This is 11th novel he has written, all with Southern backgrounds.

26b 1956

Quaker Pamphlet Score Housing Discrimination

Fri. 7-6-56

PHILADELPHIA. — American discrimination in housing is "one of the most glaring liabilities delaying our goal of equal opportunity," the American Friends Service committee says in a pamphlet released Thursday, Jan. 5.

"In this area Americans practice poorly their democratic beliefs," the Quaker organization reports in the 16-page illustrated publication, "They Say That You Say." It is subtitled, "The Challenge of Houses and Race."

The pamphlet was prepared by the Committee's Community Relations program and is its first publication on race relations in housing.

Discriminatory patterns in housing is a major weakness of American communities because in too many cases "a few speak for many," the committee says. Among those who may speak for others and help keep barriers strong are real estate men or neighbors.

The majority of Americans must speak for themselves and dispel the misunderstanding about integrated neighborhoods, the pamphlet says.

The past decade, the committee says, has seen "the basic beliefs in the brotherhood of man restated and put into action vigorously in many areas." It cites expanded job opportunity, a Supreme Court order banning segregated schools, and the integration of the armed forces.

One reason for the lag in housing is that "myth is accepted for fact and custom for right." the facts are listed to explode myths:

1. Scientific studies prove that property values do not necessarily go down when the racial composition of a neighborhood changes.

2. If present residents of a neighborhood behave normally and stay put, the neighborhood cannot change radically.

3. Minority group members do keep up their property and sometimes do a better job than the former owners.

4. Minority group members have buying power and are as good credit risks as anyone else.

5. There is not cause for alarm if social relationships in a mixed neighborhood are considered on the same basis as those in a less diversified neighborhood.

6. Integrated neighborhoods need not lose prestige.

The pamphlet has answers for these questions: What is a good neighborhood? Where does your neighborhood fall short of the goal? Why does your neighborhood fall short? What can you do to make your neighborhood better? Where can you go for information and help?

The first step, the pamphlet says, "is to consider your democratic and religious beliefs and begin to see how they may apply to your neighborhood. Then begin to speak for yourself. Action is needed. It can start in your neighborhood. The best way to learn democracy is to practice it."

The American Friends Service committee, a Quaker organization, was organized in 1917. It attempts to relieve human suffering and to ease tensions between individuals, groups or nations.

Its Community Relations program works in the fields of housing, education, recreation, employment and the general field of community counseling. For several years its housing program has worked toward the goal of expanded areas for non-segregated living.

It has housing programs in offices located at 3230 MacDonald Avenue, Richmond, Calif.; at 59 East Madison Street, Room 218. Chicago 2, Ill.; at 57 East Santa Clara St., San Jose, Calif., and at 20 South 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Information or copies of the pamphlet may be secured by writing to American Friends Service committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa., or to one of the offices listed above.

Quaker Pamphlet Scores Housing Discrimination

Daily World
Sun. 1-8-56
P 2
Atlanta Ga.

PHILADELPHIA —American discrimination in housing and race is "one of the most glaring liabilities delaying our goal of equal opportunity," the American Friends Service Committee says in a pamphlet released today.

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Illustrations by A. B. Frost from "The Complete Tales of Uncle Remus."

Brer Rabbit, Brer Terrypin and Brer Fox.

For Younger Readers

Brer Rabbit and Friends

THE COMPLETE TALES OF UNCLE REMUS. By Joel Chandler Harris. Compiled by Richard Chase. With illustrations by Arthur Burdette Frost, Frederick Stuart Church, J. M. Condé, Edward Windsor Kemble and William Holbrook Beard. 875 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5.

For All Ages.

LECTURING at the University of Berlin in 1910, the eminent literary historian C. Alphonso Smith chose ten outstanding American authors, each of whom he considered worthy of a separate lecture. Included were such giants as Franklin, Jefferson, Whitman, Twain and — Joel Chandler Harris.

In many ways Professor Smith was justified because there has never been anything exactly like Harris' Uncle Remus stories. Now all of them are available in one volume. "The Complete Tales of Uncle Remus" contains 175 stories, of which about fifty are almost unknown to the general public, and almost all the original drawings including those masterpieces by A. B. Frost. This edition is timely—in recent years children have been neglecting these classic stories. It will be interesting to watch their reading reaction to the recent Walt Disney television production of "The Wonderful Tar-Baby" and Harris' boyhood story.

This neglect is tragic for the Uncle Remus material is unique, not only in our literature but in that of the world. Primarily a collection of stories taken down from the mouths of plantation Negroes, embellished by a master storyteller, the tales are pure enchantment from a literary point of view. Especially appealing is Harris' presentation of the world of "de creeturs" with their wit and their satire on man's foibles. The reproduction of language is a supreme accomplishment in dialect writing. Of equal significance is their folklore value —the origin and relationship with stories of other ethnic groups in Africa, Asia and Europe—and their picture of life on a Southern plantation during the second half of the nineteenth century.

The introduction by Richard Chase is unfortunately inadequate and the glossary is incomplete. An explanation of the main characteristics of the language would have helped non-Southerners to understand the "Negro dialect." This is not an original creation of the Negroes in America but rather forms of the speech of southwest England used by white Southerners.

These are, however, minor defects. The main thing is that all the tales are available in one handy volume and at $5, one of the greatest folklore and literary bargains of our time.

DUNCAN MACDOUGALD, JR.

DR GEORGE WOOLFOLK

PV Historian Has Article Published

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Dr George R. Woolfolk, College Historian at Prairie Vitw A and M College, has had his most recent article, "Cotton Capitalism and Slave Labor in Texas" published in **The Southwestern Social Science Quarterly** for June, 1956.

The historian's thesis, that the Negro was used for both "liquid" and "producers" capital in the South, is in direct opposition to other authors who contend that Negroes were used only for labor purposes.

"Although my primary interest is Urban Business History, I have found that the Southwest is virtually an untouched gold mine as far as historical data pertaining to the Negro is concerned," said the energetic writer.

As head of the Department of History and Philosophy, Dr Woolfolk is collaborating with one of his graduate students, Marcus A. Freeman, in conducting a follow-up study, "Taxes and Slavery In Texas," which will be completed in the near future. Research materials and data for the study were gathered in the State Comptroller's Office, Austin.

Also Director of Research at Prairie View, Dr Woolfolk has been a member of the faculty since 1943.

Southwest Found To Be Deficient In Data About Negro Slaves

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26b 1956

JOHN M. ELLISON

Book Recommends Faith To Overcome Tensions

Journal & Guide 1/12

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. Le-30-54

TENSIONS AND DESTINY by Dr. John M. Ellison; John Knox Press, Richmond, Va.; 1953; 135 pages; Price $2.

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

This book sets forth the author's deep conviction that man's destiny depends on his reliance on faith and the inner strength that comes from God to meet and overcome the tensions in man's world of hate, greed, jealousy and envy. He puts his finger on man's weaknesses in his preface to the book in these words:

"There are men and women of faith who believe that the ultimate source of man's hope has neither been tried nor fully accepted. Mankind wants freedom and security, but not seriously enough to acquire them on the only terms on which they are possible. Mankind seems to want these bases of security and freedom on its own terms — that is, continuing in its way of hatred, greed and idolatry. Peace and happiness and security cannot be had on such terms."

* * *

DR. ELLISON, who has found time in a busy life to write several monograms, articles and books on a variety of subjects, uses quotations from the Bible apropos the truths he wishes to illustrate.

Tensions and Destiny, the first chapter in the book, sets the pace for the other 11 chapters. It starts with the story of the slaying of Abel by his brother, Cain. This tragedy, Dr. Ellison writes, is the tragedy of mankind. He adds:

* * *

"THE ANALYSIS of this ancient story reveals the deadliness of two closely related human tendencies from which practically all of our major ills stem — covetousness and envy." He points out that the American Indians and Negroes

DR. J. M. ELLISON
The Auhor

have suffered from this twin evil.

Dr. Ellison gives the Negro's friends credit for their help in his struggles "to achieve the barest modicum of gains in social, educational, and economic advance. . . ." Among them were Harriett Beecher Stowe, James Hardy Dillard, Jackson Davis, Samuel Chiles Mitchell and others.

* * *

THE AUTHOR discusses God's interest in man with convincing logic under "Lessons from Life's Margins," "Destiny Making Decisions," "Finding A Master For Life", and especially in the most interesting chapter on "Reversing the wheels of Fate."

This book is the result of the wide experiences of a minister, sociologists, educator, scholar and former college president who has devoted his career to the study of the impact of social and historical forces on the life of the Negro and the American people.

Much of this experience was gained during the 14 years he was president of Virginia Union University, his Alma Mater.

The book is dedicated to Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of First Baptist Church, Richmond, and until recently, chairman of the trustee board of Virginia Union University.

Ralph Ellison Writes Back Home

Dispatch
Tulsa, 2-7-56
Okla. City

Ralph Ellison, Oklahoma City boy, who has made good as a novelist, and outstanding writer, has recently written to Mrs. W. Slaughter, from Rome, where he and his wife are studying. Ellison recently won the "Prix de Rome" scholarship, which give him two years study abroad.

"The world is really a small place" write Ralph, who was born in the Randolph home, in Oklahoma City "I have discovered a white lady here who used to live in Chickasha, and who knew Wade (Mrs. Slaughter's deceased brother) when he ran a drug store in Chickasha.

—Use Black Dispatch Classified Ads—

Two Negro novelists get awards

Tribune P. 19
Tulsa, 2-25-56
Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW YORK — Ralph Ellison, author of the award winning novel, "Invisible Man", received a renewal of last year's fellowship to finish a work in progress, from the American Academy and National Institute of Arts and Letters, during the Joint Annual Ceremonial of the Academy and Institute here last week.

James Baldwin, also a Negro and a novelist, received a "grant in literature" of $1000. In all, literary prizes of $15,000 were awarded to 11 writers and awards in literature, music, painting, sculpture, and architecture, amounting to $26,000, were made.

Baldwin was born in New York in 1924, the son of a Harlem preacher. He preached from the age of 14 to 17.

At 21, he received a Eugene Saxton Fellowship from Harper and Brothers on the basis of an uncompleted novel, which was not published. In 1948 he received a fellowship from the Rosenwald Foundation to do a book about the store-front churches in Harlem, which was likewise not published.

"By the time I was 24," Baldwin writes, "I had decided to stop reviewing books about the Negro problem — which, by this time, was only slightly less horrible in print than it was in life — and I packed my bag and went to France, where I finished "Go Tell It on the Mountain."

Published in 1953, the novel received high critical acclaim. He has since published a volume of essays, "Notes of a Native Son", which has been described as among the most perceptive writing ever done about the problem of the American Negro in relation to himself and to his country. A new novel, "Giovanni's Room", is to be published in the fall.

Growth traced

From spirituals to jazz

FAMOUS NEGRO MUSIC MAKERS, by Langston Hughes. (Dodd Mead, $2.75.)

THIS BOOK TRACES the growth and development of jazz music through biographical portraits of outstanding Negroes. It proudly, but modestly proclaims jazz "music has been one of our greatest cultural contributions."

The chronology quite logically begins with the introduction of rythmic melodies by the slaves on American plantations. A group of these oppressed later became known as the Fisk Jubilee Singers. They set the stage for a new type of music in the world of established musical patterns. In their world of bondage they transplanted the emotions which they felt, but could not voice, into songs which poured from the depths of their souls in the form of spirituals.

THROUGH THE LIVES of James A. Bland, Bert Williams, Bill Robinson, Huddie Ledbetter, Jelly Roll Morton, Roland Hayes, William Grant Still, Bessie Smith, Duke Ellington, Ethel Waters, Louis Armstrong, Marion Anderson, Bennie Benjamin, Mahalia Jackson, Dean Dixon, and Lena Horne, the author gives the birth, adolescence and adulthood of a new kind of syncopated American music which later became known as jazz.

The author points up the Negro also in symphonic music through composers and conductors such as William Grant Still and Dean Dixon respectively. — JESSE DANDY, Western-Olin High School.

"Encyclopedia Of Jazz

By Leonard Feather, Horizon Press, $10
(Foreword by Duke Ellington)
Reviewed by Charles J. Livingston

FOR ANY

Want to take a walk down music's memory lane or read up on the latest in jazz? Then read "Encyclopedia of Jazz," a 300-page volume on the most captivating form of modern music, written by one of the foremost exponents of jazz.

Illustrated by 200 photographs of the great and near-greats of jazz, the book covers both the history and individual accomplishments of past and present experts in the field.

There is no particular setting for the book, as it spans more than 50 decades of jazz. It simply traces the early development of jazz from Storyville in New Orleans to the Lincoln Gardens in Chicago, the Cotton Club and Birdland in New York, to its now international prominence. It specifically tells the story of the men who made jazz in a special section dealing with biographies.

The life and accomplishments of such jazz greats as Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Glen Miller, Fletcher Henderson, Benny Goodman, Count Basie, Harry James, W. C. Handy and scores of others all are told in this brief, but fascinating history.

"Encyclopedia of Jazz" is devoted more to the men who made jazz famous, than to treatment of the art itself. Written with a great deal of sincerity the book makes no claim as to the origin of jazz. It is rightly an analytical treatment on the influence on jazz of Afro, Afro-Latin, European, Gypsy and American folk music, with emphasis on individual contributions.

As a reference work, "Encyclopedia of Jazz" is an asset. Not only does it tell the story of the art in language the average layman can comprehend, but it creates a warm intimacy between the artist and the reader. It is both informative and entertaining.

The tempo of the book is fast, with musical scores set to varying periods. From Dixieland and Rag time music of bygone eras, to the more popular forms of Swing, it attempts to show the changes through which jazz has passed.

Mr. Feather has written well. But his characterization suffers from too much overplaying of second rate artists. For instance, he devotes only a paragraph to such immortals as W. C. Handy, "Father of the Blues," and band leader Erskine Hawkins, while giving considerable space to the likes of Mezz Mezzrow and Gerald Mulligan.

Nevertheless, the book makes for interesting reading. If you have a free weekend you'd do well to spend it reading "Encyclopedia of Jazz," you'll enjoy it.

Books—Authors

Jazz and jazzmen are discussed in two books to be published this month and two more scheduled for November publication. On Monday will appear "The Heart of Jazz," by William L. Grossman and Jack W. Farrell (New York University Press); on Oct. 25, "The Story of Jazz," by Marshall W. Stearns (Oxford University Press); on Nov. 4, "The Real Jazz Old and New," by Stephen Longstreet (Louisiana State University Press; and on Nov. 30, "Guide to Jazz: The Music and Musicians," by Hugues Panassie and Madeleine Gautier (Houghton Mifflin), accompanied by R. C. A. Victor's recording of the music of sixteen men discussed in the book.

Two to the Bar

THE HEART OF JAZZ. By William L. Grossman and Jack W. Farrell. Illustrated with drawings by Lamartine Le Goullon and photographs. 315 pp. New York: New York University Press. $6.50.

By CHARLES EDWARD SMITH

TRADITIONAL jazz is the product and progeny of various aspects of New Orleans jazz. Of lines of influence, most forceful were the Bolden-Oliver, known as New Orleans style, and the Laine-LaRocca, called Dixieland. But traditional jazz, as represented by its rebirth on the West Coast, owed something to styles in between—e. g., New Orleanians in the North and the beat-pushing Chicagoans. This book comprises both a factual account of traditional jazz, which is excellent, and an assessment of its content, which is not. The latter is replete with philosophic and religious theorizing and seems often to be a confusion of religious and esthetic considerations. Also, it seems to me that the narrow view the authors take of styles other than traditional may alienate readers.

The more factual chapters on traditional jazz, the formal characteristics of jazz in its New Orleans phase, the role of each instrument, the die-hard traditionalists and the impressive strength and vigorous fresh talent of the jazz revival —all of these are so excellent as to make the book a valuable addition to jazz literature. Traditional jazz has never been better or more fully described than in the chapters credited to Jack W. Farrell. Sections dealing with jazz pioneers, including a perceptive study of Bix Beiderbecke's ensemble playing, contribute substantially to an understanding of much that is basic to jazz. "There is a rhythmic quality and a feeling of vitality marking Beiderbecke's lead," the authors write, "a good example of the styling that enabled him to 'lift' the sound of the large Goldkette and Whiteman bands."

In the tedious chapters that strive to assess the heart of jazz content — which are fortunately distinct from the others — there are far too many questionable concepts and arguments. For example, those critics who consider the Afro-American heritage (or the heritage of the Negro American, if you prefer) significant to jazz background are termed Rousseauistic. In an excess of academic euphoria, the jazz pioneers are depicted as an elect group (reminding one wryly of the Saints and Strangers in the Puritan hierarchy). The more factual chapters do not of course support this notion. After all, members of the Eureka Brass Band and the Modern Jazz Quartet share a common humanity.

IN two chapters on religion and jazz there is an attempt to read into jazz content a specific religiosity. "Writers on jazz," they argue, "have sometimes done lip service to a religious element in the music, but, almost uniformly, have failed to recognize its strength and its profound Christianity." However, they ignore African religious beliefs—which shows how dangerous this sort of theorizing can be. The authors might have explored, with greater profit, more mundane historical relationships, such as the use of brass bands in the celebration of the Mass, certainly of significance in a largely Catholic city. In medieval Europe there was a vigorous body of secular music (now available on records) related to Gregorian chants; but one would no more describe this as religious music or music with a religious content than one would so describe Rock 'n' Roll, which is *directly* related to the "sanctified" hymns and the "primitive" spirituals of "storefront" churches.

The book is a handsome job, with a selective choice of photographs attractively presented.

Mr. Smith, a critic-historian of jazz music and musicians, is co-editor of "Jazzmen."

The Story Of Jazz Traced In New Book

Books and Authors

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — "The Story Of Jazz," by Marshall W. Stearns, a systematic and objective history of jazz from its African and West Indian origins to its emergence in various stages, forms, and styles, will be published by Oxford University Press on Oct. 25.

Stearns develops the less familiar beginnings of jazz—the synthesis of the African Negro's musical heritage and the European forms he encountered upon his arrival in America.

He discusses the birth of jazz in New Orleans, the origins of work songs, spirituals, and the blues, and he traces the dissemination of this music to other parts of the country. He analyzes the differences in style that subsequently emerged from the other jazz centers of Chicago, New York, St. Louis and Kansas City; traces the course of jazz through the era of swing and commercialization.

The section on bop and the impact of Afro-Cuban music offers a stimulating and comprehensive discussion of the most recent developments, and the chapter devoted to the technical elements of form and structure will be of interest to the musician as well as to the layman.

The history of jazz is a colorful one, crowded with personalities. Stearns vividly depicts the many great innovators and popularizers, placing their contributions in historical perspective.

The subject of jazz is discussed in three books to be published this season. The first to appear will be "Eddie Condon's Treasury of Jazz," edited by Eddie Condon and Richard Gehman. To be issued Sept. 24 by Dial, the volume contains a selection of writings, both fiction and non-fiction, about old-time jazz musicians and the history of jazz, big band and bop musicians. The next will be "The Heart of Jazz," by William L. Grossman and Jack W. Farrell, which New York University Press will issue Oct. 15. It is a study of the many types of jazz and the musicians who played them. The third will be published Nov. 4 by Louisiana State University Press, entitled "The Real Jazz Old and New." It is written and illustrated by Stephen Longstreet and presents "the pleasure and ache of the jazz world" in the words and opinions of the jazzmen themselves.

26b 1956

BOOK ON FEUDALISM

ATLANTA (ANP) — Dr. Ruston Coulborn, chairman of the department of history at Atlanta university, is the editor and a major contributor to a book entitled "Feudalism in History," published this month by the Princeton University Press.

Books and Authors

Henry Armstrong, the only man in boxing history to hold three world championships at the same time, has written an account of his life, entitled "Gloves Glory and God." He tells of the world of pugilism, of his playboy days, how he became "a Hollywood alcoholic" and of his "comeback" as a minister in California. The book will be published Oct. 1 by Fleming H Revell.

The Olympic Games is the subject of two histories to be issued four days apart. Scheduled for Sept. 20 by Ballantine Books is "Olympic Cavalcade of Sports," by John V. Grombach, member of the 1956 United States Olympic Game Committee. He was a member of the 1924 United States Olympic Boxing Team. Sports-Shelf will issue on Sept. 24 "Olympic Odyssey," compiled and edited by Stan Tomlin. This includes a foreword by Lord Burghley, winner of the 400-meter race in 1928. Both books contain the records of all events in modern competition.

Less than a century ago, huge flocks of passenger pigeons darkened the sky in the Midwest and Eastern sections of the United States. Ruthless hunters killed them and in 1914 the last recorded passenger pigeon died in the Cincinnati Zoo. Maj. James Ralph Johnson, Marine Corps, tells the story of these birds in "The Last Passenger," which Macmillan will issue Oct. 23. He focuses his story on the life cycle of a single pigeon.

"The Hokinson Festival," the "final" collection of the cartoons of the late Helen Hokinson, will be published by Dutton on Oct. 24. Edited under the supervision of James Reid Parker, who wrote so many of the original captions, the volume contains the four Hokinson books previously published. There is also an appreciation by John Mason Brown and The New Yorker magazine editorial that appeared at the time of Miss Hokinson's death in 1949.

Punching Preacher

GLOVES, GLORY AND GOD. An Autobiography. By Henry Armstrong. Illustrated. 256 pp. Westwood, N. J.: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.95.

By JOSEPH C. NICHOLS

HENRY ARMSTRONG'S exploits as a boxer probably never will be equaled. This dynamo of 5 feet 7 inches was the only fighter in history to hold three world championships simultaneously. In his autobiography, presented in the third person, the ex-triple champion pulls no punches. He presents his career honestly from his free-spending championship days to his miserable period as an impoverished bar-room brawler.

Born into a share-cropper's family in Columbus, Miss., in 1912, Henry Jackson moved to St. Louis at the age of 3. Of Indian, Irish and Negro stock, Armstrong has always moved with the Negroes.

He became fond of boxing as a boy and saved his pennies to buy a set of boxing gloves for

From "Gloves, Glory and God."
The Rev. Henry Armstrong.

twelve depression-day dollars. With these gloves he ventured into strange neighborhoods in St. Louis, challenging and fighting indiscriminately. Thus he built up the strength and knowledge that eventually led him to strip Peter Sarron of the featherweight title, Barney Ross of the welterweight title and Lew Ambers of the lightweight title.

Then came retirement, a comeback, followed by the sharp descent. Henry Armstrong, who had earned more than a million dollars in the ring, found himself one morning in the "drunk tank" in Los Angeles. Armstrong "swore off." He became a member of the church, studied for the ministry, and is now ordained as a Baptist preacher. He is currently engaged in organizing a Youth's Town at Desert Valley, Ariz., with many of his one-time ring rivals on the board of directors.

The book is nostalgic to the seasoned fight follower. What it sorely lacks is the complete ring record of its subject.

Henry Armstrong Writes On Life

World champion, millionaire playboy, and Hollywood alcoholic, are some of the phases in the life of Henry Armstrong. Today the world famous Negro fighter is enjoying a "come-back" as a minister in California.

In his autobiography, "Glory and God" (Fleming H. Revell Company, Westwood, N. J.; Oct. 1, $2.95), Armstrong recounts a dramatic story—child of a sharecropper, raised in tough St. Louis slums, living in hobo jungles (where he had to defend himself against racial persecution), then the tough struggle to the top and the quick descent down hill.

Armstrong, one of the all-time greats (the only man in ring history to hold three world championships—featherweight, lightweigh and welterweight—at the same time) reveals the seamy side of fighting and its effects on fighters, their associates and hangers-on.

Today Armstrong is especially interested in aiding underprivileged boys. He organized the Henry Armstrong Youth Foundation, which maintains a building in East Los Angeles, a Youth Town in Desert Wells, Arizona, and a California Boy's Ranch in San Fernando Valley, California.

Barney Ross is vice president of the Foundation.

Henry Armstrong life story a moving saga

NEW YORK — World Champion, millionaire playboy, and Hollywood alcoholic are some of the phases in the life of Henry Armstrong. Today the world-famous ex-fighter is enjoying a comeback as a minister in California.

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Stowe's historic error—

Furnas explodes myth of Uncle Tom

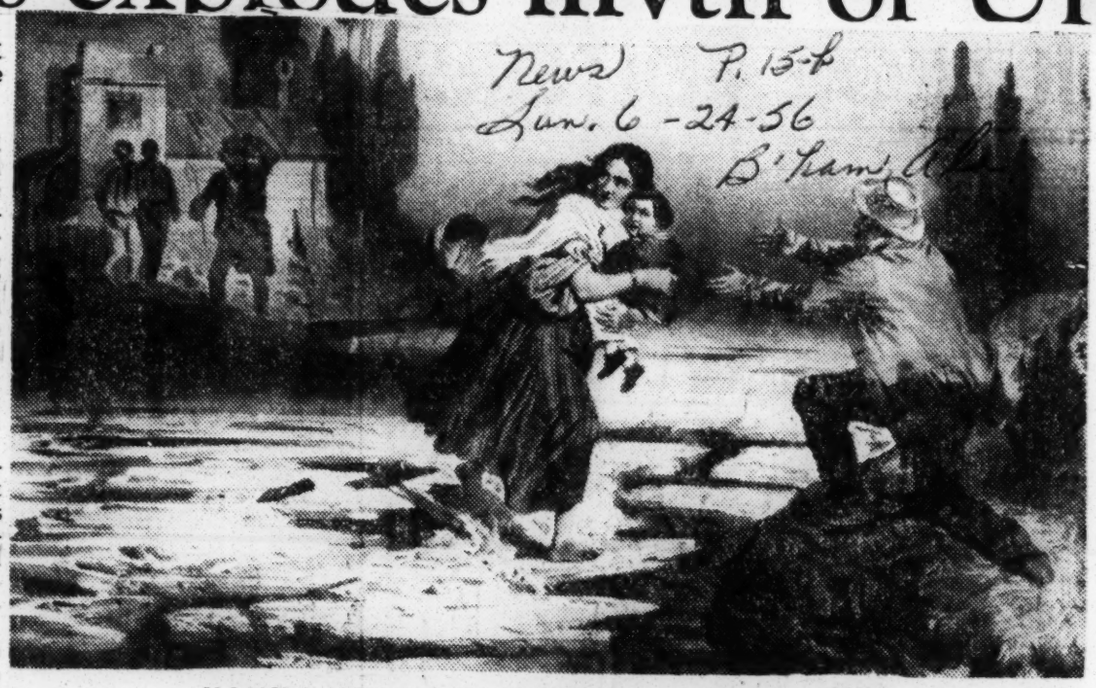


ILLUSTRATION FOR "GOODBYE TO UNCLE TOM"
... J. C. Furnas explodes a myth

GOODBYE TO UNCLE TOM, by J. C. Furnas (Sloane Associates, $6).

TO HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, the well intentioned and pious author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," belongs the questionable distinction of the responsibility of having made possible the establishment of the Negro stereotype, which has plagued the Negro race and enabled white Americans to be comfortable about holding that group in a second class citizenship for over a hundred years.

Written by a fervent abolitionist as a protest against slavery, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is full of inaccuracies, misconceptions and misinformation and is flavored with a sanctimoniously patronizing white Christianity.

To Mrs. Stowe, the Negro was a sort of superior ape who became progressively more human as his blood was laced with white. But he had a soul and therefore was a subject for salvation, under white auspices, of course.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" has been read by millions, translated into many foreign tongues and made the basis of many plays. In all fairness it must be said that the plays, which seized upon the entertainment values of Mrs. Stowe's story wthout her moral fervor and also without her permission, bear about the same resemblance to the original as one might expect of a Minsky burlesque.

The carpenters of these unauthorized versions were interested solely in the financial returns from a pretty low form of entertainment. The plays even more than the book were responsible for the stereotype, for out of them emerged the minstrel show with its burlesque of Negro character and manners.

WITH GOOD HUMOR which is no less effective because often sardonic, Mr. Furnas demolishes Mrs. Stowe's naive ideas about Negroes and about slavery and reveals the book and plays for what they were. Unfortunately for just and happy race relations ever since, the distortions of book and plays have become a fixed part of American folk ways, not only in the South but the country over. For the idea that Negroes are somehow inferior to whites is not a misapprehension limited to the South.

Mr. Furnas covers a lot of territory and he does it well: with common sense, balance, humor and salty comment. He gives an unvarnished picture of slavery as it was, which was neither as bad nor as good as it has been painted. He tells about the excitement, the accomplishments and the heartbreaks of the Underground Railroad.

A major portion is devoted to status of the Negro today. Mr. Furnas' book, a Book-of-the-Month Club selection, is recommended reading for anyone interested in race relations.—ALFRED W. HOBART

Up from Slavery

GOODBYE TO UNCLE TOM (435 pp.)—*J. C. Furnas—Sloane ($6).*

Here is a book on the Negro in America with a startling thesis. Author J. C. Furnas (—*And Sudden Death, Anatomy of Paradise*) argues that all U.S. thinking about the Negro for the past century has been shaped directly or indirectly by one book, *Uncle Tom's Cabin,* and the play fashioned from it—to the Negroes' detriment.

According to Furnas, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the pious New England zealot was "small personally as well as physically, glib, lazy-minded, a common denominator of millions of the brains and consciences of her time." The key "crimes" of which he accuses her are 1) knowing little or nothing of the South and of how slavery operated, 2) promoting racial stereotypes, *e.g.,* Topsy, the comical waif, faithful, cheek-turning Tom, 3) talking genetic nonsense about the "African race," 4) implying that a Negro's taste for freedom and education grow proportionately to his infusions of "white blood." With the aid of some 387 books, pamphlets and articles listed in his bibliography, Author Furnas raps the ghostly knuckles of Mrs. Stowe. Though *Goodbye to Uncle Tom* sometimes lapses into a footnotational frenzy of Ph.Dimensions, that rarely seems to dim a highlights' history of U.S. slavery that is chockablock with information most Americans have either forgotten or never knew.

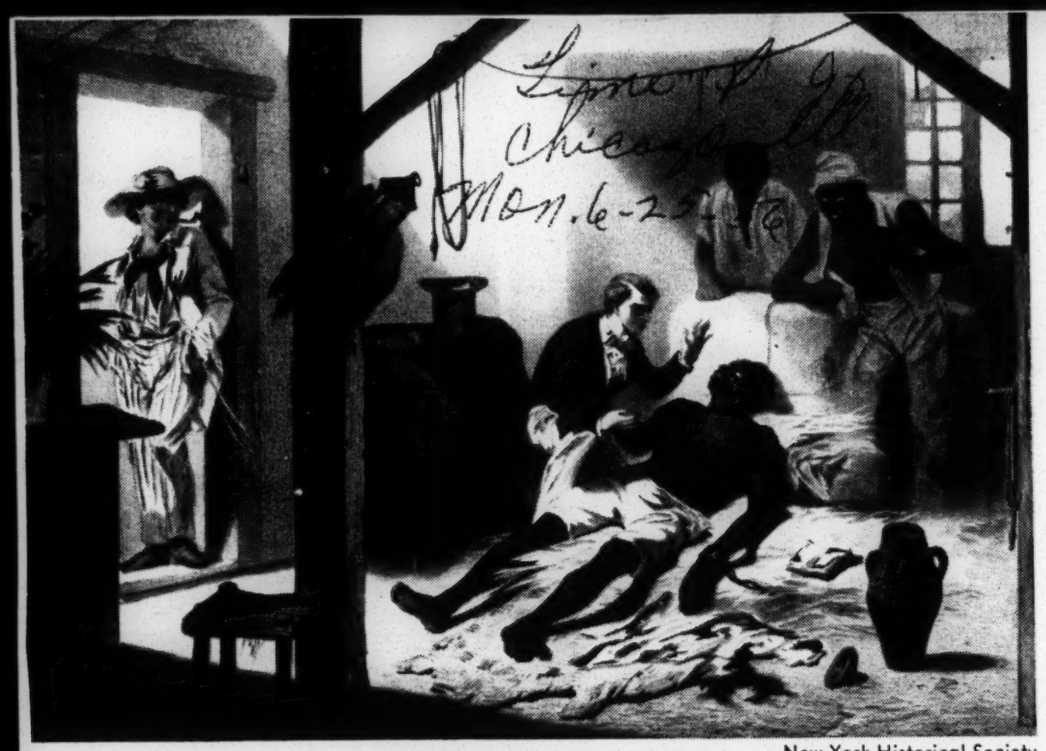
Jefferson & Jackson. The first slave to be sold on what was to become U.S. soil, Furnas says, landed at Jamestown in 1619, a full year before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth. The early settlers saw nothing immoral in slavery, since many a white was himself an indentured servant and little better off. Economically, slave labor was on the way out when Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin and made it profitable to keep huge tracts of land in cultivation. Even so, a rich planter might clear no more than a 1% profit annually. A representative weekly food ration for a slave was "a peck of meal, three pounds of bacon, and a pint of molasses." The housing rule of thumb on the plantations was six Negroes to one room, usually 16 ft. by 18 ft. in size, but the log cabin Lincoln grew up in was meaner than some slave quarters.

Slaves could marry, but the union was not legally recognized in the South. One Kentucky minister with auction-block separations in mind amended the words in slave weddings to "till death or distance do you part." Women slaves were often prey to the master's amatory whims. Some historians hold that even the great Jefferson fathered mulatto offspring and he was twitted for it in caustic verse:

The weary statesman for repose hath fled
From halls of council to his Negro's shed,
Where blest he woos some black Aspasia's grace
And dreams of freedom in his slave's embrace . . .

While the slave trader (Andrew Jackson was one for a while) and the overseer with his bull whip were the logical villains of slavery, the master sometimes outdid them in inventive cruelty. One South Carolina owner used to put his Negroes in hogsheads with nails driven in all around and roll them downhill. One fugitive slave, possibly a survivor of some such punishment, had himself nailed up in a box 3 ft. by 2½ ft. by 2 ft. and survived a 25-hour shipment on the railroad to the North. There was a real-life model for Eliza who fled across Ohio River ice, but with no bloodhounds in pursuit. In fact, the bloodhounds are a bit of stage business thought up by the play adapter of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and do not exist in Mrs. Stowe's novel.

All Blood Is Red. Once Author Furnas deserts history for genetics, he goes off on some fairly esoteric, and often vague, tangents ("Families showing six-toedness as a recessive trait are a good rule-proving exception"). In a tone of things-I-never-knew-till-now, he announces several latter-day commonplaces, such as 1) under equal environmental advantages, Negroes stack up well with whites in IQ tests, 2) Negroes have no unique odor of their own, 3) Africa is a racial crazy quilt, and the modern American Negro is no more closely related to his African ancestors than a modern Greek is to an ancient Greek, 4) all blood is red, and it is uniform except for blood groups. Well-meant though all of this undoubtedly is, it smacks of an overly reasoned-out love-thy-neighbor-BECAUSE philosophy rather than a simple love-thy-neighbor. It even makes Harriet Beecher Stowe's righteous indignation on the closing page of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* sound refreshingly wholesome and not a bit out of date: "This is an age of the world when nations are trembling and convulsed . . . and is America safe? Every nation that carries in its bosom great and unredressed injustice has in it the elements of this last convulsion . . . Oh, Church of Christ, read the signs of the times!"



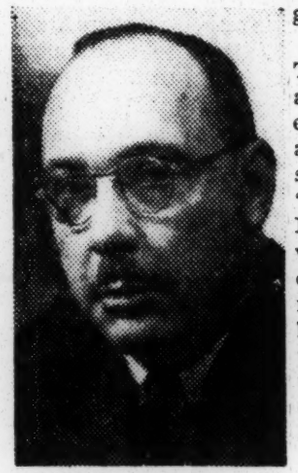
New-York Historical Society

THE DEATH OF UNCLE TOM
Raps on the ghostly knuckles of Mrs. Stowe.

Books of The Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

JUST so long as the American Negro suffers social and economic discrimination because of color and caste prejudice, his plight will continue to be news, a source of controversy and a weight upon the consciences of people of goodwill. The fact that his lot has improved enormously in recent years has only emphasized the size of the room for improvement that remains. And so books like "Goodbye to Uncle Tom,"* by J. C. Furnas, can be expected to be published for some years to come. They are inspired by reforming zeal, and their increasing popularity is an indication of the rate of social change. Although most of them may be read by the already converted, they all add their bit to the cause. Since Mr. Furnas' contribution is the current selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club, it is certain to be read by a larger number than most books of its kind.



J. C. Furnas

This is a long, earnest and lively book. It is based upon extensive research and is chockfull of concrete facts, specific instances, amusing anecdotes—all drawn from a huge variety of original documents. Mr. Furnas' industry is impressive. His breezy, journalistic style is briskly professional. Unfortunately, he has seen fit to burden his inquiry into the American Negro with a long, peevish and unreasonable attack on Harriet Beecher Stowe and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Attack on Mrs. Stowe Questioned

Mr. Furnas dislikes Mrs. Stowe, which is understandable, and deplores her popular novel because it contained ignorant stereotypes about whites, Negroes and racial differences. But the caustic venom of his attack on Mrs. Stowe's "well-meant irresponsibilities" and on "the lady's habit of not knowing what she was talking about" is excessive and tiresome. She made errors of fact that Mr. Furnas exposes with glee. But in subsequent pages of his book he is forced to admit frequently that she was right about many of her facts. "Goodbye to Uncle Tom" would have been a better balanced and more reasonable book if Mr. Furnas had never heard of "the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war."

The best and most interesting section of this volume is Mr. Furnas' extensive survey of Negro slavery in America. This is excellent social history, a storehouse of interesting facts and of typical episodes that shed light on many aspects of the South's "peculiar institution": housing, clothes, diet, work as field hands, skilled craftsmen and house servants, religion, superstition, sexual customs, miscegenation, overseers, slave traders, plantation owners, floggings, runaways and the Underground Railroad.

Equally important to "Goodbye to Uncle Tom" is Mr. Furnas' discussion of the Negro as a race in the light of the findings of modern anthropologists, geneticists, sociologists and psychologists. Judiciously and admirably steering a course midway between those of "racist fanatics" and "equalitarian zealots," Mr. Furnas suggests that the cultural backwardness of Negroes in Africa is probably caused by the mysterious time schedule of racial development. Only a short time ago, historically speaking, Aristotle was contemptuous of the backward barbarians who were the ancestors of many modern white Americans.

Racial Differences Discussed

Of course there are racial differences, Mr. Furnas says, but Negro intellectual inferiority, if any, is so slight that it is a statistical abstraction. Most apparent inferiority is caused by inferior cultural environment and inferior educational opportunity.

Many readers of Mr. Furnas' book are likely to be surprised and perhaps shocked by his remarks about miscegenation and "passing." Every year, Mr. Furnas estimates, between 10,000 and 15,000 light-skinned Negroes pass over from the Negro to the white community. Since emancipation, he estimates, the number who have done so is "at least a million—perhaps two million, could be three." Remembering all the light-skinned Negroes who probably passed over in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the first half of the nineteenth, Mr. Furnas concludes that there may be as many as 10,000,000 white Americans who have a drop or two of black blood without knowing it! Among Negroes today, he believes, two out of three have some Indian or white ancestors. Amalgamation, Mr. Furnas is convinced, is inevitable, although it may take a thousand years or more.

"Goodbye to Uncle Tom" is an able reporter's contribution to the discussion of a problem where facts are often obscured by emotion and where scientifically accurate facts are often hard to come by. Mr. Furnas has tried hard to keep his crusading zeal under firm control, but he has not always succeeded. His book is objective only in part, but it is more objective than many on its controversial topic.

*GOODBYE TO UNCLE TOM. By J. C. Furnas. 435 pages. Sloane. $6.

After Slavery, the Bondage of Myth

GOODBYE TO UNCLE TOM. By J. C. Furnas. Illustrated. 435 pp. New York: William Sloane Associates. $6.

By OSCAR HANDLIN

FOR more than three hundred years the experience of the Negro has injected a tragic strain into American history. Almost alone of those who came to the New World, their migration was not voluntary, but the product of a cruel trade in men's bodies. The long trial of slavery attached stigma to the group which even freedom did not erase. After emancipation, their color remained the recognizable mark of inferiority. For decades those who had once profited by their bondage sought to preserve that inferiority as the basis for a social system the times would no longer endure. The struggle is not yet over, as recent events in Montgomery and Tuscaloosa have reminded us.

Through this long, sad development Americans affixed to the Negro, whom they would not treat as one of them, a cluster of myths that explained and justified his exceptional position. Although the condition of the Negroes has improved radically in recent decades, the myths still survive.

In "Goodbye to Uncle Tom" J. C. Furnas has set himself the formidable task of exposing those myths. His forceful and provocative book—a Book-of-the-Month choice for July—should find a wide reading public; and on the whole it will do much good. Mr. Furnas is a skillful journalist and biographer, and he has assembled his material with care. Except for one substantial aberration, his judgment is sound and, within the limits he has set himself, his treatment is judicious and well balanced.

The heart of the book is an account of slavery and of its bondage while the whites earned their freedom. By the time of the Revolution the Negroes were an anomalous and disturbing group among a people who had just won their independence in the name of liberty. Yet the years that followed fastened their servitude more firmly than ever upon the Negroes of the South. The ever-expanding demand of the new factories for raw materials and the expansion of cotton culture westward condemned the Negro to a degrading life of unfree labor. Mr. Furnas' description of the realities of plantation life and of the slave trade is drawn from wide reading and carries conviction.

OFTEN the Negroes' response was a helpless passivity. Occasionally it broke forth in violent riots. But with growing frequency they expressed their resentment by running away. The exact number of fugitives is unknowable, and perhaps not important. But their mere existence was of the highest significance. It disturbed the morale of those who remained and embittered relationships with the masters. It demonstrated to Northerners that the slaves were not the calm contented laborers Southern apologists claimed. And it constituted a challenge to the conscience of the whole nation, that, as much as any other factor after 1850, made it inconceivable that slavery should expand. The account of the underground railroad is the most successful section of Mr. Furnas' book. It is written from primary sources and has a tolerance of viewpoint that permits the dilemmas of conscience involved to emerge.

The Civil War ended slavery. But it did not solve the problems of the Negro. The myths generated by his past remained to poison his future. Mr. Furnas briefly describes some, though not the most important, factors that encouraged the perpetuation of those myths. He is more interested, in the concluding sections, in examination of the myths themselves.

At the root he finds the erroneous assumption that the Negroes constitute a race, separate in biological inheritance from, and inferior to, the whites. A breezy analysis of recent anthropology and genetics reveals the falsity of these assumptions, and leads to the conclusion that the future will bring the ultimate amalgamation of the various elements in our population. The immediate end of segregation is an inevitable first step. While some elements of this argument are decidedly open to question, its general outlines are not.

The most serious limitation of the book is its author's handling of the origins of the myth about the Negroes. For the myth is important despite its falsity. Yet Mr. Furnas cannot answer the crucial questions of why it rose, spread and endured. Thrown off the track by a kind of personal devil, he no sooner comes to these matters than he sets off on a wild goose chase that distorts the character of the whole work.

THE unlikely devil is Harriet Beecher Stowe, to whom are devoted sixty pages of the book. Mr. Furnas condemns the lady and her family as untruthful hypocrites of dubious morals; his condemnation indeed extends to Yankees in general and to their religion. From the meanest of motives, he says, and with the meagerest of information, Mrs. Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a novel poisoned by prejudice. She spread the notion of the Negro's inferiority through her book and later through the Uncle Tom shows. The myths thus diffused contributed to the Civil War and to the Negroes' plight thereafter. This argument, set forth in language beyond the limits of good taste, may make entertaining reading for the sensation-seekers, but it will not advance understanding of the Negro problem. The raucous jeers of the village wiseacre are not

Mr. Handlin, Professor of History at Harvard, is the author of various studies on American history and culture.

the tones appropriate for tragedy.

The characterization of Mrs. Stowe is a wild invention. Mr. Furnas thus bitterly accuses her of inaccuracy and contrasts her most unfavorably with such observers as F. L. Olmstead and Fanny Kemble. It is surprising therefore to find that his own analysis of slavery in America nowhere contradicts Mrs. Stowe's. Moreover, time after time he explicitly corroborates her descriptions. But the whole matter becomes downright ludicrous at the discovery that his own authorities defended "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Olmstead argued its essential accuracy even with Southerners; and Mrs. Kemble wrote, "Of its truth and moderation as a representation of the slave system in the United States, I can testify with the experience of an eyewitness."

THE misfortune of Mr. Furnas obsession is that it prevents him from confronting, much less answering, questions of genuine importance. The degradation of the Negro's status and the image of him as an inferior being already existed before Mrs. Stowe took up her pen. Why were the Negro servants of the seventeenth century singled out for bondage while the whites became free? How did the Americans of 1776 who believed that all men were created equal justify the inequalities of slavery? How did Christians who believed in the brotherhood of man under God explain the separateness of the Negro race? What in the religion of some Americans constituted a moral imperative to work for the abolition of slavery? How did the stereotype of the darky in minstrel shows, vaudeville and the movies differ from the stereotypes of the Irishman or German or Jew or Yankee with whom he shared scenes? Whatever its merits as literature, what accounted for the enormous popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and its vogue among the men and women of best judgment in the United States and Europe? For all its descriptive merits this book contributes little to the understanding of such problems.

'Uncle Tom' Absorbingly Interesting

Journal + Constitution Jun. 6-24-56

GOOD-BY TO UNCLE TOM. By J. C. Furnas. New York: William Sloane Associates. 418 pages. $6.00.

Reviewed by BRUCE GALPHIN

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," says author Furnas, "is a well-meaning, dilutely vulgar, subtly tainted piece of cultural subversion."

In this book he attempts to set right what he considers are the misconceptions about Harriet Beecher Stowe and the ideas she spread in her famous book: About slavery, about the underground railroad and about Negroes as a race.

He would have done well to spend less space on Mrs. Stowe, for these pages get the book off to a rather slow start. But much of the rest of the material is absorbingly interesting.

* * *

MR. FURNAS might be described as partisan but not doctrinaire. He will raise ire in proportion to the reader's degree of racism. But the moderate, while not necessarily agreeing with him, generally will find him fair.

At times the author is sloppily glib in accusing Southerners as a whole of "wrongheadedness," but he obviously has done a lot of research and has come up with a lot of fascinating facts, both controversial and otherwise.

In describing slavery as it was, Furnas dispels a lot of the nonsense fostered by Mrs. Stowe to the effect that the slave was per se noble. He says living conditions were terrible by present standards but not far from those of the day's poor whites or European peasants.

* * *

DESCRIPTION of the underground railroad is full of amusing and exciting anecdotes, and his chapters on "Tom-shows" are fascinating bits of folklore.

In the last chapters, "Negroes Are . . .," Furnas is on the shakiest ground. He often deals with technical subjects such as genetics and psychology. But he does not force the facts into a mold to fit a preconceived plan. He freely admits there are many unsettled scientific questions.

Most of the information in this book can be found scattered through history, sociology and medical books. But Furnas has done a service in wrapping the information together, and he deserves thanks for doing so in a generally bright and readable style.

This volume is a Book-of-the-Month Club selection and should attain wide readership.

Times Book Review New York P. 6 Jun. 6-24-56

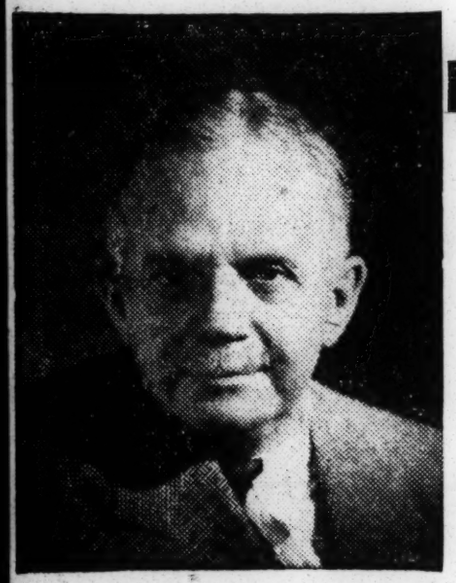
"Eliza Crossing the Ice." From an undated French lithograph.
Illustrations from "Goodbye to Uncle Tom."

26b 1956

"This is a book for all the world to read"

—Charles Poore, N. Y. Times

Globe



HOW FAR THE PROMISED LAND?

By WALTER WHITE

Foreword by

Ralph J. Bunche

". . . An enormously encouraging account of progress toward equal rights for Negroes. . . ."—**The New Yorker**

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—Gerald W. Johnson, **N. Y. Times Book Review**

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From

THE CRISIS 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

Poppy Cannon at work on biography

By ELAINE BERRY

PORTLAND, Ore. (ANP) — When Poppy Cannon, widow of the late Walter White, was in Portland last week for the promotion of two books, she told board members of the local and Northwest Area NAACP that she is now at work on her husband's biography.

Mrs. White, presently food editor of a home magazine, is touring the country in behalf of her new book, "Can - Opener Cooking."

Speaking of "How Far the Promised Land," the last book written by White, Mrs. White said:

"Many people, including Alan Paton, who wrote the foreword, consider this my husband's best book. It dramatizes stories about people, and it shows statistically the progress made in the last century towards the abolition of second-class citizenship."

Mrs. White explained how the title for the book was chosen. She said it came of a conversation between her husband and a young doctor who was treating White during his final illness.

In answer to a question about recent changes in the field of race relations, Walter White replied:

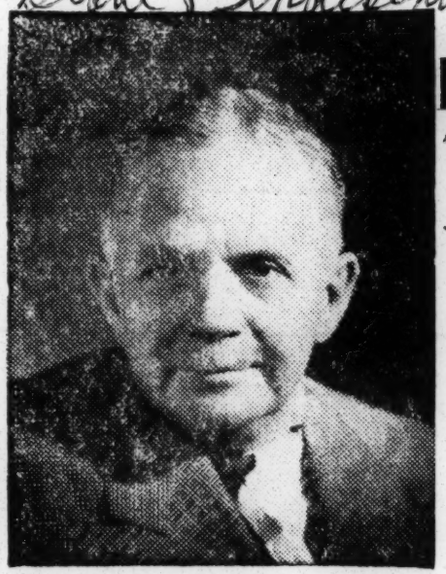
"Who knows how far the promised land, but it's not far off."

HOW FAR THE PROMISED LAND?

"This is a book for all the world to read"

—Charles Poore, N. Y. Times

Globe & Independent



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From

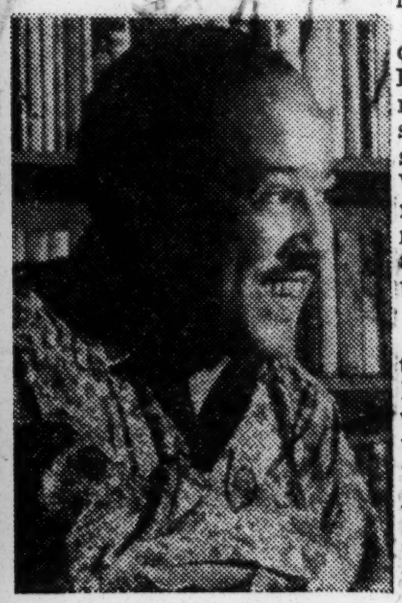
THE CRISIS 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

New Book Is 'I Wonder as I Wander'

Courier Pitt

Wandering Langston Hughes Has Lived an Exciting Life

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat 12-1-56



Exciting Life—

Author Langston Hughes' latest book, "I Wonder as I Wander," is a refreshing story of a man seeking meaning in life: his own. This delightful book reveals that the ubiquitous Hughes is a man of many parts. His penchant for adventure has made his life more exciting than that of most writers.

I WONDER AS I WANDER, an Autobiographical Journal by Langston Hughes, published by Rinehart & Co., New York. 405 pages. Price: $6.

■

Even if you added up all the toothaches, upset stomachs and "thin dimes" which have been the lot of Langston Hughes as he pressed his way "curiouser and curiouser" to the ends of the world, you would have to conclude that this gentle poet and sometimes weary traveler, has lived the life of Riley.

It is perhaps unpardonably crude to try to reduce Mr. Hughes' autobiographical journal to catalogue terms, but it seems necessary because, in essence, what "I Wonder as I Wander" reveals, is not so much of the writer's life as his relationship to certain important happenings and what he thought about what happened.

■

ONE PASSES quickly from the fact that during the Negro Renaissance in the twenties, he was maintained by an elderly white woman patron whom he ultimately lost because he was just not primitive enough. This forced him to answer the question as to how he was going to make a living. He decided he would be a writer.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune gave him his first push. After some months in Haiti and Cuba, Mr. Hughes and a friend returned to the States—broke as usual. But he did organize by dint of Mrs. Bethune's persuasion, a highly successful tour of Southern schools and colleges which took him to the West Coast and a meeting with legendary Noel Sullivan.

While on the West Coast he received a bid to join a group of Negroes who had been invited to the Soviet Union to make a motion picture, "Black and White." The picture never came off and now, for the first time, Mr. Hughes tells why. He stayed many months in Russia, particularly in Central Russia, land of the Uzbeks and other dark and exotic peoples. So far did he travel he was sure several times he was going to fall off the rim of the world.

■

FROM RUSSIA he went to Japan, to China, back to Japan (from where he was deported), and thence to Hawaii and San Francisco and Carmel-by-the Sea, Noel Sullivan's retreat.

There was to be a hectic period during which his play "Mulatto" was to be produced, acclaimed in many cities and banned in others. The financial returns helped to make up for what he did not receive from a well-to-do father who died in Mexico.

Most of this living and hobnobbing with the most colorful personalities of the times in many lands occurred between 1929 and 1934.

In 1937, Mr. Hughes was off again, to cover the civil war in Spain for the Afro-American. He was under constant bombardment, but was slightly nicked by only one bullet.

There is important sociological significance in Mr. Hughes' book, but he has also woven a yarn of bright, glittering texture. As a reader turns the pages, he wonders continually what this wandering poet will wonder about next.—**PLP.**

Harlem to Samarkand, Topeka to Tashkent . . . telling revealing stories about everyone from Arthur Koestler to the Black Mammy of Moscow.

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26b

I Wonder As I Wander

Times Book Review

Nov 11-11-56

An Autobiographical Journey

By LANGSTON HUGHES

New York P. 17

author of The Sweet Flypaper of Life and the Simple books

AMERICA's foremost Negro poet looks into his life and warmly recalls its most dramatic and intimate moments. Here is a personal narrative of travel and adventure in the world of poetry and politics from

BY- HAROLD FLEMING AND DAVID LOTH
Published by- THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Report Reveals South No Longer Solid On Segregation

Book Lists 1100 Cases Of Desegregation In South

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Details of extensive progress toward reduction of racial segregation and discrimination throughout the United States were reported last week in "Integration: North and South," published by The Fund for the Republic.

The 120-page book, by Harold Fleming and David Loth, lists state-by-state and community-by-community cases where bars against Negroes have been dropped in public and private schools, employment, public accommodations, places of worship, hospitals, social organizations, military establishments, housing and recreation.

Journal and Guide

Covers Over Two Years

The report covers the period since the U. S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 against segregation. It reveals that, in the non-southern states remaining racial segregation and discrimination is not only being reduced steadily but also that Negro citizens are obtaining positions of leadership in all walks of life.

Sat. 11-17-56

The report on the South records 1100 instances of desegregation in schooling, housing, transportation, employment, and public accommodations, leading to the conclusion that there is "no longer a Solid South of Segregation."

Norfolk Va.

Financed By Republic Fund

Preparation of the report was financed by a grant from The Fund for the Republic. Mr. Fleming is responsible for the section of the report which deals with the southern states. He is director of the Southern Regional Council a 12-state organization which is working to promote better race relations in the South. Mr. Loth, a former newspaperman, prepared the material on the northern and western states.

In a foreword, Morris L. Ernst, attorney and a director of the American Civil Liberties Union, declared that "this volume is news of a high order, untinged by subjective editorial comment . . . in every hamlet and city, in every state of the union, there are people of good will who will be heartened to action by reading of peaceful progress elsewhere."

States Outside The South

Mr. Loth's inventory of integration was taken in the 31 states ouside the Solid South and the border states of Oklahoma, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.

In New York City, Mr. Loth issued a statement commenting on his findings, declaring that his report demonstrates for many people in many northern communities that integration "can be done successfuliy by people of good will in virtually every phase of life.

"While no attempt is made in the study to determine how well the instances of desegregation have worked out, in the great majority of cases there was evidence to show that integration was accomplished without ill will or protests."

No Reason For Complacency

Mr Loth pointed out, on the other hand, that "the study should not lead to complacency. Many of the instances cited are no more than opening wedges in breaking down discriminatory practices, particularly in the key fields of employment and housing."

On this point Mr. Loth's section of the report says that if complete integration could be accomplished in jobs and housing "all the other racial problems would solve themselves."

The report emphasizes that desegregation has come about through voluntary etion, group pressure, legislation or court or other official order or a combination of several of these elements.

Some Highlights Of Study

The following are some of the highlights of the inventory of integration in the non-southern states:

1. EDUCATION—The four non-Southern states authorizing segregation prior to 1954: Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, and Wyoming—had all practically eliminated segregation in schools at the time of the report.

2. PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT—Instances of integration in 18 states were reported, including newspapers, labor unions, factories, department stores, transportation, professions, managerial posts.

Integration In Twenty States

3. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT — The report says that "much of the record of interracial employment in the public service has followed desegregation of schools." Twenty states provided such instances as integration of school faculties, appointment of Negroes to commissionerships, lew enforcement posts, supervisory positions, and iudicial posts. A Negro served as acting mayor of Hartford, Conn., another as the commander of a National Guard Unit in Illinois, another as vice-mayor of Cincinnati, another as deputy police commissioner of New York City.

Note On Housing And Health

4. HOUSING—Most of the instances cited in 20 states provided evidence that desegregation was accomplished without bitterness or incidents. Different types of integration were reported: a white housing unit admitted Negroes for the first time, new interracial units are being established, and formerly all-white neighborhoods are becoming mixed in such varied locations as Arizona, California, the Middle West, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

No Publicity In Many Cases

5. ORGANIZATIONS—The report points out that many cases where integration has taken place have received no publicity. "If the experience of integration has been good, a fairly common reaction is that it would be unnecessarily risky to report the fact. Many organizations, fortunately, are not of this opinion, so that representative examples can be listed."

Organizations on the national level which have recognized Negro achievements are the YMCA, the Boy Scouts, Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Library Association. For the first time the Association of Negro Elks awarded a $1,000 scholarship to a white high school student.

On a state level, organizations which have eliminated discriminatory practices are the PTA's, YMCA's, Exchange Clubs, dental and medical societies, college fraternities, Girl Scouts, CARE, political organizations, chambers of commerce, and Kiwanis Clubs.

Segregation In Transportation

6 PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS—The report says that "segregation in transportation, waiting rooms and similar publicly used facilities does not now seem to be a feature of northern life any longer; no instance of their desegregation, therefore, was discovered." Examples listed related chiefly to hotel accommodations eating places, and meeting places.

7. RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT — The inventory includes instances of desegregation not only in audiences but among performers in places of entertainment. Examples cited in states from coast to coast included baseball teams, golf tournaments, recreation clubs, swimming pools, children's camps, opera companies, skating rinks, and riding schools.

Discrimination In Health

8. HEALTH FACILITIES—Discrimination rather than segregation is more prevalent in this area. Discrimination against Negro patients, nurses, and physicians was dropped in many private and public hospitals. In Milwaukee, St. Anthony's Hospital appointed a Negro physician to be its Chief of Staff. A notable instance of progress was the end of segregation in all Veterans Administration hospitals.

9. RELIGION—This is the largest single category in the inventory and offers examples in a great many denominations, under a wide variety of circumstances, in virtually all parts of the North. Most cases cited involve admission of Negroes to Sunday Schools, choirs, church camps, ministerial posts, and congregations.

Desegregation Can Work In South

In an introduction to the section on "Integration in the South," Mr. Fleming declares that "the common notion that 'desegregation just can't work' in the South is plainly contradicted by the findings. The nearly 1100 instances of desegregation discovered were almost evenly divided between the five 'border' states, on the one hand, and the twelve 'southern' states on the other. Virtually all of them took place smoothly and harmoniously.

"While court decisions and other legal directives prompted desegregation in certain fields—notably in public education, transportation, and recreation — many changes were the result of voluntary decisions. Obviously, a large reservoir of good will and capacity for change exists among private citizens, even in states where the official climate is harshly defiant.

No Solid South

"There is no longer a solid South of segregation. In the last two years, eight states have achieved a semblance of unity on pro-segregation policies. But there is a tremendous diversity of conditions and attitudes from one of these states to the other, and from area to area within a given state. The findings clearly reflect these varying degrees of readiness to desegregate, and probably foreshadow a further splintering of the segregation orthodoxy.

"Finally, the results of the survey suggest that beneath the surface turmoil of southern resistance, deep-running currents are steadily eroding the undemocratic patterns of the past. The causative forces are many—moral, economic, political, and international—but not the least of them is the insistent stirring of a broader conception of human dignity among southerners, white and Negro."

Integration Points In The South

The following are highlights of "Integration in the South":

1. PUBLIC SCHOOLS — "Since the Supreme Court handed down its historic school-segregation decision in May 1954 more than 350 school districts in nine of the 17 states surveyed have integrated schools to some degree . . . Some of the school districts cover a single community, others entire counties.

"In a number of areas where the schools were still segregated, the school transportation system was integrated and school buses began carrying white and Negro children together.

"As of May 1956 there were no integrated public elementary or secondary schools in eight states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. Legislatures in each of these states have adopted measures to circumvent the Supreme Court decision, varying from pupil-assignment plans to blueprints for converting public schools to private status."

Mixing In Catholic Schools

2. PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS — "In six southern and border states, Negroes were enrolled along with whites in Catholic elementary and secondary schools before May 1954.

"During the 1954-55 school year and in the following term, Negro children began attending formerly all-white Catholic grammar and high schools in 21 southern cities, as well as in many smaller communities. States in which Catholic school integration occurred, in whole or in part, are Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia

"A Friends' School in Delaware admitted Negro pupils, and another Quaker school in Baltimore announced it would began admitting Negroe to its nursery school and kindergarten in 1955, opening up another grade with each new term until integration is complete.

Episcopal School Integrated

"An Episcopalian school in Baltimore has also been integrated since May 1954."

3. SCHOOL-RELATED GROUPS — "White and Negro teachers began meeting together in eight of the Southern and border states within the past two years . . .

"State associations formerly of white teachers offered membership to Negroes in Oklahoma, Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky; similar changes occurred locally in several widely scattered communities.

"Some white and Negro parents could meet together for the first time to discuss common problems . . ."

Impressive Results In Colleges

4. HIGHER EDUCATION—"The admission of Negroes to formerly all-white colleges and universities in recent years is one of the most impressive examples of successful desegregation on record. Since the first Negro student was admitted to the University of Maryland in 1935, some 164 accredited colleges and universities in Southern and border states and the District of Columbia have opened their doors to Negroes. And, in every instance included in this total, the adjustment was made smoothly and quietly, unmarred by a single serious incident . . .

"As of May 1956, five states—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina—still enforced complete segregation in state-supported colleges. However, all but South Carolina had at least one private college which admitted students of both races."

Negroes On Boards of Education

5. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS—" . . . A growing number of Negroes have sought public office in the South, with mounting success, during recent years."

"For example, as of 1954 Negroes were already serving on city councils in at least 11 southern cities and held other elective or appointive offices in more than 20 other communities. Of the latter, approximately 15—including such deep South cities as Atlanta and Nashville—had Negro members on their boards of education. Negroes were also serving on state boards of education prior to May 1954 in North Carolina, Maryland, and West Virginia.

Police and White Collar Workers

6. EMPLOYMENT—" . . . A small but growing number of southern employers are disregarding the taboo against use of Negroes in skilled, professional and white-collar jobs."

The eight southern cities which hired Negro law enforcement officers for the first time or in a new capacity during the survey period continued a trend of the last ten years. Between 1945 and 1954 the totals increased rom 29 southern cities using 134 Negro policemen to 143 cities and 22 counties employing 822. The additions carried in the report reflect a continued trend in this direction.

Note On Housing

7. HOUSING—"This section of the survey, unlike most of the others, found segregation not only deeply entrenched, but virtually unchallenged, in the South. Some instances of desegregation were found—mostly in publicly financed, low-rent housing in border states and the District of Columbia. A few examples involving private subdivisions were discovered in Delaware and Texas."

8. HEALTH AND MEDICINE—"A marked change in staff policies was found in hospitals in nine of the 17 states surveyed, with Negroes there practicing and workingg for the first time in both private and public institutions.

"In all, at least 34 hospitals began utilizing the professional services of Negroes . . ."

Transportation And Sports

9. TRANSPORTATION—" . . . Local transit systems known to have dropped segregation were found in Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. In many communities transit practices were still unclear as litigation in the federal courts continued . . . It seemed apparent that legal segregation on all public carriers was destined for an early death . . ."

10. SPORTS AND RECREATION—One of the most notable changes in the traditional southern pattern of separation of the races has occurred in the field of sports and recreation both in professional and in high school and college levels.

Ministerial Associations

11. RELIGION—"The most widespread change in the Protestant religious field in the South between May 1954 and May 1956 was the integration of ministerial associations. Twenty such instances were found.

" . . . The Catholic Church moved vigorously in several Southern areas to implement its pro-integration position. The most noteworthy action was the integration of many parochial schools, discussed in another section and various church-affiliated lay organizations."

12. MILITARY—" . . . With the merging of the remaining white and Negro schools on bases in Texas, Florida, Alabama, Virginia, and Maryland, the Department of Defense reported that only three segregated post schools in the country—all in the South—remained. (On these posts, local leases have delayed action but in each case negotiations continued.)"

Progress In Other Fields

13. HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND THEATRES—"Desegregation in public accommodations and theatres has been confined so far mainly to cities in the border states. The few exceptions found in the South proper were generally limited to special occasions for which hotels agreed to relax temporarily their segregation policies. However, during the two-year survey period, hotels in such border cities as Louisville and St. Louis began accepting Negro guests on an individual, if frequently selective, basis."

14. ORGANIZATIONS—Voluntary organizations, even those with a national policy of non-discrimination, continued to deal with the question of admitting Negroes on a local level. Groups which liberalized policies included such organizations as Community Chests, American Association of University Women, League of Women Voters, Boy and Girl

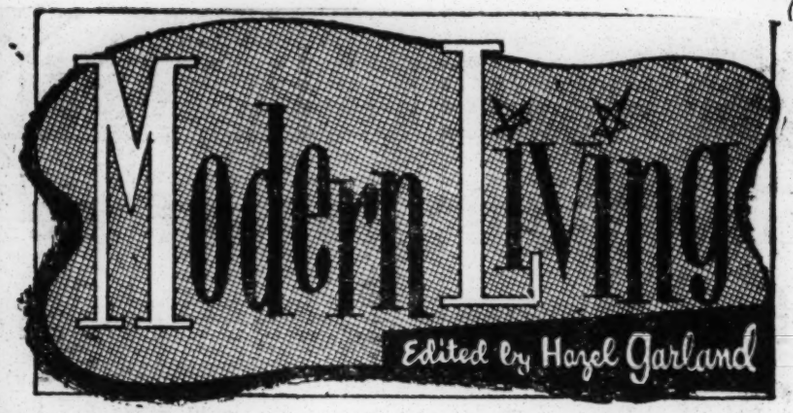
INTEGRATION: NORTH AND SOUTH
By- HAROLD FLEMING AND DAVID LOTH
Published by- THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Scouts, Chambers of Commerce, American Automobile Association, St Louis Bar Association and the South Carolina Association of Psychologists.

Action In West Virginia

15. OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES—" . . . The most widely effective change was action by the West Virginia Legislature in 1955 directing integration of state-supported institutions; to insure compliance, the Legislature provided that institutions still segregated in June 1956 would be denied state funds. As a result, facilities for delinquents, orphans, the mentally ill, and tubercular patients in the state were being merged as this survey was made.".

16. WASHINGTON, D. C.—A special section is devoted to the Nation's Capital because of its "unique governmental status and the symbolic importance of its racial practices." This section reports on integration of public and private schools, appointments of Negroes to governmental agency posts, and reduction of discrimination in private employment, recreation facilities, organization memberships, and religious bodies.



The Tender Years

Courier p 19
Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat. 2-23-57

Intergroup Education In the Public Schools

WHEN A grant from the Fund for Adult Education enabled me to go to Chicago for the purpose of concentrating on matters along the lines of intergroup education, I knew that many of us in this field had long welcomed the excellent pamphlets and full-length studies that were the outgrowths of the four-year Intergroup Education Center Project at the University of Chicago.

I spoke to several, but what I learned was best summed up in the comment made by one of the most active and attractive participants: "I certainly learned a lot and got a bang out of the experience," she said, "But for your purposes, and for the more scholarly outcomes and useful generalizations. you should get our book where they are all available."

I lost no time in securing the book referred to, "Intergroup Education in Public School" (Hilda Taba, Washington, D. C., American Council on Education, 337 pp, $4.00). It turned out to be a terminal report designed for teachers and other community leaders as an aid to meeting group problems head on and working toward their solution. Methods and techniques are explored in the use of the total environment for effecting fundamental changes in attitudes, skills and intellectual orientation. Old and new methods were utilized and developed on the hypothesis that "education can have a deeper impact than is commonly believed possible."

But it is education on the workshopper's terms — emphasis on basic changes in the existing curriculum, rather than the creation of special courses or units of study. Throughout, the needs and interests of the children being taught are held paramount.

Certainly the effectiveness of the workshop methods and procedures are demonstrated beyond doubt. One can not help but be impressed by the near Paradise of the workshop living, with its "comfortable atmosphere in which acceptance, inclusiveness, and permissive respect for differences became the moral rule . . ." where "personal ties were built between people, who under ordinary circumstances would have remained distant . . ."

Throughout, the reader has the advantage of the author's keen observation and insight, for example, in such comments as: "One is impressed by the large number of people who were eager to know Negroes and who magnified their positive characteristics as if they were surprised to find them at all."

However, we were interested to note that, in one place, even Dr. Taba slipped. In referring to the effective use of human relations emphasis in the curriculum (p. 57), different types of homes are listed: "an upper-class home," "a lower-class home," "a farm home," "a city home"—this is, of course, okay, but she includes also the "Jewish home" and "Negro home," conveying the impression that these groups have an internal homogeniety that, of course, is non-existent. Perhaps we quibble, but this, it seems, is basic to an understanding of cultural groups.

Excellent is the section on diagnosis and evalution, even though there appeared to be considerable reliance on testimonials. One feels that assessment, when left in the hands of the participants, is conditioned by the individual's articulateness and/or desire to please.

The workshop story has a happy ending: "The morale was high . . . Invariably the participants left . . . feeling they had had an enchanting as well as profitable experience. They were willing to work for others to have the same opportunity, ready to do their mite in the vineyard in return for what they had received."

Books Out Today

Herald Tribune

Fiction

THE GOLDEN PROMISE, by Stanley Zuber (Pageant, $3). The World of the future.

Paperbound originals: A HOUSE IN NAPLES, by Peter Rabe (25 cents); QUEEN OF SHEBA, by Gardner F. Fox (35 cents). (Fawcett-Gold Medal).

Time 2-31-56

Non-Fiction

THE LIFE OF MATTHEW SIMPSON, by Robert D. Clark (Macmillan, $5.50). Nineteenth-century American.

P.21

KWAME NKRUMAH, by Bankole Timothy (Macmillan, $3.75). Biography of the first Prime Minister of West African Gold Coast.

THE CHANGING FORMS OF ART, by Patrick Heron (Macmillan, $5.75). Contemporary painting in England and France.

FRANCE: The Fourth Republic, by Dorothy Pickles (Barnes & Noble, $1.85). Explanation of the political and economic framework within which the statesmen of post-war France have had to work.

New York N.Y.

VIRGINIANS AT WORK, by Haus M. Hanson (Twayne, $6). Geography of Virginia's resources and occupations.

INFORMATION THEORY IN PSYCHOLOGY, edited by Henry Quastler (Free Press, $6). Problems and methods.

AUDIO-VISUAL PROCEDURES IN TEACHING, by Lester B. Sands (Ronald Press, $6).

ADMINISTRATIVE LEADERSHIP IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, by Hanne J. Hicks (Ronald Press, $5).

POPULATION AND PLANNED

Books of The Times

By HARVEY BREIT

TIME, at least a certain kind of time, has a way of blurring. I met Billie Holiday long ago. It seemed to me at least twenty years ago. While reading her book, "Lady Sings the Blues,"* I remembered her and the few conversations we had, always at a bar where jazz (a bucko king), alcohol, tobacco smoke and a syncopated argot contrived a somnambulistic web, where Billie Holiday was a true Queen of the Somnambulists. This is surely the kind of time that blurs, a distant time compounded by a dim space. And Miss Holiday herself contributed to the atmosphere with her heavy, inwardly magnetized beauty, her slow and slurred speech, her somber and protracted song.

I know now, when I begin to think about it, that it wasn't nearly so long ago. Because Miss Holiday's trade-mark song then was "Strange Fruit" and Lillian Smith had just come to New York with her new novel, also called "Strange Fruit." That was 1944, and it had been my conceit that I must bring the two ladies together. Appointments were made twice and both times Miss Smith and I waited for Miss Holiday in vain. Now I know why though, even without knowing, one did not become annoyed. Miss Holiday was in a whole lot of trouble.

In "Lady Sings the Blues," which Miss Holiday wrote together with William Dufty, the troubles are abundant, the pleasures sparse. Miss Holiday spares the reader only details. The large lines of her life are shown, as it were, through a bare bulb brightly. As a little girl Miss Holiday ran errands for a house of ill fame because she could hear Louis Armstrong records on the only phonograph in that Baltimore neighborhood. Later, more grown up, she worked in a house of ill fame.

Implanting of Bitterness

She was molested, still as a child, by a middle-aged man, and was arrested and sent to an institution. The man got off scot-free. Her grandmother died with her arms locked around little Billie while the girl slept: "They had to break Grandma's arm to get me loose. Then they took me to a hospital. I was there a month. Suffering from what they said was shock."

The sequence of these events may not be precisely right. It is no matter; of such stuff was Miss Holiday's youth made. And this stuff, in turn, made her bitter, suspicious, frightened. Even when Miss Holiday becomes —as her life and the book both move forward— a successful performer and a gifted singer, one finds small joy in her; the bitterness and the fear remain. The hard surface of her manner prevents Miss Holiday from pausing in her narrative to discuss, say, a song, a delivery, an esthetic response, a disinterested observation. There are occasions in her memoir when she hears a lovely song, meets a decent human being, makes a good friend, but Miss Holiday merely ticks these off, expresses her gratitude or her appreciation, and moves stolidly on to engage the next harrowing incident, the next vicious encounter.

Her most harrowing experience is her relationship to narcotics. Miss Holiday affirms that each time she was "on the stuff" she was left completely alone by the police and agents; and that each time she "went off" she was followed and harassed and punished—sometimes by the narcotics agents themselves, sometimes by the little men who "pushed the dope" for the big operators. She cites one story in which she was "framed" and narcotics were put in her hotel room. It is hair-raising. And she makes good indignant sense when she deals with the problem at large.

*LADY SINGS THE BLUES. By Billie Holiday and William Duffy. 250 pp. Doubleday. $3.75.

Billie Holiday

I cannot question Miss Holiday's sincerity. The book is of a straight-from-the-shoulder, no-nonsense sort. Its tone and its unembellished character are consistent with what she feels to be the guiding rule of her life—that she has never said anything she did not believe. Yet it is a wrong-headed sort of book, too. Where it ought to move the reader, it barely touches him, if at all; where the impact ought to be strong (where it is *intended* to be strong), it palls. Perhaps art is needed even in such an artless book.

Tactics That Don't Startle

It was once rumored that a famous actress, at work on her memoir, planned to shock her readers by beginning with the following sentence: "Some people say I am an alcoholic, a dope addict, a nympho and kelptomaniac. Well, it is all true." Billie Holiday, or her collaborator, or both, had something of this sort in mind. "Mom and Pop," the opening lines go, "were just a couple of kids when they got married. He was 18, she was 16, and I was 3."

Like all shock-statements, Miss Holiday's openers do not stand up. The shock is short-lived and sooner or later the rational mind takes over and demands more than rakish verbiage from out the side of the mouth. Because of such unvaried talk, Miss Holiday's book never lifts one off the ground or out of the gutter. I find it sad and disappointing because Miss Holiday has a tragic sense (if you look at her, if you listen to her songs) and is in her way a completely honorable woman.

Sincerity, then, I am forced to conclude, is not enough. Sincerity, without some discipline of the mind, is capable of creating insincere effects. Miss Holiday has told us about her life as straightforwardly as it is possible to tell it. She cares about it. But it does not do her, or her world, justice. (It does not, for example, explore the fascinating, sinister, shadow world that the jazz musician, particularly the female musician, lives in.) I, for one, am filled with compassion for Miss Holiday. She is beautifully gifted and has a touching, admirable integrity. But I experience this in spite of the book. Perhaps, after all, honesty has to be learned, as one learns dancing and logic.

The propositions advanced here seem to be these: the position of the Negro artist in America, particularly in the area of hot music, is, more often than not, a degraded one, although the financial rewards are occasionally as high as they are for white artists; the treatment of drug addicts in this country, when it is not merely misguided, is vindictive. Neither of these is new; neither is likely to advance desegregation much or induce Congress to amend the Harrison Act. And, however true are a great many things that Miss Holiday has experienced, it must be remembered that a great many of them were self-inflicted; that she has suffered the psychic wounds and cultivated the attitudes of the deep neurotic. She has few reticences and many biases and there isn't much point in trying to break down the percentages of societal and individual responsibility.

ELEANORA HOLIDAY was born in Baltimore on April 7, 1915. Her mother was 13 at the time, her father was 15 and the Holidays didn't get married until Billie (she took the name from her passion for Billie Dove, the motion-picture actress) was 3. Clarence Holiday first deserted his wife and then divorced her. Billie never got past the fifth grade. She was 6 when she was running errands for a Baltimore madam; she was 10 when a rape was attempted on her and she was somehow sent to a Catholic reform school. At 12, she was seduced in her grandmother's parlor by the trumpet player for a Negro orchestra. She became a call girl in New York at the age of 13 and was sent to Welfare Island ostensibly for prostitution, she says, but actually for refusing the paid-up advances of a Harlem strong man.

She was smoking marijuana long before she was out of her teens; her first husband introduced her to opium; she went to prison once for using stronger drugs, was freed on a second charge, and even now is awaiting trial on a third. Because of this, she may not work

Billie Holiday.

in a New York cabaret. She has been called "nigger" endless times and she has been defended by such as Artie Shaw, and by Bob Hope and Clark Gable, who knocked down men who insulted her.

There is a good deal of logic in what Miss Holiday has to say about the laws governing cabaret operations in New York. "Without a card," she says, after being released from prison, "no one would hire me, and there was no place I could work in New York—not if they sold juice there.

"I could play in theatres and sing to an audience for kids in their teens who couldn't get in any bar. I could appear on radio or TV. I could appear in concerts at Town Hall or Carnegie Hall. That was O.K. But if I opened my mouth in the crummiest bar in town, I was violating the law."

While a discography of Miss Holiday's recordings is included, listing, of course, the chilling "Strange Fruit," an account of lynching which she wrote with a professional songwriter, neither this nor the autobiography itself can quite convey the effect Miss Holiday has on an audience. At her best, she has something like genius. She has been and done and said a great many other things in a frenetic lifetime, but if there is any self-pity in her recital it is, at worst, only oblique and difficult to detect. Her attitude is

Troubled Song

LADY SINGS THE BLUES. By Billie Holiday with William Dufty. 250 pp. New York: Doubleday & Co. $3.75.

By GILBERT MILLSTEIN

THIS autobiography of a woman who is probably the foremost living singer of the blues, as important a figure in her idiom as, for example, Marian Anderson or Renata Tebaldi in theirs, is a skillful, shocking and brutal exposition of at least two propositions still peculiar to the American culture. The adjectives are not excessive. William Dufty, assistant to the editor of The New York Post, has displayed a remarkable virtuosity in so effacing himself as to make Miss Holiday emerge whole—colloquial, bitter, generous, loving, foolish and tragic. The words "shocking" and "brutal" have, unfortunately, come to take on the mildest connotations of upset, but they are, none the less, the only ones applicable.

summed up by such a statement as this: "When I was 13 * * * I just plain decided one day I wasn't going to do anything or say anything unless I meant it. Not 'Please, sir,' Not 'Thank you ma'am.' Nothing. Unless I meant it.

"You have to be poor and black to know how many times you can get knocked in the head just for trying to do something as simple as that.

"But I never gave up trying. And I tried to do it whether it was on my own home grounds in Harlem or on somebody else's."

26b 1956

LAWYERS GUILD REVIEW
INTEGREGATION, SUFFRAGE AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Guild Review To Feature Integration, Civil Rights

Weekly Sat 6-30-56
New Orleans La

The entire forthcoming issue of the Lawyers Guild Review, quarterly publication of the National Lawyers Guild, will be devoted to the subject of INTEGRATION, SUFFRAGE and CIVIL RIGHTS, it was announced today by Earl B. Dickerson, member of the Executive Committee of the Guild.

One article, "The Unconstitutionality of Interposition," is by Professor Mitchell Franklin of the Law School of Tulane University," a leading and internationally known scholar in the field." Another article, "Legislation to Protect Civil Rights," is by Laurent Frantz, "a lawyer and writer who is a specialist in the subject discussed by him."

The issue, to be published June 30, 1956, will, in addition, contain a survey of every desegregation case that has arisen in the areas of public schools, colleges and universities, public accommodations, and reprisals against those favoring integration. It will also contain a survey of legislative proposals against integration in the South.

The Review may be obtained by writing to the National Lawyers Guild, 40 Exchange Place, New York 5, N. Y., and enclosing $1.00.

26b 1956

LIFE OF IRA ALDRIDGE

LIFE OF IRA ALDRIDGE, the great Shakespearean actor will soon be off the press. Here, standing, is shown Mildred Stock, American author who is doing the story. Miss Stock, accompanied by Haitian Ambassador Joseph L. Dejean is shown as she interviews the late actor's daughetr, Amalda Aldridge. Scene is London, England.

Books of The Times

Times Thurs, 10-25-56

New York P.35-M

By CHARLES POORE

"YOURS is a voice such as one hears once in a hundred years," Arturo Toscanini once said to Marian Anderson. It is characteristic of her that she has always been embarrassed at hearing the maestro's words repeated. You are aware of her reticence about her own greatness throughout her autobiography, a wonderful book called "My Lord, What a Morning."*

The light comes obliquely in these pages. A thousand musicians since Mozart's era have had to struggle through poverty and misunderstanding before reaching the ultimates in recognition. If you were to try to choose two or three pinnacles in Miss Anderson's career so far they might well be the Easter Sunday she sang at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, the first time she appeared on the Metropolitan Opera stage—and the day she received the keys to a city, but could not get a room in a hotel near the place where the award was made.

Perhaps she would rather dwell on her experiences in the Korean war. She sang in a hospital ship off Inchon, on shore, and at a gathering of the Republic of Korea's troops, where her accompanist used a pedal organ and remarked, cheerfully, that he had walked off about ten miles in the course of the performance. Two of the soldiers who came around for autographs seemed to be in a feverish rush.

"We went A. W. O. L. for this concert," one of them explained with a grin, "and we have to hurry back to the front before we're missed."

Leisurely Discussion of Life

The last time I saw Miss Anderson Edward R. Murrow was waving a cigarette holder at her in adagio measures and asking what she thought of country life in Connecticut, music, and who painted that interesting picture lighted by twelve television spotlights on the wall. In her book she has leisure to discuss all these matters and many more.

"I had made up my mind," she says of the country-house hunting, "that I wanted high ceilings and fireplaces in all the principal rooms, and I wanted to be near a lake. Well, the farmhouse settled upon had low ceilings, one fireplace, and no lake at all."

This is the typical end, frequently, of the city person's dreams of rural felicity. Years later she and her husband decided to remodel another old house, and events took an even more familiar turn. Since Miss Anderson was away on concert tours most of the time, her husband was in charge of additions and demolitions.

"I remember walking into the front door once and seeing that the steps had been torn out. The place looked like a wreck. To get to the second floor you had to climb up a ladder." She was certain that the builders had ruined the place. In time, though, things got straightened out, and Miss Anderson enjoys life near Danbury. She has been since her childhood in Philadelphia unwontedly thoughtful about not disturbing the neighbors with her singing, and the Connecticut landscape is rich in open spaces.

At crucial times absolute privacy prevails. When the Dodgers get into a world series Miss Anderson takes the phone off the hook to insure television security. If not silence.

Although Miss Anderson has had to contend with penury as well as bigotry, she has emerged unembittered by the ways of the world. Her first money for music was gained in hard ways. "If you scrubbed a whole set of steps you could earn as much as 5 cents," she recalls. She sang in the churches and schools of her people and they helped her to amass just enough to pay her first fare abroad. Her début here in Town Hall, she thought, was terrible, but her fame grew.

An early manager wanted her to become a soprano instead of a contralto, which did little to strengthen her confidence in his wisdom. A later manager was more alert to her infinite capacity for enchanting audiences.

Spurned Nazi Invitation

At one point she wanted to be a physician, at another, a violinist. These preoccupations with intestinal elements were fortunately forsworn. She traveled more and more widely. The Scandinavian countries were friendly and the state of their modern amenities were in some contrast to those she found in Russia. An invitation to sing in Hitler's Germany at a roundish fee arrived. "There was only one other question," she writes: "Was Marian Anderson an Aryan? My manager replied that Miss Anderson was not 100 per cent Aryan. That ended the correspondence."

The intrepidity of Miss Anderson's character may be seen in the fact that she has allowed a music critic, of all people, to give her editorial assistance in the preparation of this volume. (The critic's name, supplied on request, is Howard Taubman.) Her valedictory warms even a book critic's heart:

"There are many persons ready to do what is right because in their hearts they know it is right. But they hesitate, waiting for the other fellow to make the first move—and he, in turn, waits for you. The minute a person whose word means a great deal dares to take the open-hearted and courageous way, many others follow. Not everyone can be turned aside from meanness and hatred, but the great majority of Americans is heading in that direction. I have a great belief in the future of my people and my country."

*MY LORD, WHAT A MORNING. An autobiography by Marian Anderson. Illustrated. 312 pages. Viking. $5.

Marian Anderson

-:-About Book-:-

Reviewed By ANP

MY LORD, WHAT A MORNING, an autobiography by Marian Anderson; Published by Viking Press; Price: $5.00.

Marian Anderson's account of her life is something like her well-known voice — effortless, inspiring, and deeply moving. Like the voice, too, the book expresses its author's warm and reverent approach to living and to music. Miss Anderson's glorious contralto is one of the few great instruments of song within modern memory — Toscanini has said that a voice like hers happens only once in a hundred years.

Though she began singing as a mere child, in her church in Philadelphia, she came only slowly to know that she had this gift, as she loved demand in other churches, and the small fee she earned were more important than "the voice," for these enabled her to help her widowed mother and family. But the encouragement of others gradually made it plain that a career might be possible if she had the will to work and the fortitude to face the obstacles of the concert world. Years of arduous study followed, punctuated by many small singing engagements to earn money. Once she ventured too far ahead, making a premature debut in New York's Town Hall that was a critical fiasco. Characteristically, however, she returned, chastened, to the effort, and with an acute new awareness of what she must learn.

Years later it was in Europe that the voice and art of Marian Anderson were first recognized. On the news of this success, her own country stopped to listen and from that time on her tours have taken to every corner of the United States, to Mexico, South America, Europe, Russia, the Orient. Behind these public facts is the story in this book, of a woman who took the most various turns of fate in her long uphill climb. There is the grim humor of her first concert in New York after the European acolade, for which Miss Anderson literally broke a leg. There is the side of her life that few people know, the happy marriage and home in Connecticut. There are intimate glimpses of her problems with clothes and travel, of her accompanists, her managers, her favorite songs. Particularly moving is her philosophic patience toward race prejudice which she has endured with sadness rather than anger, rising above the heat of the moment to more important things — like singing. The inescapable appeal of the book is in its unconscious portrayal of a Great Lady of two worlds, the world of music and the world of plain living. Part of the story is to be serialized in the Woman's Home Companion.

Herald P.4-H Sun. 10-21-56 Miami Fla. 26b

MARIAN ANDERSON
. her thoughts collected

MY LORD, WHAT A MORNING, by Marian Anderson, (Viking, $5). A modest, unassuming and not-too-interesting autobiography of one of America's greatest singers.

No Bitterness Here

Fort Worth Herald

Marian Anderson Tells A Story Full of Hope

Sun. 11-28-56 P. 8-C

Washington D.C

Reviewed by Paul Hume

Music critic of this newspaper and author of the recently published "Catholic Church Music."

MY LORD, WHAT A MORNING. An autobiography by Marian Anderson. Viking Press. $5.

"NOT EVERYONE can be turned aside from meanness and hatred, but the great majority of Americans is heading in that direction. I have a great belief in the future of my people and my country."

These, the final words in Marian Anderson's story of her great life and career, have special weight today, both as we recall the bitter, inhuman incidents that have dotted the years this great singer has been before the American public, and also as we note the encouraging changes that have taken place in those same years.

Marian Anderson has sung publicly in this country for just over 30 years. In many of those years, she was one of the finest singers to be heard anywhere in the world, and the whole world heard her. Her public appearances have included some of the most exciting and moving events in the story of America's development as a musical Nation.

One quality above all others has often been noted in Marian Anderson: **her complete dignity as a person of** simple greatness.

NOW we hear this noted artist tell of her early days. She wishes, quite without histrionics, that she "could have gone to a music school." How hard it must be for those who refused her entrance once, to see where her art has carried her, for she would have been quite a prize for any music school to claim as its most distinguished alumna.

Miss Anderson speaks of her accompanists, her husband, her choice of songs, and her amusing as well as deeply moving moments without any slight self-glorification; quite the opposite. She is never for a moment biting in stories of the discrimination which was shown her in her own country.

Rather, she is always optimistic that the present and future are brighter for her fellow Americans of color.

Marian Anderson was the first American Negro to pass through many doors that are now open to others of her race. She is among the glories not alone of her people but of her country.

MARIAN ANDERSON
. . . Writes own story

Marian Anderson, Eartha Kitt—

Lives of two top Negro singers are worlds apart

Birmingham, Ala. Sun. 11-24-56 P. 7-F

MY LORD WHAT A MORNING, by Marian Anderson (The Viking Press), $5.

THURSDAY'S CHILD, by Eartha Kitt (Duell, Sloan and Pearce).

CURRENTLY PUBLISHED are two books, both autobiographical, of two very well known and extremely successful Negro singers.

But, there the similarity stops. For the stories of Marian Anderson and Eartha Kitt are as far apart as their lives have been divergent, as different as their vocal accomplishments.

Marian Anderson's story is of childhood dreams fulfilled. Eartha Kitt's story opens with poverty-stricken anonymity and tells of her dynamic drive that first showed when she earned her first dollar picking cotton at the age of 7. She spent the dollar for food.

About that same age, Marian Anderson sang in church and scrubbed neighbors' doorsteps for money which she spent on a bright dress.

MARIAN ANDERSON studied voice for many years, made a critically flopsome debut in New York's Town Hall, but later reached the pinnacles of the concert stage. She received lavish praise in Europe and is certainly well established now among United States singers.

Eartha Kitt admits she never had a pointed, definite goal—and still doesn't. Hers has been a life of drifting with the tide with an occasional energetic burst of effort to forge ahead.

Her early youth symbol of the dollar earned picking cotton has been replaced by two new ones—her $17,000 mink coat and her palatial home on the East Side. The one symbolizes the glamor of attainment and the other the security she missed as a child.—C. D. McDAVID.

Report on a Christian Mission

NAUGHT FOR YOUR COMFORT. By Trevor Huddleston, C. R. 253 pp. New York: Doubleday & Co. $3.75.

By PETER ABRAHAMS

FATHER HUDDLESTON went to South Africa just over twelve years ago to run a mission in Sophiatown in the heart of the black slums of Johannesburg. Recently his monastic Anglican order, the Community of the Resurrection, recalled him from this work, and he is now back in England. During his twelve years in South Africa he moved, step by step, and almost with the inevitability of a character in a Greek tragedy, to a position which made him defy and oppose every basic tenet of the South African Government. The clashes between himself and the South African Government grew in frequency and intensity until it became clear that a final show-down was inevitable. Only Father Huddleston's recall averted this.

"Naught for Your Comfort" is Father Huddleston's intensely personal and immensely readable record of those twelve years among the dwellers of the black slums of Johannesburg. He got to know them with an intimacy no other white person, not even his good friend Alan Paton, has achieved. They became, for him, not black people, but just people, his parishioners whom he knew by name, whose joys and sorrows he shared; and he, for them, became just Father, not a white man.

THIS intimacy took him daily deeper into the lives and problems of his parishioners. He met the youthful gangsters on the streets and he saw what went into making them what they were. There was the case of a youth stabbed to death in one of the gang fights. Father Huddleston performed the burial rites. He was the only white man among 6,000 blacks. "As on so many occasions in my life in Sophiatown, I felt a great sense of pride that in all that crowd, I, a white man, was allowed to perform the last rites. My priesthood was so much more important than my color."

He ran up against the police over the laws restricting the movements of the blacks, over housing and a host of other things that certainly would not be considered criminal in contexts other than the South African racial regime. His intervention in one court case led the presiding magistrate to ask him: "Is it the function of a priest to defy a magistrate?"

Father Huddleston replied: "Is it the function of a priest to remain silent in the face of injustice?"

All this is familiar from the enormous body of literature that has been produced on South Africa in recent years. What gives these facts a freshness is the personality of Father Huddleston and the frame of reference from which he looks at them. Above all else, "Naught for Your Comfort" is a Christian document, a challenge to Christians, the Christian Church and the Christian conscience. This makes it a wholly new and distinctive contribution to the body of literature on South Africa.

Father Huddleston believes that the Church should fight prejudice by political means. "The Archbishop of Canterbury told me I was wrong to use political weapons to fight this situation. But I believe that the Christian is bound to act politically, and if the Church refuses to accept responsibility in the political sphere as well as the strictly theological sphere, then she is guilty of betraying the very foundation of her faith. God is directly concerned in the way society is organized, in the way men behave to one another—that is, in politics. Must the Church always bend over backwards to adopt a conciliatory attitude in its dealings with the Government! This is the voice of Vichy, justifying collaboration with the Nazis."

Few men are as entitled as Father Huddleston to make this challenging statement. He has lived out his faith and given Christianity a new stature and dignity in African eyes. This fine, rare book is not without its moments of laughter, for all its stirring Christian anger. And it offers an important new dimension of truth about that tragic land.

Father Trevor Huddleston and his South African pupils.

South Africa Has 'Shocking' Race Problem

NAUGHT FOR YOUR COMFORT. By Trevor Huddleston. Garden City: Doubleday & Co. 253 pages. $3.75.

Reviewed by BRUCE GALPHIN

* * *

SO MUCH for theology. The rest of the book is a chronicle of what apartheid has meant to the black race.

If anyone labors under the misapprehension that apartheid is like segregation in the southern United States, this book will come as a shock.

Whereas the condition of the Negro, even in the deep South, is continually being raised, the whole policy of South Africa is to depress the Negro and keep him down.

Father Huddleston tells of the pass laws, the uprooting of families from their homes to "locations," of the Bantu Education Act, which assures that the black man will never rise above a menial position.

* * *

IT IS A slashing attack. It is powerful. Yet it is told with humanity and tenderness. For Father Huddleston is one of those very rare men who truly live Christian lives.

This book is frankly designed to be disturbing. It will be a hard-hearted reader indeed on whom it is not successful.

Father Huddleston, well known in the world press for many years as an uncompromising opponent of the Union of South Africa's "apartheid" policy, here writes a devastating attack on that policy.

His opening chapter sets forth his theological views on the subject. Here is an example of the religious views which underlie Father Huddleston's actions:

"I believe that because God became Man, therefore human nature in itself has a dignity and a value which is infinite. . . . Any doctrine based on racial or colour prejudice and enforced by the state is therefore an affront to human dignity and ipso facto an insult to God Himself."

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

NAUGHT FOR YOUR COMFORT, by Trevor Huddleston. Doubleday. Inc. 575 Madison Ave., New York. 253 pp. $3.75.

Fourteen years ago Father Trevor Huddleston, an Anglican priest, was sent to take charge of a native parish church and school in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Just before his tenure in this post expired and he was reassigned back to England, he wrote **Naught For Your Comfort.** **Mr Pedding** It is a searching, harrowing, angry and compassionate book.

In the fourteen years of his sojourn Father Huddleston saw aparthied fastening down upon South Africa like a light, and it is with this blight that **Naught For Your Comfort** is concerned.

The book examines both the theory and the practice of aparthied from every possible angle, and since all the angles converge upon mankind, Father Huddleston's book is a very moving human document, of the class of Pauline Literature. It is as wideseeing and tender. It is however, more disturbing.

* * *

IT IS MORE disturbing because, though it reads like a story of early Christian persecutions, one is never permitted to escape the knowledge that South Africa is TODAY; that what is happening there is happening not to rather shadowy and saintly figures in the dim past, but to George Ndhlevu and Elias Mokostsi, and to several million other men and women —people one might expect to meet at almost any moment.

The searing tragedy of **Naught For Your Comfort** writhes in the fact that after two thousand years of Christ there is so little Christianity.

Details of fact and of theme will be familiar to American readers, and expecially to readers who are familiar (as all Americans should be) with the race problem in the United States.

The rank prejudice, the cynical, automatic hatred, the human deprivation - what these things do to "natives" and Europeans alike - are not in themselves strange.

What is strange is the psychotic intensity of the multiform expressions they can find wher finding is backed by all the authority of law and government.

* * *

APARTHIED MEANS in essence complete, absolute separation of the races. Absolute separation is possible of course only where complete control of one race over another is possible.

European South Africans have such control over South African natives. How they exercise this control is, as Father Huddleston says, "an insult to God."

Race segregation and discrimination in the United States, while it harrows the soul, bears the same comparison to race segregation and discrimination in South Africa as water bears to enduring rock.

* * *

RECENTLY South African law has decreed that natives must have something called Bantu education, or no education at all.

What this means was made clear by the Minister of Native Affairs in the South African government: "The school must equip him (the native) to meet the demands which the economic life of South Africa **will impose upon him...** There is no place for the native in European society above the level of certain forms of labour."

There you have the whole meaning and purpose of aparthied. Father Huddleston comments., "There can be no question that... The Bantu Education Act is by far the most important and by far the most deadly in its effect."

* * *

WHAT GIVES Naught For Your Comfort its compassion is the author's concern for the human personalities he has known and loved in South Africa.

The profile portraits he draws are as tender as a mother's love, and if they sometimes just skirt the edge of the sentimental it is because love, pity and charity cannot always avoid sentimentality.

Naught For Your Comfort will wound the conscience of the world, and this reviewer hopes that the wound will not quickly heal.

French Author Publishes Book Dealing With Background Of "March In Montgomery"

Globe Fri. 5-25-56
Nashville, Tenn.

NEW YORK -- What is the source of strength of the five-month old protest movement against racial segregation on buses in Montgomery. Alabama? Why is it the best organized mass protest movement of Negroes the South has seen in generations? Can similar movements be expected to grow through out the South?

The answers to these and other questions about developments on the highly explosive civil rights front are indicated in a book now available in English for the first time.

"Negroes on the March -- A Frenchman's Report on the American Negro Struggle," is a translation of part of a much larger work entitled "Whither the American People?" by the noted author, Daniel Guerin.

Although written in 1949, the newly published 192-page volume is as timely as this week's newspaper. With remarkable insight Guerin was able then to describe the facts about Montgomery and Alabama which have recently proved so significant:

For example, the importance of the Montgomery Negroes' fight against the Alabama anti-labor boycott law in the bus segregation protest may be better understood with this bit of backgrond about the period in which the anti-boycott law was adopted:

"The United Mine Workers was one of the exceptional AFL unions which from its inception took a liberal attitude toward Negro workers . . . .

"In Alabama, one of the vassal states of the Southern counter-revolution, the union encountered some difficulty in securing a foothold. During the 1908 strike, an employer-inspired 'citizens committee' advised the union that 'the people of Alabama would never tolerate the organization and striking of Negroes along with white men.' The fact that 76 percent of the strikers in 1920-21 were Negroes brought the rage of the U. S. Steel underlings to the boiling point."

Of particular interest is Guerin's almost prophetic appreciation of the role of a man who has since become one of the outstanding leaders and organizers of the Montgomery bus protest movement.

"Out of working class unionism," he wrote, "emerged a new body of Negro leaders who found themselves simultaneously called to leading positions in labor and promoted to the rank of leaders in the Negro community. . . .

"A living example of this evolution was presented to me by E. D. Nixon of Montgomery, Ala., a vigorous colored union militant who was the leading spirit in his city both of the local union of Sleeping Car Porters and the local branch of the NAACP. "What a difference from other branches of the Association. . . !

Nixon has both feet on the ground. He is linked to the masses. He speaks their language. He has organized the work of defense with the precision and method of a trade unionist. Men like E. D. Nixon (to name only him) incarnate the alliance which has at last been consummated between the race and labor."

Guerin deals in a forthright fashion with the whole range of controversial subjects covered by the titles of the two parts of the book: "America's Biggest Scandal" and "Problems of Negro Emancipation."

In a new introduction written for the first English translation of "Negroes on the March," the French author anticipates and answers in advance criticism for "meddling in American domestic affairs" and neglecting the crimes of French colonialism.

He notes that he received such criticism in a letter from Atlanta, Georgia, when parts of this book appeared in issues of the Pittsburgh Courier from March 31 to April 28, 1951.

"I should like here to reply," Guerin says in the introduction, "that in the eyes of an internationalist, injustice has no fatherland; that injustice in Tunis or Saigon does not excuse injustice in Atlanta; that the present writer has publicly fought French imperialism for years, and has just devoted an entire book (Au Services des Colonises, 1930-1953.) to the denunciation of a collective crime which, as long as it is perpetuated on territory under French rule, will make him ashamed that he is French."

The American distributor for "Negroes on the March" is George L. Weissman, 325 East 17th Street New York 3, N. Y.

About Books

Call Fri. 6-1-56
Kansas City, Mo.

"Negroes on the March;" Author Daniel Guerin; American Distributor; George L. Weissman, 325 E. 17th St., New York, N.Y.; Price $1.50

This book is a Frenchman's report on the American Negro struggle. "Negroes on the March" first appeared in France in 1951. A revision by the author was made for publication in English in order to include developments which had taken place since the original writing.

Guerin, a noted French scholar, spent two years of study and traveling in the United States on a French government scholarship. Because of the frankness of this book, he has been refused re-entry into the United States.

In 1947 and 1948, the author visited almost all the cities in the North with a sizable Negro population and devoted many months to a systematic and detailed study of the South. In explaining how he gathered information for the book, he says:

"I lived the life of my Negro friends, staying at their hotels, eating in their restaurants, going to their public meeting and church services, visiting their schools and colleges, their hospitals; meeting their political, trade union, intellectual and spiritual leaders, their journalists, writers, artists; fraternizing with colored workers on jobs and in their union halls, greeting the victims of Jim Crow in their prison cells."

After his two-year stay, Guerin returned to France "heavy laden with whole library of books" on the Negro. He read everything of importance that had been written on the American Negro, and then began to compare his own experience and put them down on paper in the form of a book.

Guerin writes: "Negro progress has been continuous since I left the country. But it is necessary, I believe, to be on guard against exaggerating the significance of these changes, as some people do both in and outside the United States. Gains have indeed been made, but they are not very substantial. I am sorry to have to say that as yet there has been no fundamental change in the political, economic or social position of the American Negro.

"This does not mean that the struggle for the emancipaiton of the colored people is marking time, or even less, that is is hopeless, bt it would be a grave error to underestimate the stubborn and fanatical resistance that Jim Crow put up, at every step, to each gain the Negro community, and an even graver error to rely upon the intrinsic virtures of capitalist "American Democracy' and expect the latter a rapid, peaceful and amiable solution of the race problem. The obstacles to be overcome lies not simply in the irractionality of race prejudice, but above all in the powerful economic interests which thrive upon discrimination. The Jim Crow walls aren't tumbling down of themselves. They won't tumble for crumble automatically. There is a lot of battering and fighting to be done yet."

"A Wreath for Udomo." By Peter Abrahams, Alfred A. Knopf Publisher, New Yor; Price $3.95.

Peter Abrahams, the young colored South African who has been living in London for the past decade, has written a quartet of best sellers. His books have attained fame on both sides of the Atlantic and have even been circulated in his native South Africa though he has been so outspoken against the terror of apartheid there that he expects to be permanently banned from reentry.

Abraham's new novel, "A Wreath for Udomo", is a story of the people through whom the revolution which is taking place in sections of Africa is developing. It follows the young leaders of nationalism through their education in England and the effects of the liberalism to which they are exposed. Likewise it shows the differences in viewpoint and sympathy with their tribal leaders back home when they return.

Important are the often idealistic white women in their lives as they study in England as well as the black women from whom they seek encouragement and inspiration as they seek to accomplish their aims when they return home.

When Peter Abrahams came to America in the summer of 1955 to lecture at Fisk University, he visited New York, Chicago and one or two other cities. Everywhere he spoke he left a deep impression.

"A Wreath for Udomo" gives an insight into what makes nationalism tick.

The Negro's Gift to U. S. Culture

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C.

Reviewed by Alan Barth

An editorial writer for this newspaper. Barth is the author of "The Loyalty of Free Men" and "Government by Investigation."

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN CULTURE. By Margaret Just Butcher (based on materials left by Alain Locks). Alfred A. Knopf. $4.50.

MUSIC, LITERATURE, the graphic and plastic arts are reflections or expressions of the social conditions under which they were created. The basic conditions of Negro life in America having been first slavery and then segregation, Negro songs, Negro writing, Negro painting and sculpture have developed apart from the main body of American culture; they have been a tributary which has only recently joined the mainstream of American life.

Margaret Just Butcher, an associate professor of English literature at Howard University and, until recently, a member of the District of Columbia Board of Education, has written a book about the folk and the formal contributions of the American Negro to American culture. It is a wonderfully illuminating book, written with insight, understanding and love.

Based on work done through years of patient research by the late Alain Locke, an older associate of Dr. Butcher at Howard University, and enriched by her own passion and enthusiasm, the book is a compendium of Negro cultural achievements and development. It presents, however, much more than a mere catalogue of Negro musicians, writers and artists; more significantly, it shows how largely the native and distinctive cultural life of the United States has had Negro origins or has been colored by Negro influences.

NEGROES HAVE constituted the only real peasantry in the United States. As Dr. Butcher observes, they "took the brunt of transplanted feudalism, enabling it to be diverted from the backs of the poorer white settlers."

The folk idiom which forms the foundation of every indigenous culture comes from the peasant class. In America, much of it comes from the Negro field workers of the old South —from the lovely, haunting, tragic spirituals which expressed their sadness and their hope, from the folk tales which revealed the reserves of humor and shrewd understanding behind their subservience; from the dances which expressed their native ebullience and vitality.

Mrs. Butcher says that "the spirituals, though ostensibly naive and simple, are intrinsically profound. Underneath broken words, childlike imagery and peasant simplicity lie an epic intensity and a tragic depth of religious emotion for which the only equal seems to be the spiritual experience of the Jews; the only analogue, the Psalms. The spirituals stand as one of the great classic expressions of religious emotion and Christian moods and attitudes."

Out of the spirituals and the livelier jubilee songs, out of the folk melodies, the work chants, the jigs and dance tunes, developed the whole pattern of modern American music —first ragtime, and then the jazz idiom which is America's most distinctive musical contribution. "There is now no deep divide between our folk music and the mainstream of music," Mrs. Butcher observes. "The critical transition between a half-understood dialect and a compelling variety of world speech has been successfully made."

NEGRO poetry and prose, in their early stages, were understandably imitative, being primitive expressions in a tongue not native to their authors. Gradually, however, Negro writers emerged to express with dignity and power the protest of their race against the humiliations and discriminations to which it has been subjected.

Mrs. Butcher's chapter on "The Negro in Modern American Fiction," although it deals of necessity too sketchily with the long roster of contemporary writers, is astute and penetrating literary criticism.. It is time, she thinks, for Negro writers to break away from their exclusively racial orientation, their defensiveness and Negro conventionality and to present more objectively "their versions of contemporary living in general and of Negro life experience in particular." The need, she says, is to liquidate "the double literary standard and the cultural color line."

This book, although it was not designed as a weapon in the current racial controversy, is in some sense a tract for our times. It shows overwhelmingly how much the Negro has given to American culture, how much more he is capable of giving if he is admitted to full participation in American life.

"Since the twenties," says Mrs. Butcher, "the Negro has continued to influence our national culture. His gift of natural irony, of transfiguring imagination, of rhapsodic Biblical speech, of dynamic musical swing, of a pictorial art both racial and cosmopolitan have enriched American art." The gift is a precious one for which all Americans have reason to be profoundly grateful.

THE LONG WATCH, by Elizabeth Lipington (Viking, $3.95). A novel about New York City during the Revolution.

THE NATION'S ADVOCATE: Henry Marie Brackenridge and Young America, by William F. Keller (University of Pittsburgh, $5). Biography.

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN CULTURE, by Margaret Just Butcher, based on materials left by Alain Locke (Knopf, $4.50).

THE PLACE OF SAPPHIRES, a novel, by Laura Owen Miller (John Day, $3.95).

THE TREMBLING HILLS, by Phyllis A. Whitney (Appleton-Century-Crofts, $3.75). A novel about San Francisco in 1906.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE BEFORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: Vol. IX, The Triumphant Empire, New Responsibilities Within the Enlarged Empire, 1763-1766, by Lawrence H. Gipson (Knopf, $7.50).

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN CULTURE, by Margaret Just Butcher. Alfred A. Knopf, Fifth Avenue, New York. 294 pp. $4.50.

When Dr. Alain Locke took ill and died in 1954, he had not completed all the work he planned—though what he had done would have been enough to satisfy a less dedicated spirit. He had given substantial encouragement and a proper focus to the colored artistic renaissance of the 1920's and '30's.

Mr. Redding

He had been, as it were, both the principal commentator on and the chief historian of that exciting movement.

He had supervised the publication of the Bronze Booklet Series, to which he himself had contributed **The Negro in Art,** which was a venture altogether as pioneering—and certainly as successful as DuBois and Dill's attempt—earlier in the 1900's—to bring the colored man's works to the attention of a general public.

Dr. Locke had served two national magazines as special editor of "color issues." He had written innumerable articles.

Yet his major work, he felt, was still undone, for he had "never written a comprehensive book summing up his broad interest in colored art and culture."

* * *

WHAT HE planned was nothing less than a work defining the impact of the colored man's culture upon the culture of America. Such a work would of necessity be both factual and interpretive.

The historical facts alone were mountainous, as the notes he left testify; and they were—as facts always are—intractable, not to be gainsaid or made into simply an innocuous, pallid cultural history.

Equally important, as he conceived the book, was the interpretation and analysis that would illuminate the facts. In short, the work he planned was to be his magnum opus.

Realizing that he could not complete the job, he chose Margaret Just Butcher to do it for him. It proved a good choice, for Dr. Butcher has produced a book that, though, naturally, not the book that Alain Locke would have made, comes as close to fulfilling Dr. Locke's conception as anyone could expect or hope.

* * *

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN CULTURE is timely. It is the work of a sharp intelligence dealing with factual evidence. The evidence, for all that it is stubborn, is simple, and it adds up to an uncomplicated thesis.

Paraphrased, the thesis is: the only culture indigenous to America and seminal in American art forms is the culture created by colored Americans.

Dr. Butcher traces the influence of the colored man's "simple" culture on the sophisticated art forms that few people think of as having the colored man's origins.

She follows the influence at work not only in the folk stuff, such as jazz and the blues and the buck and wing, but in the formal music of Delius, Gershwin and Still; in certain fiction types; in certain aspects of the drama; and in various esthetic constants that mark American art.

And she explains all this with intelligent clarity.

* * *

THERE ARE some faults in **THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN CULTURE.** Sometimes the author labors a point too ardently and endlessly, as, for instance, in the case of music.

Sometimes she does not labor a point enough, or even slights it altogether, as in the case of the impact of the colored man's speech idiom and verbalization on American literary style.

And, finally, toward the end the author seems a little too anxious to pat backs and name names.

But all in all, **The Negro in American Culture** is a book one should not miss. It is a book that Alain Locke would certainly be proud of.

Gouaches by Jacob Lawrence. Collection Mrs. E. G. Halpert. The Downtown Gallery.

They Took and They Gave

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN CULTURE. By Margaret Just Butcher. Based on materials left by Alain Locke. 294 pp. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $4.50.

By J. SAUNDERS REDDING

WHEN the philosopher-critic Alain Locke of Howard University died in 1954, he left boxes and boxes of notes and one completed chapter of a book on the Negro in American culture that he had projected as his *magnum opus*. It was to be his final contribution to an area of knowledge and a field of thought that had engaged his energies for a quarter of a century. Considering the distinction of the work he had already completed, it seemed highly unlikely that any other mind could take Mr. Locke's notes, however well organized he left them, and make a book reflecting the reach of his mind and the scope of his learning. But Margaret Just Butcher has done exactly that.

It is a book that has long been needed, for nothing has been so much misunderstood as the obdurate truth of the American Negro's influence on the culture of this continent. Indeed, for the reason that it is somehow morally tranquilizing, the common assumption has been—and still is—that whereas the Negro is greatly indebted to the American culture, the culture of America owes nothing to the Negro. It is this assumption Mrs. Butcher brings under direct and formidable attack.

If one takes the root fact of slavery, it becomes at once apparent that the only peasant culture indigenous to America is Negro folk culture. The products of this culture are recognized easily enough: the music of the spirituals, blues, ragtime, jazz; the rhythms of the dance; the emotional attitudes of John Henry and Joe Turner. What is not so easily recognized is that these products are seminal. At their best, they are original cultural forms and modes of expression. Such forms, as the author points out, belong on "the sophisticated levels of formal American music, art and literature."

Thus the "classical" fox trot of Irene Castle descended directly from the Negro juba dance; the music of Delius (who lived for a time in the States) and of Gershwin, as well as of Dett and Still, derived from the spirituals and the blues. And the humor, irony and pathos of Mark Twain and the dialect of Joel Harris and Julia Peterkin have a common ancestry in Negro tales and legends.

If Mrs. Butcher seems sometimes disposed to argue as well as to delineate and define all this, she has valid reason; for her thesis rightly rejects, at least by implication, a fallacious idea that too many have too long thought unassailable — the idea that inherent racial differences have been, and as of right ought to be, as effective a bar to the Negro's cultural participation as they have been to his social and economic integration.

Armed Forces Hailed For Race Integration

Columbia Report Asserts Program Succeeds, Differs With Gen. Clark

By Jo-ann Price

Racial integration in the armed forces has been a success, according to a 144-page study on "The Negro Potential" in American life, published under auspices of the Conservation of Human Resources Project at Columbia University.

The report, made public yesterday, said that "the most spectacular increases" in opportunities for Negroes in the last generation occurred in the armed forces.

While two World War II all-Negro divisions, the 92d, which fought with Gen. Mark Clark's 5th Army in Italy, and the 93d, which was assigned to non-combat work in the Pacific, had "poor" records, the report said, it has since been demonstrated by non-segregated units in Korea that integration brought out the "remarkable ability" of whites and Negroes to adjust to new relations with each other.

"Negro soldiers today are the first Negroes in American history to have equal opportunities to show what they can do," the report said.

Started by Eisenhower in '50

The survey, embracing economic, educational and work opportunities for Negroes, is part of a larger project initiated in 1950 by President Eisenhower when he was president of Columbia University. It was started as a result of Gen. Eisenhower's concern with man-power wastage in World War II. Fifteen industrial concerns and the Ford Foundation contributed funds.

In other findings, the survey showed:

1. Labor shortages in World War II and anti-discrimination practices in industry and trade unions have resulted in significant "break-throughs" in the semi-skilled job market for Negroes. In the professions, opportunities have opened in fields such as engineering. Negro women in both North and South, however, are still confined largely to service work.

2. The number of Negro high school students graduating annually could be tripled in the South and nearly doubled in the North if equal educational facilities were available. Negro high school graduates could be increased from 65,000 to 158,000 a year and college graduates from 9,000 to 23,000 annually, thus easing manpower shortages.

Established Momentum

3. The last fifteen years established a momentum in opportunities for Negroes which "will result in accelerated improvement in the position of the Negro in the years ahead." Only when Negro and white families can "live together as neighbors" will the Negro grow up "properly prepared for his place in the world of work."

4. The "one cloud on the horizon" is that the pressure exerted by the Supreme Court on the South to integrate its school "has sparked a counter-movement dedicated to shoring up the entire system of segregation." Southern attempts to defeat Federal anti-discrimination legislation can only lead to "useless conflict and delay.

The current study was prepared months in advance of recent statements by Gen. Clark opposing integration in the Army as a "weakening process," according to Dr. Eli Ginzberg, director of the study. Gen. Clark's statement was published in the May 11 "U. S. News & World Report" together with a civilian report to the Army on how integration worked in Korea.

Dr. Ginzberg commented that the work of his research team showed that "a well integrated Army is the best Army," despite the fact that Negro recruits are still "handicapped by deficiencies," such as poor schooling, in their prior preparation.

Gains in Industry Cited

The study said that "striking gains" in breaking down color lines have been made in industry and the Negro community should take advantage of these opportunities.

The report described the more than 15,000,000 Negroes constituting this country's largest minority group as "the single most underdeveloped human resource in the country." It assailed limited and inferior educational opportunities afforded Negroes.

The report estimated that the total number of Negro high school students graduating annually could be more than doubled, and Negro college graduates increased from 9,000 to 23,000 a year with improved educational conditions.

Barriers To Growth

THE NEGRO POTENTIAL. By Eli Ginzberg, assisted by James K. Anderson, Douglas W. Bray and Robert W. Smuts. 144 pp. New York: Columbia University Press. $3.

By J. SAUNDERS REDDING

IN 1950 Dwight Eisenhower, then the president of Columbia University, set up the Conservation of Human Resources Project and staffed it with a group of scholars disciplined in the social sciences. World War II had made clear a tragic fact: competent American manpower was in short supply. The job of the project was twofold: to find out why, and to suggest remedies. Though still incomplete, the job has already resulted in two diagnostic studies, "The Uneducated" (1953), and the present volume, "The Negro Potential," which comes logically as the consequence of discovering that "the largest percentage of illiterates was found among the rural Negro population of the Southeastern states."

It is important to say that "The Negro Potential" is a scholarly study and has the virtue of scientific objectivity. Dr. Ginzberg and his associates had no narrow doctrinal thesis to support, no dogma to expound. They did not set out either to comfort or dismay any school of opinion.

The fact is, however, that "The Negro Potential" will confound the honest segregationist, for almost at every turn it is at variance with his point of view. Racial segregation is unjust. It creates psychic traumas and mental deficiencies; it impoverishes the human resources of the nation; it endangers the nation's position in the world. These solid conclusions will upset the honest segregationist who believes that he is on the side of fundamental justice, that the question of segregation is merely local, and that the practices of segregation are best for whites, best for Negroes, and best for the nation as a whole.

THE chief concern of "The Negro Potential" is to examine "the problems that must be solved before the Negro can take full advantage of his new and rapidly growing opportunities resulting from the steady reduction of discrimination in employment." If this statement establishes the purpose of the book, it is also to be remarked that it strikes a note of provocative optimism. For in spite of the problems: inequality in education, Negro isolation in the community, and the stereotyped thinking (itself a major problem) about them, there is, on the basis of the book's findings, something to be optimistic about. Sensitivity and awareness have increased; economic opportunities for the Negro have multiplied; and, principally as a result of integration in the armed forces, segregation has been somewhat reduced. Nevertheless the authors conclude that further significant "improvement will probably have to wait on further progress in integration."

Delay in the face of "this challenge to our leadership of the free world" can be disastrous. "White leaders must do their part in making it possible for the Negro to become a fully integrated citizen. This means that they will have to help the Negro become part of the community from his birth. * * * The Negro needs the opportunity to grow up, go to school, play and work together with the white population."

"The Negro Potential" is as timely as today and as challenging as the tomorrow that may put the nation's manpower potential to its severest test.

Negro Called America Is Most Underdeveloped Resource

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — "The total number of Negro high school students graduating annually could be more than doubled in this period of critical manpower shortages if the education of Negroes were raised to the same level as white students outside the south," recently proclaimed Eli Ginzberg in his book, "The Negro Potential."

The book which records the findings of the Conservation of Human Resources Project at Columbia University, pointed out that the 15 million Negroes who constitute the nation's largest minority group is "the most undeveloped human resource of the country."

The number of Negro high school graduates currently, according to this study, is 65,000, a total which could be increased through educational equality to 158,000 annually.

There is little chance of bringing about educational equality without study progress toward integration, thinks Dr. Ginzberg, director of the Columbia University project.

The Negro has made "spectacular gains" in his economic position during the past 15 years, according to the study, but complacency over progress is unwarranted. Despite the broadening of opportunities, they are still sharply limited.

The Negro is not able to keep pace with the opening of new opportunities because of his inherited handicaps and disadvantaged position. Many changes must come, not only within the schools, but in the Negro community itself in terms of family life and child upbringing, if the Negroes are to be adequately prepared to take advantage of their new opportunities.

"The best hope for the Negro's speedy and complete integration into American society lies in the continuation of a strong and virile economy in which his labor is needed and his skills and capabilities are rewarded, the report concluded.

"A cloud on the horizon" is the countermovement in the South sparked by the Supreme Court's decision and dedicated to sharing up the whole segregation system," stated Dr. Ginzberg and his assistants. They pointed out that it is difficult to estimate the strength of the countermovement, but they believe nevertheless, that pressures from every side, "will induce the South to steer away from a self-destructive recalcitrance."

Book Review

Afro-Magazine 1.2

By Saunders Redding

THE NEGRO POTENTIAL, by Eli Ginzberg and others. Columbia University Press, New York. 144 pp. $3.00.

The research team which vitalizes the Conservation of Human Resources Project had scarcely got started on its series of studies when it discovered an indisputable fact: American manpower resources are tragicly wasted by the practice of segregation and discrimination in education and employment. The Negro Potential documents the fact.

Mr. Redding

It is of course important to emphasize that The Negro Potential, which deals with what is ordinarily seen as a highly charged emotional problem, is a study and not a polemic.

The research group that produced it was interested only in demonstrating what Lester Granger calls "the heavy damage to our national welfare caused by serious undertraining and misuse of our colored manpower potential."

If Dr. Ginzberg and his team also demonstrate the dangerous fallacies in the thinking of those who believe in the "separate but equal" theory and of those who believe that the race problem is a Southern problem, it is quite incidentally.

Baltimore Md.

HOW HEAVY the damage to our national welfare was did not become clear until World War II, when colored soldiers simply did not measure up to the responsibilities of war time.

Of course there were heroic colored fighting units—the 99th. Fighter Squadron, commanded by young Benjamin Davis Jr., and the 332nd. Fighter Group had unsurpassed records — but appraised in terms of the performances of the 92nd. and 93rd. Infantry Division, and in engineer, quartermaster and transportation corps, colored troops were unsatisfactory in both the Pacific and European theatres.

Feb. 7-21-54

FORTUNATELY there were those at the top, among them President Truman, who did not subscribe to the theory of inherent colored inferiority.

Something else must be held responsibile for the poor showing of the colored soldier. And something else was — segregation:

Segregation which made it impossible to provide large "colored units with the necessary balance of men with varying aptitudes and skills" and which reduced the opportunities and vitiated the motivation of colored soldiers.

Tentative and timid experiments with integration on the European front proved what the potential of the colored soldier was, and when General Ridgeway became Commander-in-Chief in the Far East and requested permission to proceed with integration, he was convinced that integration was the answer to his manpower and his fighting power problems. General Ridgway's conviction paid off.

* * *

AND IF integration in the Army and all the armed services produced the wholly desirable results it did produce, was not a lesson to be learned from the fact?

Could the lesson be proved in other areas of life? This was the question that Dr. Ginzberg's team of researchers set out to find the answer to.

And they found it: Only desegregation "will provide a firm foundation for the development of the full potential of white and colored alike."

This is both a lesson and a warning, and the extension of it which The Negro Potential provides will bring no comfort to the extremists of the white South:

"Only when colored and white families can life together as neighbors, when colored children and white children can play together, study together, go to the same church—", only then will America be prepared with that potential she may shortly so sorely need.

26b 1956

From Harlem to Paris

NOTES OF A NATIVE SON. By James Baldwin. 175 pp. Boston: The Beacon Press. $2.75.

By LANGSTON HUGHES

I THINK that one definition of the great artist might be the creator who projects the biggest dream in terms of the least person. There is something in Cervantes or Shakespeare, Beethoven or Rembrandt or Louis Armstrong that millions can understand. The American native son who signs his name James Baldwin is quite a ways off from fitting such a definition of a great artist in writing, but he is not as far off as many another writer who deals in picture captions or journalese in the hope of capturing and retaining a wide public. James Baldwin writes down to nobody, and he is trying very hard to write up to himself. As an essayist he is thought-provoking tantalizing, irritating, abusing and amusing. And he uses words as the sea uses waves, to flow and beat, advance and retreat, rise and take a bow in disappearing.

In "Notes of a Native Son," James Baldwin surveys in pungent commentary certain phases of the contemporary scene as they relate to the citizenry of the United States, particularly Negroes. Harlem, the protest novel, bigoted religion, the Negro press and the student milieu of Paris are all examined in black and white, with alternate shutters clicking, for hours of reading interest. When the young man who wrote this book comes to a point where he can look at life purely as himself, and for himself, the color of his skin mattering not at all, when, as in his own words, he finds "his birthright as a man no less than his birthright as a black man," America and the world might well have a major contemporary commentator.

FEW American writers handle words more effectively in the essay form than James Baldwin. To my way of thinking, he is much better at provoking thought in the essay than he is in arousing emotion in fiction. I much prefer "Notes of a Native Son" to his novel, "Go Tell It on the Mountain," where the surface excellence and poetry of his writing did not seem to me to suit the earthiness of his subject-matter. In his essays, words and material suit each other. The thought becomes poetry, and the poetry illuminates the thought.

What James Baldwin thinks of the protest novel from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to Richard Wright, of the motion picture "Carmen Jones," of the relationships between Jews and Negroes, and of the problems of American minorities in general is herein graphically and rhythmically set forth. And the title chapter concerning his father's burial the day after the Harlem riots, heading for the cemetery through broken streets — "To smash something is the ghetto's chronic need"—is superb. That Baldwin's viewpoints are half American, half Afro-American, incompletely fused, is a hurdle which Baldwin himself realizes he still has to surmount. When he does, there will be a straight-from-the-shoulder writer, writing about the troubled problems of this troubled earth with an illuminating intensity that should influence for the better all who ponder on the things books say.

NOTES OF A NATIVE SON

Book Review

Saunders Redding

Notes of A Native Son, by James Baldwin. Beacon Press, Beacon Hill, Boston. 175 pp. $2.50

A few years ago James Baldwin gave us **Go Tell It on the Mountain.** It was a good first novel — autobiographical, as most good first novels are, and with an integrity and truth in it that can come only from the courage of youth or the discouragement of unfulfilled age.

(Mr. Baldwin is young.) The style, too was minted—tensive, perhaps, but firm and controlled and clean. Here was a new, good talent, one said.

Mr. Redding

Here was heart. Here was instinctive knowledge of human nature. Here was a nice discernment of truth, and a splendid honesty.

NOW JAMES BALDWIN gives us his second book, **Notes of a Native Son.** If there is a "sophomore jinx," it rides this book—hard. The courage has become a kind of boasting.

The knowledge of human nature has become an absorption with—but not in — Freudian psychology. The "splendid honesty" is something much less—something traumatic, ill, diseased.

The style is mere pyrotechnics, making a momentary brilliant display, but kindling no fires of thought or admiration.

False, false! and unfelt, unfelt! one gets an unhappy sense that James Baldwin has been playing around too much and too long with Montmartre, the Left Bank crowd, and all the intellectual and spiritual eunuchs that spawn in and—when they can (and sometimes they do)—spoil that rich soil.

* * *

I AM being consciously harsh. I believe that James Baldwin has a fine talent. I think I am appreciative of talent, and it sickens me to see talent sicken.

It hurts to face the possibility that one is mistaken, and that Baldwin is a dilettante manipulating knowledge that is not truly his; a braggard ass who plays with the lightning that, because it does not strike twice, can be caught only once and must then be cherished forever, though it burns, though it blinds.

It is the lightning of honesty, of integrity, of truth—of personal honesty, integrity and truth, which run out on the writer who does not truly love them.

* * *

THERE IS NO evidence in **Notes of a Native Son** that Baldwin loves them. Can Baldwin believe that the American Negro is unqualified (not merely disqualified!) in the very nature of him and in experience to find his identity in America? Can Baldwin really believe that all of life is a search for identity and that only American Negroes search in vain?

Such notions are a kind of inversion of existentialism. Of course each man exists as an individual in—if you will—a purposeless world; but he does not exist without individuality, without identity!

But, as I've said, Baldwin has been listening too hard on the Left Bank. He has been reading too much in the three sou pamphlets written by the anemic 10th. echelon disciples of Jean-Paul Sartre and Sigmund Freud.

* * *

THE STYLE of **Notes of a Native Son** is also false. It is false not only because it is forced, but because it is used to display a knowledge and a reaction to experience that are not really Baldwin's.

It is false because it attempts an appeal to the cognitive—to which it is unsuited—at the same time that it pretends to appeal to the connotative and affective.

But it is very pretty. That's the thing really, about **Notes of a Native Son:** it is pretty, Even when one finds a pretty in the street one cannot completely turn his back on it until the pretty proves a whore. **Notes of a Native Son proves.**

Drawing by Rehna Cloete for "The Nylon Safari."

To Africa, With Love

THE NYLON SAFARI. By Rehna Cloete. Illustrated by the author. 276 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50.

By JOHN BARKHAM

IT isn't often that a reviewer gets a chance to read separate books by husband and wife on the same subject, but the Stuart Cloetes have been considerate enough to supply "His" and "Hers" versions of a three weeks' safari they made through Kenya and Tanganyika. Stuart Cloete, like the husky outdoorsman that he is, wrapped it up in two brusque chapters in his recent book, "The African Giant." Rehna Cloete, his American-born wife ("Tiny" to her friends), has made a whole book out of the safari, and—this once, at least—she is vastly more readable than her better-known husband.

The two accounts don't always jibe, chiefly because "Papa" Cloete looked on himself as some sort of human outgrowth of the African bush, whereas "Mama" Cloete felt more at home in the mosquito flats of her native New Jersey. So "His" boils down to a matter-of-fact record of game observed, with a modicum of stiff-lipped masculine enthusiasm visible on every page. "Hers" is something else again. Mrs. Cloete reluctantly tagged along as photographer with her husband and a white hunter named "Bill." (Stuart gives him a different name.) This "reluctance" is the key to the book, for it supplies the amusing, debunking approach which distinguishes "The Nylon Safari" from all others.

From the very start our author ruthlessly strips away the glamour. To her the two men were like a couple of overgrown Boy Scouts pretending to like everything about the Great Outdoors, while she was left to worry about unmentionable everyday problems that are glossed over by the novelists and trophy collectors. Not for her "these delightful people greeted each dawn with enthusiasm, tramped all day in blazing sun over endless stretches of sandy rock. * * *" Instead, she tells us about the clouds of insects that shared her beer, sucked up her soup, guzzled her gravy, drowned in her coffee. "Two men and a dope," she dourly dubbed the expedition.

SHE maintains this skeptical, so-what attitude for about two-thirds of the book, suffering terrors more fancied than real and discomforts more real than fancied. But as they drove through vast herds of game on the Serengeti Plains, camped at night in the shadow of Mount Kilimanjaro, marveled at the dramatic dawns in the Great Rift Valley, and watched a million or so flamingoes take to the air together, her resistance broke down and she capitulated to Africa. She even got to love hyenas ("they have such lovely big round eyes"), which is carrying enthusiasm a little far, I think.

So chalk up one more conquest for Darkest Africa. Rehna Cloete, who had heard so much about romantic safaris, came, saw, and finally concurred. This book is her zestful confession.

A Negro Reporter in India

THE PITIFUL AND THE PROUD. By Carl T. Rowan. Random. 432 pp. $5.

By HAROLD R. ISAACS

Almost any American who goes to India nowadays is disconcerted by the character and extent of Indian prejudice about the United States. If the American goes on a lecture tour under State Department auspices, he is likely to meet this hostility in its most virulent and phobic form. If the American, like newspaperman Carl Rowan, happens furthermore to be a Negro, his experience is filled not only with anger but with a peculiar anguish.

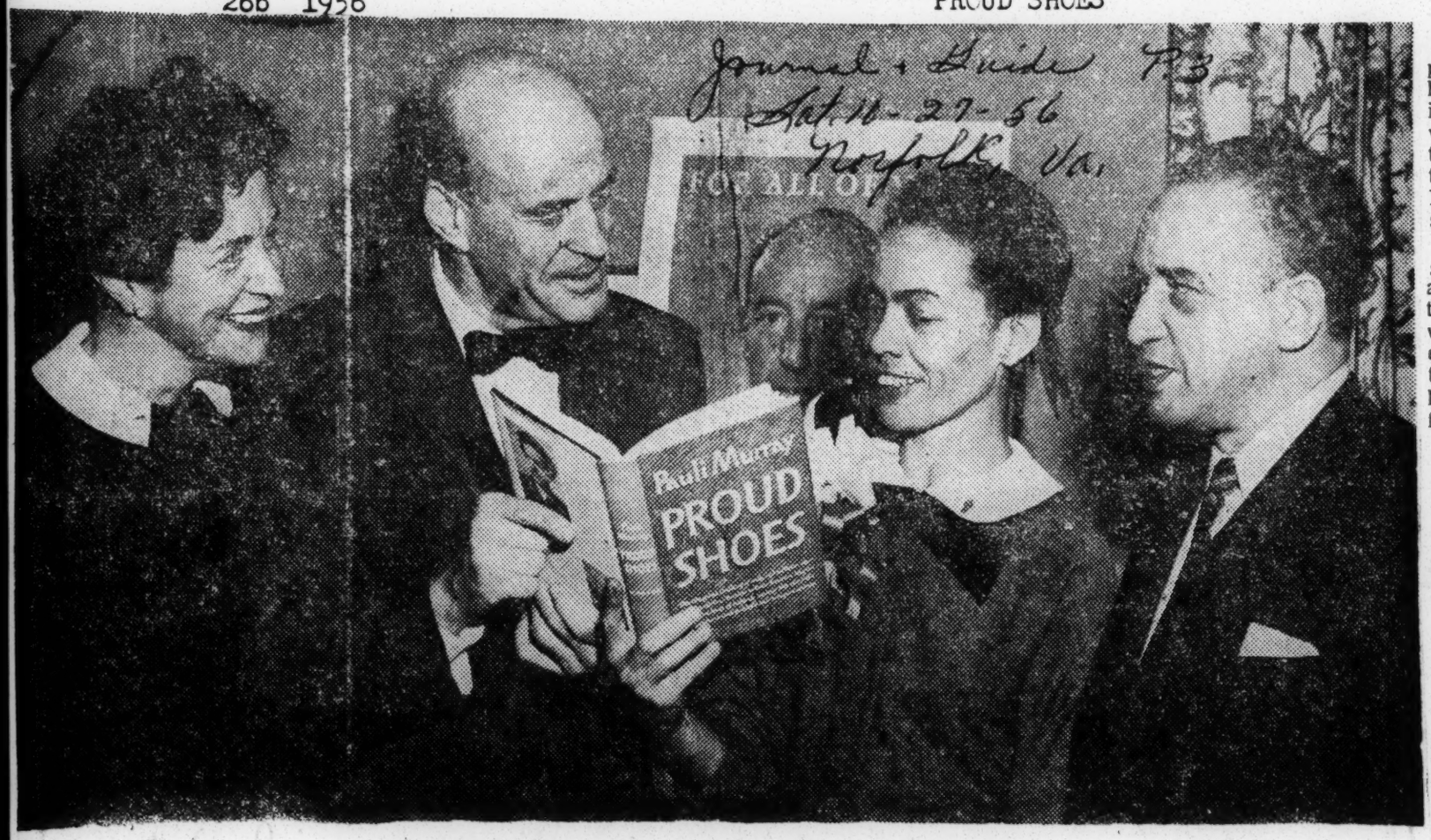
Like Saunders Redding, the Negro novelist who preceded Rowan on a similar trip a year or two earlier, Rowan got the full treatment. His audiences, especially of students and press people, were packed with Communist baiters who did their best to prevent anyone else from really listening to what Rowan had to say. Like Redding and many other such travelers, Rowan found that grotesque images of the United States were by no means held only by Indian Communists or sympathizers, but by a wide swath of people among the middle and upper classes. His account is relieved by so few friendly experiences that the reader joins him in a huge sigh of relief when the ordeal is finally over.

In between accounts of running battles with hecklers, Rowan sandwiches useful information about affairs in India and gives the best balanced reports he could find on Indian trade unions and other facets of India's current struggles.

But he was concerned mostly with the state of mind of the people he met and, unavoidably, with his own. He touches only lightly on the racist attitudes Indians hold among themselves, resisting throughout the temptation to counterpose these to Indian charges about American racism.

He had an unfortunate interview with Nehru, of whom he obviously takes a very dim view indeed. He became "fed up with suspicion and distrust" and was revolted by the attempts some Indians made to treat him as a "colored brother" who had lost his way among American white capitalists who brought his allegiance with their tainted gold.

He did his best to keep his head and his heart in the right place. Being a man of parts, he managed to do so despite all the Indian and American influences that could so easily destroy his sense of balance.



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26b

Author Presents Work On Stevenson

Miss Pauli Murray, author of "Proud Shoes" presents a first copy of the book to Lloyd K. Garrison, former president of the National Urban League and a co-chairman of the New York Committee for Stevenson-Kefauver-Wagner.

The presentation was to convey to Gov. Stevenson that both she and the Democratic Presidential candidate are proud of the shoes that they wear. Miss Murray had received a letter of congratulations from Gov. Stevenson one the day of publication.

Extreme left is Mrs. Sylvia Ravitch, member of the executive committee, New York Committee for Stevenson-Kefauver-Wagner. Extreme right is Dr. Frank Horne, executive director of the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

Afro-American
Balto. Md.
Oct. 11-27-56

PROUD SHOES, by Pauli Murray. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, N.Y. 276 pp., $3.50.

Mr. Redding

Proud Shoes is history and biography, and it is moreover a story so sharp with drama as to read like fiction. A family chronicle, it blazes with honesty but also with anger and affection.

From the first page, when we were introduced to the Fitzgeralds, to the last, when the author speaks in her role as a Fitzgerald grandchild, one cannot escape the feeling that bitter grapes wrath and knowledge are pressed into the wine of truth. It is not a wine to be drunk for pleasure.

* * *

Cornelia Fitzgerald, the maternal grandmother of this chronicle, is the stuff that William Faulkner makes his characters of, and her story is as dark as anything that ever happened in Yoknapatawpha County, Mississippi.

Descendant of a Revolutionary War hero and those North Carolina Smiths who are on record as chief benefactors of the University at Chapel Hill, Cornelia — unlike many of her mixed blood breed—knew her father and had heard from her own mother the story of his brutal lovemaking.

Sidney Smith exercised the rights of a master to beget Cornelia on the slave woman whom he "raped . . . again and again.

"Night after night he would force open her cabin door . . . beat her into submission." His older brother, Francis, put an end to this.

". . . one of the slaves found Marse Sid lying unconscious in the yard, his clothes soaked in blood and an ugly hole in his head."

* * *

SIDNEY WAS never the same thereafter. He gave up his rich law practice. He did not go back to the N.C. General Assembly.

Following Cornelia's birth, he made no protest when Francis took Cornelia's mother for himself and fathered three half-sisters for Sidney's rape-got daughter.

So great were the aberrations created by slavery and so bereft of dignity were slaves that, misbegotten as she was, all her life long Cornelia boasted of her shameful paternity with fierce pride: "A white man's child. A fine white man at that. A southern aristocrat."

* * *

She was almost equally proud of her upbringing. With her half-sisters, she was reared in the "big house" by her white aunt, Mary Smith, who taught all three girls their letters, the involved ritual of the Episcopal Church, and fancy sewing.

But all the same, they were slaves—Mary Smith's property, and it never occurred to her to free them, not even in her will. After her death, Cornelia earned her living as a seamstress. Many men tried to court her, but Cornelia was waiting for the right man.

* * *

WHEN HE came along, he was a match for her in the matter of pride—and on much better grounds. The contrast between Robert Fitzgerald and Cornelia is the tortured heat of **Proud Shoes.**

Robert, the son of a free colored man and an Irish woman, had gone to school in Delaware and Pennsylvania, had become dedicated to the cause of his people, and had fought in the Civil War and then gone South to teach.

When Cornelia first "laid eyes on him" she saw in him just the man for her, and "she knew her search was ended." She did not know however, that a clash of prides had just begun. It went on for nearly 50 years.

* * *

THE INTERPOLATED autobiographical sections of **Proud Shoes** are concerned with the impact of this clash upon the author. They are the least effective and the least important sections of Pauli Murray's book.

She purposely keeps herself in the background, for **Proud Shoes** is not a book about herself, and she has the wisdom to know it. Still, when she does emerge in her own person, she belongs, and it is because of her that the conclusion of her family chronicle seems so inevitably right.

26b 1956

HISTORY OF LAWS ON RACES TRACED

Times P. 52-L

New Vanderbilt U. Journal Gives Legal Background of Tension in South

New York, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25 —Much of the legal history leading to the present racial tensions in the South is covered in the first edition of The Race Relations Law Reporter published this week by the Vanderbilt University Law School here.

Financed by the Fund for the Republic, the bimonthly magazine is described by John W. Wade, dean of the law school, as a professional journal that will be "strictly objective." It "will not editorialize or express opinions" on racial integration or the "legal feasibility of particular plans or procedures," he added.

The 292-page first edition, according to Paul H. Sanders, Vanderbilt Professor of Law under whose direction The Reporter is being written and edited, is considerably larger than later numbers will be.

The reason for this, he said, was the necessity of bringing law on race relations "up to date." The issue includes many court decisions, administrative and legal rulings and legislative acts on the subject.

Public Education Stressed

"Primary emphasis will be placed on the field of public education, but material in all fields where the issue of race or color is presented as having consequence will be reported," Mr. Sanders said.

The initial edition includes information on cases from all sections of the nation, as well as from the South. The entire record of court proceedings leading up to the riots of the University of Alabama campus over admission of Miss Autherine J. Lucy, the first Negro student there, is included. Four court proceedings were involved.

Among race relations cases reported on in the first issue are those of an Indian woman's suit for right to have her son buried in a private cemetery, a Japanese seeking to establish rights to property in Montana, a Chinese challenge of a requirement that Chinese take blood tests not required of other immigrants, a Detroit public housing case and an Englewood, N. J., school segregation dispute.

1894 Doctrine Traced

A special feature covers the separate-but-equal doctrine that prevailed for so long before the United States Supreme Court set it aside in 1954. A complete history of the doctrine from the time it was first laid down in 1849 up to its demise is included.

The four major fields covered by The Race Relations Law Reporter are education, recreational facilities, transportation and juries.

While the Fund for the Republic furnished a grant to finance the project, Mr. Sanders said "complete responsibility for the contents of the magazine, including editorial policy in general, lies with the Vanderbilt University School of Law and particularly with those members of its regular staff who are working on it."

He said that subscriptions had been received from more than 2,400 persons in all sections of the country. The largest number came from the South and included educators, lawyers, legislators, courts and professional groups and journalists.

Mr. Sanders said a subsequent issue would contain a complete study of the "doctrine of interposition" several Southern states have adopted as a means of evading Federal court rulings against segregated schools.

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

26b 1956

Islands In Ferment

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA. By Dorothy Woodman. 444 pp. New York: The Philosophical Library. $6.

By REGGY DURDIN

INDONESIA, a chain of 3,000 palm-dotted big and little islands stretching between Malaya and Australia, is practically unknown to the average American. It is, however, one of the most fascinating and important countries of Southeast Asia, being rich in natural resources and having a diversity of cultures. Independent less than a decade, seething with political ferment, it faces tremendous problems. It is suspicious of the West, and it is being eyed with more than idle interest by both Moscow and Peiping.

Dorothy Woodman is a British Socialist who befriended Indonesian nationalists and adopted their cause in London during the islands' post-war revolt against the Netherlands. She consequently received every courtesy from the Indonesian Government during her visit to the islands in 1951 to gather material for this book. "The Republic of Indonesia" attempts to cover just about everything. Its 444 pages include a description of the individual islands; a lengthy historical section covering the three centuries of Dutch colonial rule, the Japanese occupation, 1942-45, the post-war revolt against the Dutch and the more recent period of Indonesian independence; a study of Indonesian culture, and a detailed discussion of the young republic's accomplishments, plans and problems.

THE book should be useful as a reference tool to students, specialists and foreign correspondents. Unfortunately it is not appropriate for the average intelligent American, for it is too long and often dull. The book lacks a single photograph; its biographies and character sketches of outstanding Indonesians, from leading Communists to President Achmed Sukarno, are inadequate.

It is unfortunate that Miss Woodman's last visit to Indonesia was as far back as 1951. This means that she is insufficiently (or only partially) aware of many highly significant recent trends and developments. These include, for instance, the very important gains in power and prestige of both the Indonesian Communist party and the Peiping Embassy in Indonesia, as well as the growing identification of President Sukarno with the Indonesian Nationalist party and his growing estrangement from every other first-rank Indonesian political figure, including his own Vice President.

MOTON MEMORIAL OBSERVANCE Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
Daily Activity Sheet. Thurs 11-27-56 Vol. 3, No. 42.

Sunday evening at 6:30 P. M. in the Institute Chapel the Annual Moton Memorial service will be observed. This year the observance will mark the opening of the Trades and Engineering Conference and the speaker for the combined occasion will be Dr. Edwin Burdell, President, The Cooper Union (College) New York City.

Dr. Robert Russa Moton, Tuskegee Institute's second principal and the first to be designated as its president did an heroic job in building up the Institute's resources and particularly its Industrial program. The newly occupied building for the School of Engineering was named - Robert Russa Moton Hall - at the dedication ceremony held in connection with Tuskegee Institute's 75th Anniversary.

It is very fitting that as we were making final plans for this observance we chanced to come across a copy of the recently published book on this great American. The title is: ROBERT RUSSA MOTON
OF
HAMPTON AND TUSKEGEE

26b

The book is edited by William Hardin Hughes and Fredrick D. Patterson and is published by the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill. It is an historic appraisal of the life and work of this great leader and gives insight into his contributions to the field of human relations and his pride and confidence in the Negro race. The book contains thirteen pages of illustrations. We hope at an early date to begin a review of this book. In the meantime it is available at the Bookstore and other points on the campus.

26b 1956

BOOK REVIEW

SEGREGATION: THE INNER CONFLICT IN THE SOUTH

SEGREGATION: The Inner Conflict in the South. By Robert Penn Warren. Random. 66 pages. $1.95.

By JOHN K. HUTCHENS

WHILE Robert Penn Warren is a novelist, poet, critic and teacher, he was none of those, specifically, when he went back to his native South this year to find out what people were saying and thinking about segregation. He was being a reporter, and a good one. He asked questions, and he listened, and now he reports, which is the way a good reporter works.

Mission South

He went to Kentucky, where he was born in 1905, and to Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. He didn't take a poll, he says, or attempt a systematic cross-section of opinion. On the other hand, he did not just talk around. He sought a significant range of expression and he found it—perhaps because, in addition to his high intelligence, his Southern-ness induced a candor no ordinary outsider could have won. If his accent had faded a little in his years outside the South, still he was the grandson of two men who fought in gray at Shiloh.

But, speaking of reporting, his report all but reports itself, somewhat in this wise:

He was not long in Nashville when he met an Atlanta high school boy of whom he asked, "You all have been having a little trouble down your way, haven't you?" "Niggers—you mean niggers? I hate them bastards," the boy said. It was what Mr. Warren calls "the cliché of hate," and he would meet it again; but fearsome as this was, it was less important, because less complex, than some other responses he got.

Pride and Power

What, he asked of whites and blacks, are the white man's reasons for segregation? Because it is to the white man's economic advantage, said one Negro. "Maybe it's just pridefulness, him being white," said another. An earnest, sincere white lawyer seemed to agree. Asked from what quarter violence might come, he said: "The red-neck. He is the one on the under side of the plank, with nothing between him and the bare black ground. He's got to have something to give him pride. Just to be better than something."

Pride, then, is a factor, and so is power. Said a Southern integrationist, "You simply have to recognize a fact. In no county where the Negroes are two to one is the white man going to surrender political power, not with the Negroes in their present condition." And, too, the force of tradition. An "eminent Negro scholar" said: "One thing is that a lot of people down here just don't like change. It's not merely desegregation they're against so much, it's just the fact of any change." "They feel some connection they don't want to break," said a white college student whom Mr. Warren took to be an integrationist. The tradition-loving Southerner in Mr. Warren could respect this.

And then he came to the big, the all-important question: "What's coming?"—meaning the future of segregation. And the answers to this were the most revealing of all, suggesting as they did that the problem is basically, ultimately, a moral one.

"Lots of dead niggers, that's what's coming," said a Memphis taxi driver. But a Tennessee editor said: "There's a fifth column of decency here, and it will, in the end, betray the extremists, when the politicians get through." And the "rich business man, active in segregation": "If we'd ever managed to bring ourselves to do what we ought to have done for the Negro, it would be different now." And a white woman: "I can't feel the same way about a Negro as a white person. It's born in me. But I pray I'll change."

In that "deep intellectual rub, a moral rub" within the individual, Mr. Warren himself seems to see the greatest hope—"for the South," he reminds us, "is still the land of faith," including faith in itself. Let the non-Southerner beware, he suggests, of oversimplifying the problems of a society in which desegregationists join segregationists in the desire to preserve "the traditional American values of individualism and localism against the anonymity, irresponsibility and materialism of the power state, against the philosophy of the ad-man, the morality of the Kinsey report and the gospel of the bitch-goddess."

The interviewer came home, finally, to interview himself, in part as follows: Q. Are you for desegregation? A. *Yes.* Q. Are you a gradualist on the matter of segregation? A. If by a gradualist you mean a person who would create delay for the sake of delay, then no. If by a gradualist you mean a person who thinks it will take time, not time as such, but time for an educational process, preferably a calculated one, then yes."

One reads this concise, illuminating book, too fair to satisfy the violent or the self-righteous on either side, and one thinks of another moral struggle that tore the country a century ago. Then, too, we could have profited by such reporting as this.

A Novelist Sounds Out The South

Reviewed by Alan Barth

An editorial writer for this newspaper, Barth is the author of "The Loyalty of Free Men" and "Government by Investigation."

SEGREGATION: THE INNER CONFLICT IN THE SOUTH. By Robert Penn Warren. Random House. $1.95.

ROBERT PENN WARREN, distinguished novelist and poet, made a journey recently through the South, where he was born and brought up, in an effort to find out what whites and Negroes of that region think and feel about desegregation. He has written a brief account of that journey, a report of conversations with individuals of diverse outlook, education and economic status.

The sample is a random one and may or may not be representative. In any event, Warren was not taking a poll; he was sensing an attitude. His terse dialogues convey a good deal of the feeling — the variety of feeling — that makes the South today troubled, tense, divided against itself.

There is a slightly mannered quality about Warren's writing which makes it seem at times opaque. The reader in search of clear-cut conclusions to America's most pressing and tragic social problem will not find them in this little book. But he will find, perhaps, a heightened understanding of the complexity of feeling behind the South's conflict.

Warren writes about this feeling with warm sensitivity and an aching sympathy for whites and Negroes alike. "I don't think the problem is to learn to live with the Negro," he says in the end; "it is to learn to live with ourselves."

He is in favor of desegregation but does not believe it can come soon. Asked if he is a gradualist, he answers: "If by gradualist you mean a person who would create delay for the sake of delay, then no. If by gradualist you mean a person who thinks it will take time, not time as such, but time for an educational process, preferably a calculated one, then yes.

"I mean a process of mutual education for whites and blacks. And part of this education should be in the actual beginning of the process of desegregation. It's a silly question, anyway, to ask if somebody is a gradualist. Gradualism is all you'll get. History, like nature, knows no jumps. Except the jump backward, maybe."

ROBERT PENN WARREN
. . . On segregation

Segregation— Warren writes of South

SEGREGATION: 'The Inner Conflict in the South, by Robert Penn Warren (Random, $1.95).

When anyone writes about the South and its current No. 1 problem, many Southerners instantly want to know the author's background. For their information, Mr. Warren was born in Kentucky in 1905, was graduated with honors from Vanderbilt University, did graduate work at the University of California, Yale and Oxford, and then taught at Southwestern College in Memphis, Vanderbilt and Louisiana State University before going to the University of Minnesota in 1942. He now is on the faculty of Yale. He has written extensively about the South, mostly fiction, much of the rest poetry. He is a Pulitzer Prize winner.

DOES THAT GIVE him special qualifications to write about the South? Some will say he combines sympathy with objectivity and his opinions are to be heeded. Others will declare that any person now living outside the South is disqualified to describe accurately its present state and feelings.

Our suggestion is that in either case, Mr. Warren is worth reading. Whether you agree or disagree, his analysis is trenchant and keen. Perhaps, as a fictionist, he has not achieved full objectivity. But what he observed, he describes well.

THE BOOK is an amplification of an article which Mr. Warren wrote for Life magazine. It reports on a trip he took through several Southern states in which he talked to many persons, white and Negro, representing various viewpoints.

His own conclusion is that desegregation is inevitable, that ultimate amalgamation will be the fate of the races in the South. They are moral matters, however, he points out, and moral problems cannot be solved abstractly. He believes in gradual change, through education, but that a part of the education "should be the actual beginning of the process of desegregation."—J. F. ROTHERMEL.

26b 1956

Dr. Ellison Publishes Another Book

Journal & Guide
Sat. 3-3-56
P. 5

RICHMOND, Va. — Dr. John M. Ellison, retired president and now chancellor of Virginia Union University, Richmond, has published another book which is currently on sale by the Broadman Press. The title of the book is "They Who Preach."

This book is tremendously helpful to all preachers. Basically, this book tells the preacher where to start. The first two chapters deal with the preacher's personal qualifications for his task, his work and the needs of those who will hear his message.

Norfolk, Va.

SERMON preparation and delivery are fully discussed in the next five chapters, including writing the sermon, ways of commanding attention and dramatic expression in delivery, speech, and illustrations. The final chapter, "The Christian Minister and Unrealized Ideals," reminds the pastor of what he seeks to accomplish, and offers guidance and inspiration for faithfulness in his work.

Dr. Ellison has had a long and distinguished career as a pastor and educator. He is a graduate of Virginia Union University, Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, and Drew University (Ph.D.). Since his recent retirement from the presidency, he has continued to serve as a teacher of ministerial students.

26b 1956

Kitt's Autobiography Appearing With Fanfare; Ethel Waters in First Night Club Venture in Years; Basie in Paris

BY DELORES CALVIN

New York—(CNS)—Eartha Kitt Should Be Very Happy . . . Eartha Kitt should be just about where she wants to be. Her autobiography is appearing amid much fanfare and with a top name book publishing house. A new RCA Victor album is being launched at the same time and ditto for her glamorous appearance at the Persian Room at the very swank Hotel Plaza. All this concentration on one gal should make her a very happy person.

But the critics don't quite see it this way. She's being berated for her all-in-one vein show at the Plaza. The great-I-am personality of Kitt is really taking over and so obsessing her that she's conveying very little warmth to the gilded audiences that are paying to hear her.

Eartha's at the top but so perilously that she could slip. She's a sensitive gal—talented so very much and nervous to the point of being extra particular about her work. Probably she has won so many laurels that she's not sensitive to what they are saying about her. Eartha made Eartha and she will refuse to admit she's wrong in anything until proven with a slowed down box office till.

* * *

Atlanta, Georgia, for all its rich homes and a population of above-average income, has never had a drive-in theater for Negroes. Now, at last it appears there will be one. The zoning committee of Atlanta Aldermanic Board granted permission to build one after hearing testimony from large delegations representing both sides of the issue. Those who will build the new theater own some of the biggest theaters in downtown Atlanta for whites.

* * *

For some reason Pearl Dailey did only ten days in Pittsburgh instead of the original 13 days . . . Fisk Jubilee Singers in Lisbon, Spain for two days on their current European tour . . . Barry Sullivan of Hollywood couldn't put over "Too Late The Phalarope" despite his sincere portrayal in the race relations Broadway vehicle. . . .

* * *

Ethel Waters with a fresh set of representatives installed, opens at New York's Ruben Bleu in her first night club venture in years . . . Ella Fitzgerald has a new product for the hair called "Top Note" and it's good, too. Much promotion is being centered around the singer.

* * *

Wonder how Billy Eckstine really feels with Carolle Drake Faulkner airing their sordid romance in seeking $$$ for their two children? Surely, he isn't as callous as all this . . . Count Basie doing well in Paris.

This is Showbusiness for you. Last week Norman Granz did horribly with his revue in Houston, Texas. He had demanded a non-segregated audience and got department stores refusing to sell the tickets. This week Granz saw his "Jazz at the Philharmonic" gross one of its' biggest takes yet on the West Coast. . . .

Photograph from "Thursday's Child."
Eartha Kitt.

With Song And Dance

THURSDAY'S CHILD. By Eartha Kitt. Illustrated. 250 pp. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $3.95.

By GILBERT MILSTEIN

THIS autobigraphy of a moderately talented night-club and musical-comedy performer named Eartha Kitt is an indubitably earnest demonstration of large, gamy pretensions in gummy alliance with small, amorphous ideas. The principal values of a book of this kind are the contribution it makes to the history of entertainment and the conscious revelation it offers of a personality singular enough to inflame people into paying money to watch it. Miss Kitt, whose publishers went recklessly out of their way to assure readers that she wrote it herself, has brilliantly skirted both requirements. It is impossible even to find out her age.

There is enough prose in the 250 pages of "Thursday's Child" to depress the most equable of men, but a single rich example, unfortunately, will have to do. "I saw the Acropolis standing high on a hill overlooking the city," writes Miss Kitt on Page 203, "veiled by the spirit of the gods who molded her walls with architectural love and left her a monument to themselves. Alone and crippled, pleading to be once again what she was, the home of thinkers, when all of Athens looked up to her. Now she looked down in hopes of catching a wandering eye."

Miss Kitt was born, she says, in a town called North in South Carolina. She ultimately made her way to New York City, danced with the Dunham group both here and in Europe, as well as in Mexico; sang in night-clubs as far east as Turkey and as far west as Hollywood; appeared in a revue called "New Faces" and a play called "Mrs. Patterson," and had a number of what, without doubt, must have been love affairs, although she writes of them in the ethereal manner of a medium working up a mess of ectoplasm. She also refers to the men in her life, or some of them, at any rate, either by their initials or by such sobriquets as "Paleface."

MISS KITT'S

n

STORY

as she remembers it and as she alone could write it

THURSDAY'S CHILD

IS PUBLISHED TODAY

as this great artist continues

her distinguished career with her

opening tonight at the Plaza's Persian Room.

at book stores . . . $3.95

DUELL, SLOAN and PEARCE

26b 1956

Ellen Tarry's 'Third Door'

Courier Sat. 1-28-56 Magazine Sec. p. 6

Reveals a New Slice of Life

Pittsburgh, Pa

By Marguerite Cartwright

One gets to know the real Ellen Tarry from her book, "The Third Door." With her escape from the South and the many things for which it stood, she came to Harlem and a world alien to what she had ever known. She writes with great sensitivity about the urban phenomena of sin, sex and hard times.

Dr. Cartwright

Writing with charm and fidelity, she infects all that she records with freshness, verve and vitality. There is first-hand knowledge, understanding, tolerance and compassion for those Harlem days. What she endures to maintain balance and survival during the nadir of depression years is a personal saga rarely equalled.

Throughout, she maintains her aggressive personal independence and the ability to laugh at herself, always attracting a host of friends, sometimes the right ones, other times not, for one gathers that she also has the frailty of loving too well and not always wisely. Always more sensitive to good treatment than bad, she seems to remember every favor and act of kindness (much of this she includes in the book).

Deeply influenced by her religious faith, she is cosmopolitan, but never a true sophisticate or woman of the world. As might be expected, the book reflects this in its content, for she refuses to make the familiar gutter descent and include the sex-sin formula which sells books. The price she will have to pay for this may be high, but one feels not too high for this particular author, who through the years has clung to her respectability and personal ideals.

The reticencies that are present are not the result of her inhibitions, but rather the taste and decorum with which she invests her own personal cosmos.

Ellen Tarry's introduction to herself and her first published work for adults is not without flaws and weaknesses. At times she writes without the desired penetration. She fails to discuss some of the deeper and more complex aspects of her personal story. She neatly ducked what must have been her all-important relationship with her child's father. In her reflection on our times and her picture of Harlem, she is more peripheral than central. But she is stimulating, even when she is less than profound, and it cannot be denied that she has a sensitivity to the many-faceted transformations which have transpired during the current era.

Ellen Tarry is an author who knows exactly what she wants to say and how to say it. It is a hard book to stop reading, for it is a human, entertaining self-portrait of a woman of spirit, independence and determination.

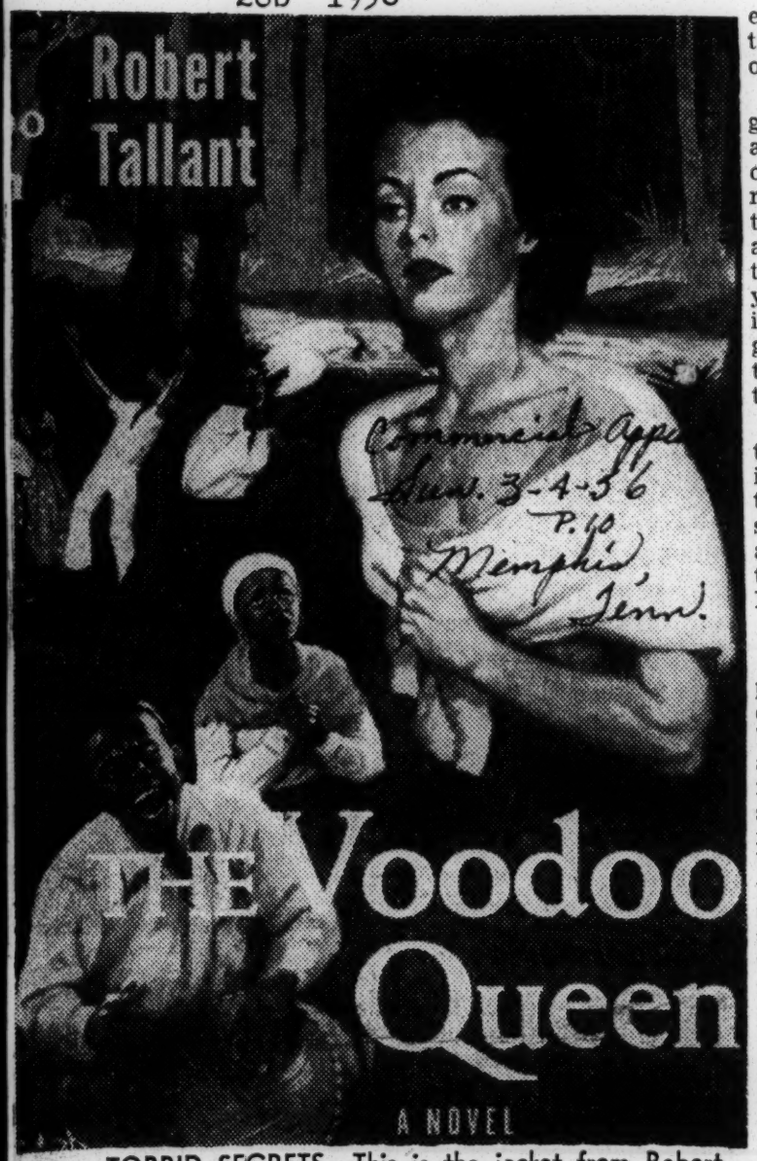
ELLEN TARRY

. . . A third door to a brighter life.

26b 1956

THE TUSKEGEE AIRMEN

CHARLES E. FRANCIS, an Air Force reserve lieutenant, has completed a book, "The Tuskegee Airmen" which portrays all of the activities of Negro airmen during World War II. He tells the story behind their achievements and cites records of their most dramatic combat captures and air victories.



TORRID SECRETS—This is the jacket from Robert Tallant's latest novel about New Orleans.

Savage Echoes Of Voodoo Resound In Bob Tallant's New Orleans Tale

THE VOODOO QUEEN. By Robert Tallant. Putnam. $3.95.

Reviewed by RICHARD LANE, Staff, The Commercial Appeal.

JUNGLE drums no longer throb in Congo Square.

Dusky dancers no longer writhe and chant in flickering candlelight under moss-hung oaks along Bayou St. John.

Yet Robert Tallant has turned time back a full century and has caught the savage echoes of voodooism's hey-dey in New Orleans and has recorded them in a first-rate novel, "The Voodoo Queen."

The voodoo queen, unchallenged in power for 50 years, was the real, amazing and beautiful octoroon, Marie Laveau. Mr. Tallant describes her as the last great American witch. She has bee ndead since 1881. Today's voodooism, still very much alive in the South, is her legacy.

Trade In Love Potions

Marie Laveau was born in New Orleans in 1794, the child of a quadroon mother and Creole father. She was 25 before she began to practice voodooism seriously. A skilled hairdresser for many of New Orleans' wealthiest ladies, she learned numerous boudoir secrets that enabled her to build up a lucrative trade in love potions and other black magic.

Voodooism is a barbaric religion of the jungle, yet Marie as a voodooienne was perhaps more of a saint than sinner. History records her as ministering to the wounded of Jackson's army at the battle of New Orleans, of tending the victims of recurrent yellow fever epidemics, of helping prisoners in the city jail, of giving much of her large fortune to those left penniless by the Civil War and panics.

Mr. Tallant breathes life into this remarkable woman by taking a few dramatic liberties with the known facts. You'll find the story absorbing and will marvel at the charm of gris-gris, which the author insists are really Marie's. For example:

Used Nails Help Out

She used many kinds of love powders and oils. Her most powerful one "was the one she brewed from a quart of vinegar, a quart of rain water caught from the first rain in May, a teaspoonful of graveyard dirt and nine used nails. These she would boil down together until half the liquid was gone, and let the rest stand for nine days, then fill to its former quantity with equal parts of May rain water and vinegar. After another nine days it was ready to sell, and the buyer was instructed to go to the home of his or her beloved and sprinkle some of it where the loved one must walk. This must be repeated nine days later. Marie never saw it fail from the day she began to prescribe it, and her clients begged for it. She learned to make and sell all kinds of charms to gamblers — lodestones and twisted roots, rabbit's feet, and steel filings wrapped in red flannel.

A Curse Or A Blessing

"She learned of more evil gris-gris, too, but she refused to make them. A mixture of Jimson weed and the powdered head of a snake could cause blindness. Small black caskets containing a tiny doll stuck with pins left on a doorstep with a black candle burning at the head of the coffin would bring death to the household within. Bags containing dog and cat hair and salt and pepper, left where a person would not find them, but secreted in his room, preferably among his clothes, were nearly as bad."

And there were many more.

Any reader is welcome to try Marie's gris-gris, although the author confesses he doesn't care to, personally.

At age of 20, he was successively a farmer in South-West Africa, a commercial fisherman out of Walvis Bay and Cape Town, a copper miner in Northern Rhodesia and a Government livestock inspector in the wilds.

"The Voodoo Queen," a new novel by Robert Tallant, will be published Feb. 24 by Putnam. The story is based on the life of Marie Laveau of New Orleans, who was probably born in 1794 and died in 1881.

New Orleans Sorcery

THE VOODOO QUEEN. By Robert Tallant. 314 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.95.

A TRIFLE late for New Orleans' Mardi Gras trade out well-timed for spring pilgrims in search of azaleas, antiques and atmosphere is Robert Tallant's fictionized excursion into the life and times of Marie Laveau, "the last American witch."

Witchery is too Anglo-Saxon and harsh for the antics of Marie. In fact, New Orleans sorcery had a way of its own, as much removed in spirit from puritanical Salem as it was in body from savage Santo Domingo. With a disarming Latin polytheism, the Vieux Carré insisted on selling its soul piecemeal. Participants in the pagan rites of Congo Square and St. John's Bayou faithfully put in their appearance at the cathedral: the good fathers never quite knew whether the cultists belonged to God or the Devil.

Such was certainly true of Marie, who could be a "kind, charitable, almost saintly woman," distributing alms as well as *gris-gris* or attending the sick and imprisoned as well as voodoo clients. A beautiful octoroon, Marie married Jacques the carpenter for love, but when she fell heir to the voodoo throne her skeptic husband abandoned her. She then became a hairdresser, a profession permitting entrée into the secrets and good graces of her artistocratic clientele. Meanwhile, she married Glapion, whom she learned to love while becoming the mother of fifteen children. Her life-span (1794-1881) covers an immense era in our history.

The author creates a vivid, haunting atmosphere, which (like Marie's arts) holds the reader in spell. Occasionally the writing becomes overly pretty; sometimes characters find themselves thinking the sophisticated thoughts of Robert Tallant; there are touches of theatricalism. But all these are picayunish criticisms of an intriguing novel that is competently mounted and exceedingly well executed.

JOHN K. BETTERSWORTH.

From the jacket design by Julian Paul for "The Voodoo Queen."

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

WHAT YE SOW, by Elizabeth Maddox Huntley. Comet Press, 11 West 42nd St., New York. 97 p.p, $3.00.

Though I am no drama critic, and though for a proper judgment a play should be seen and heard rather than read, I'd like to venture a few remarks on a play that was sent me inadvertently I think, for review.

Mr. Redding

The play is called **What Ye Sow**, and it deals with the color problem in reverse—the discrimination practiced against white communicants by a colored congregation.

It is a play in four acts and thirteen scenes, and the scenes shift from a clergyman's study to a family living room to a church sanctuary to a bedroom to a cave and back to the clergyman's study, etc.

There is also a play within a play.

* * *

IN SHORT, what I am trying to indicate is that **What Ye Sow** is as technically complex as any play by Shakespeare—and it would be, technically, hard to produce, and to write a play that is tough to produce is what most playwrights try to avoid.

Though Shakespeare wrote plays that are technically complex, they presented no great production problems in the technical sense simply because—though not only because—the tradition of the realistic theatre had not been established.

Shakespeare wrote for a romantic theatre and in the romantic tradition. Eizabeth Maddox Huntley has written for the realtistic theatre and in what she fondly conceives to be one realistic tradition.

* * *

THE WHITE Delfords, four of them, seek membership in a colored church pastored by the Reverend Wylie, a young, dark brown man "filled with new ideas."

He—the Rev. Wylie—is for the Delfords all the way, but his membership is not, and the point is to bring the membership around.

This is the dramatic conflict, but the Rev. Wylie enters it with all the guns on his side—including, I might add, the beautiful Judith Delford, who, in common parlance, is worth gunning for.

Mrs. Huntley makes her characters simple, one-dimensional puppets. They are when the play is done what they were when the play opens, for in **What Ye Sow** the playwright's concern is not with characterization, but with theme.

* * *

THE THEME is that prejudice is not a one-way street, and those (it's not without intellectual complications and mixed figures of speech) against whom prejudice is directed are often more prejudiced than those . . . well you get the idea.

And it all works out in the end, but only after the proper punishments have been dispensed all around, and after a climax in which an enemy country launches an air attack that brings every one to his senses.

Now the good and surprising thing about this very simple and technically complex and quite impossible play is that the dialogue is quite sound, quite good, I mean.

It sounds **real,** and this makes for the strangest sensation, because, you see, the characters don't turn out to be real people, and as you read it's as if you were in a roomful of puppets and they all started talking. The strangest thing!

Now what Mrs. Huntley has to do is learn about play contruction, characterization, action, dramatic eposition, suspense, resolution and stage technique. Then she'll be set.

26d 1956

A TALK WITH GOD

Journal & Guide

By HELEN JEFFERSON GOODWIN

Dear God, I've got a thing or two
So mixed I thought no one but you
Could fix them up and make things right
So I can sleep in peace tonight.

You see, my mama—bless her soul
Perhaps it's cause she's growing old
Can't reason like she used to do
That's why I took this up with you.

I'm only six years old you see
And this thing has been worrying me.
I'm telling you what it's about
Because I know you'll help me out.

In my neighborhood, not far from me
A few blocks maybe two or three
There is a school with playgrounds wide
With trees and shrubs on every side.

I've tried to get my mom to see
That this big school was built for me;
But she says no, you cannot go
That school is just for "whites" you know.

So each day though I fuss and fuss
I have to run and catch the bus.
Some days I cannot find a seat
And someone stands all over my feet.

Now God you made the people all
The white, the black, the great and small;
So I wish you'd explain to me
The way you meant this thing to be.

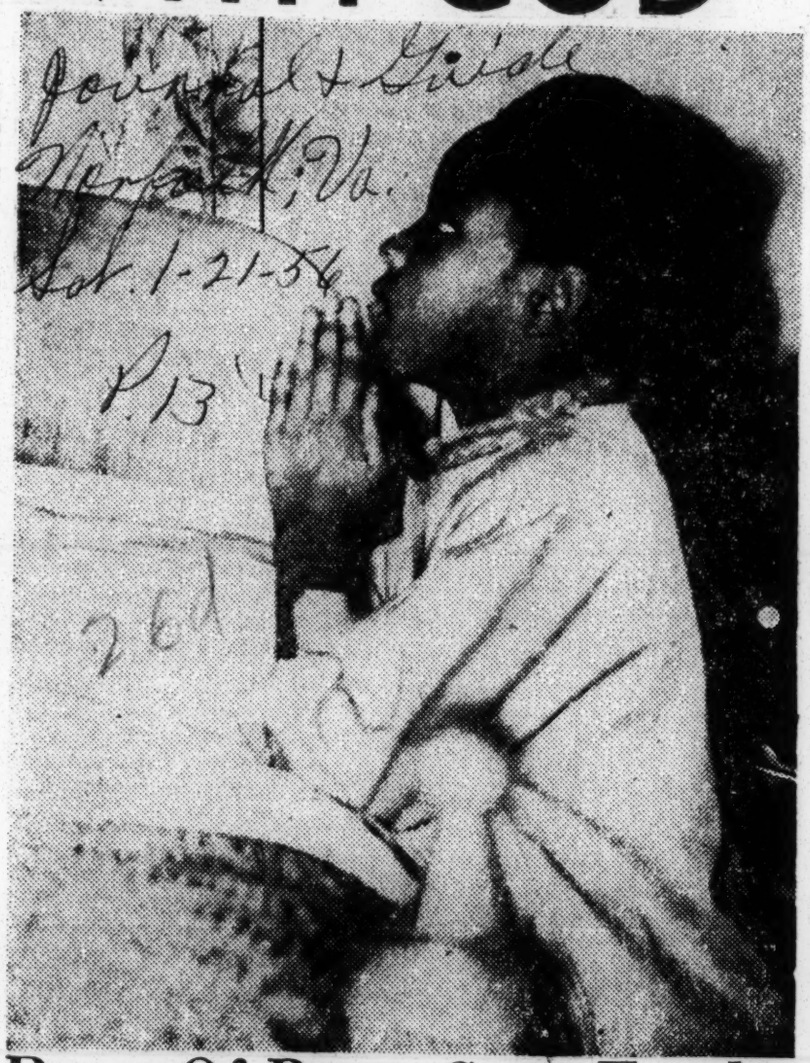
I asked my mama what was wrong
But the words she used were much too long.
God, what is meant by separation
And a word called segregation?

I thought and thought when she got through
And decided I would talk with you.
Please let the folk who built that school
Learn something about the "Golden Rule."

Let them know that it was your plan
To dye my skin a shade of tan
But within I'm filled with childish joys
And just like other girls and boys

The kinks which in my hair may be
Don't mar the soul that lives in me;
And whether lips are thick or thin
They're mostly used to talk or grin

Dear Lord, please straighten out if you can
This mess which has been made by man;
And let me use just as I should
The school that's in my neighborhood.



Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 1-21-56
P. 13
26d

Poem Of Bama State Teacher Has Poem Included In Book

Advertiser P. 4-B
Mon. 2-13-56

Mrs. Nanina Champney Alba, English instructor at Alabama State College, has just received word that her poem, "Prayer for the Football Coach," has been accepted by the National Association of Poetry for publication in their latest anthology. This is the second of her poems which has been accepted by this organization for their annual publication.

Mrs. Alba, wife of veteran Coach Andres Ruben Alba, who has been writing as a hobby since she was nine years of age, says that the "Prayer for the Football Coach" was really written for her husband, but addresses itself to the dilemma of all football coaches. The poem was written when Coach Alba was mentor of a flagging Alcorn College, Miss. team.

It was sent to Paul Flowers' "Greenhouse" column in the Memphis Commercial Appeal and first published there in 1947. Later Mr. Flowers selected the poem and another, "Carver" for his yearly collection from his column and published in book form.

A busy wife and mother who commutes daily from Tuskegee to her work at Alabama State College, Mrs. Alba laments that she does not have adequate time to spend on her hobby that grows with increasing fascination.

She has published poems in several newspapers and magazines, two of her recent ones being published in Phylon. Langston Hughes once reviewed some of her poetry, making the comment that they were "too worthwhile and lovely to be ketp from the public."

Road To Happiness Has Four Signposts

Herald
Fri. 1-20-56
P. 6-A

WE LIKE Poet Carl Sandburg's personal prescription for happiness.

This is the way he listed the items, saying possibly they should be in reverse order:

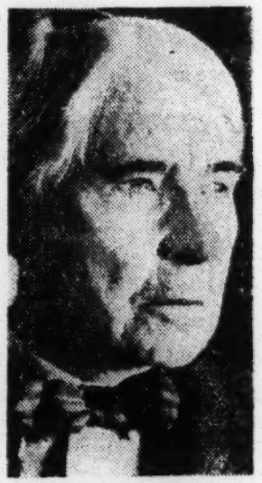
Miami, Fla.

"1—To be out of jail.

"2—To eat and sleep regular.

"3—To get what I write printed in a free country for a free people.

"4—To have a little love in the home and a little affection and esteem outside the home."



SANDBURG

With a minor change in No. 3—"to do my work in a free country for a free people"—the whole formula would fit any American.

It's simple and true. We don't think it took the great poet all of his 78 years to work out this bit of wisdom.

Even as a youth, Sandburg showed an intuitive understanding of the people of this nation, which is as proud of him as he is of it.

so brave,
So noble and so free!
—J. W. LANDERS

Dr. George Washington Carver

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 1-28-56
P. 6

Dr. George Washington Carver,
A mighty man was he;
Although within his grave he lay
He will always linger in our memory.

Dr. Carver was one of the world's best scientists,
Yes, his body is dead and gone;
I am certain you will agree,
That his memory will linger on.

To the world, many wonderful things he gave
To benefit you and me;
There never was a man

Courier Verse

Selected by J. J.

GLORIA PRITCHARD

Sonnet to the Bus Boycotters

Your unity was in the golden dreams
Our truest leaders of now and yore
Have dreamt within their numerous schemes
To raise from oppression's sore—
Your Courage is like the monument
Of towering splendor, magnificently aglow,
Which must replace the excrement
Of fear and apathy too many Negroes know.
But your wisdom, faith, and Vision
Are the brightest jewels in your crown
That rests upon you in imperial precision,
Enshrining you among all of us—world renown!
As stalwarts bold, and heralding,
We all receive you and what you bring.

OLIVER F. HIGGS
Los Angeles, Calif.

Grit

It isn't the victory after all
But the fight that a fellow makes
The man, who driven against the wall
Still stands up erect and takes
The blows of fate with his head held high,
Bleeding and bruised and pale,
It's the man who will win in the by and by
For he isn't afraid to fail.

It's the bumps you get, and the jols you get
And the shocks that your courage stands;
The hours of sorrow and vain regrets,
The prize that escapes your hands
That tests your strength and proves your worth,
It isn't the blows you deal;
But the blows you can stand on this good old earth,
That shows if your stuff is real.

The test of a man is the fight he makes,
The grit that he daily shows,
The way he stands on his feet and takes,
Fate's numerous bumps and blows,
A coward can smile when there's naught to fear,
When nothing his progress bars,
But it takes a man to stand up and cheer
When some other fellow stars.

WALTER J. REGAN

ODE TO OUR RACE

Upward and upward we are climbing
We are heedless to the word **fear**
Recognition is what we are seeking,
Struggling for a nation that to us is dear.
Fighting for liberty, fighting for rights,
Fighting for a permanent place in life.
Education is what we are seeking,
And out of the **darkness** we are rising,
Knowledge every day we are gaining.
Everything learned we are prizing.
Fighting for liberty, fighting for rights.
Fighting for a permanent place in life.

—Mrs. Thelma Lagarde Wade

26d 1956

Margaret Danner Cunningham Adds Lustre to Art Scene

CHICAGO, Ill.—When the long-awaited cultural revival of interest in the literary arts takes place in Chicago it will be due in no small measure to the nurturing influence of Margaret Danner whose promotion to the post of assistant editor of Poetry Magazine has just been announced by Henry Rago, editor.

A skilled craftsman in her own right, an art poet, she brings to the position on America's oldest magazine devoted exclusively to poetry, a sensitivity which has enabled her to rise to this new responsibility in just five years on the staff.

In private life the wife of Otto Cunningham and mother of Naomi Washington, her greatest challenge is to keep the flame of artistic expression aglow on the South Side. In an effort to draw together these kindred souls she founded Arts Associates in 1947. She assisted Mrs. Mildred Haessler in bringing ballet to the community and is a life member of the South Side Community Art Center. She is a member of the 1020 Art Center on Chicago's famed Lake Shore Drive and cultural chairman of the Native Chicagoans.

Margaret Danner, second generation Chicagoan, product of YMCA College and Roosevelt University where her work was discovered, feels keenly the charge to "keep the flame." She serves frequently as hostess to gatherings of literati. Surrounded by a significant collection of books, Louis Quinze furnishings, African sculpture and paintings, she presides over these stimulating sessions with quiet poise, drawing out her guests' talents.

* * *

Reticent about her own accomplishments, she is passionately proud of the achievements of her race and has an insatiable thirst for research into its artistic contribution to the world of culture.

* * *

Poetry Magazine has through the years been consistent in recognition of Negro poets. Being accepted for publication by Poetry has been a landmark along the way of success for such literary notables as Gwendolyn Brooks, Pulitzer Prize winner, who also won an award from Poetry; the late Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, Robert Hayden and Melvin Tolson, designated poet laureate of Liberia. It has published prose by Dr. Lorenzo Turner of Roosevelt University and more recently discovered a rising young poet in William Saunders of Detroit, who won in a nation-wide contest which it sponsored.

——BIGGEST and the BEST——

MARGARET D. CUNNINGHAM
... Chicago art poet

Chicago Poet Is Named To Magazine

CHICAGO, Ill. — Margaret Danner, a Chicago poet, recently was named assistant editor of poetry, the nation's foremost magazine of verse, it was announced by the magazine's editor, Henry Rago.

The first Negro on the staff of the 44-year-old publication, Miss Danner first was appointed editorial asistant in 1951 while a student at Roosevelt University. A series of Miss Danner's poems, "Far From Africa," appeared in Poetry before she joined the staff, and her poems have appeared in later issues of the magazine as well as in other literary publications.

* * *

MISS Danner, who in private life is Mrs. Otto Cunningham, is a life member of the South Side Community Art Center and founder of Art Associates, an organization devoted to the development and promotion of art on Chicago's South side. Long affiliated with similar movements, Miss Danner frequently is hostess to literary groups in her home amid her collection of books, Louis Quinze furniture, African sculpture and paintings.

Miss Danner in 1946 received a Midwestern award. She won a Harriett Tubman club scholarship in 1949, and in 1955 was named a "Poet of the Year" by Quicksilver magazine.

English Instructor Publishes Poetry

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Mrs. Nanina Champney Alba, English instructor at Alabama State College, has just received word that her poem, "Prayer for the Football Coach," has been accepted by the National Association of Poetry for publication in its latest anthology. This is the second of her poems which has been accepted by this organization.

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...rmer Oklahoman Is Author Of Poetry and Fiction Volume

MRS. EDNA SHANS BAILEY

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Mrs. Edna Shans Bailey, a former Oklahoman, is the author of "Autumn Leaves," a book of poems for recitation or enjoyment; a short fiction story, and a brief autobiography which relates interesting episodes of her early life in Kentucky and Virginia, and her struggle to establish a home on a Tennessee farm.

Mrs. Bailey has received a copyright from the Library of Congress and "Autumn Leaves" is being received with praise. It is recognized by Prof. Merl R. Eppse of Tennessee State university as a contribution to Negro literature.

Mrs. Bailey was a student at Langston university during 1907-1911. She is a niece of the late Prof. I. F. Scott, one time principal of Faver high school, Guthrie. She is also a cousin of the noted sculptor, Isaac Scott Hathaway, of Montgomery, Ala.

With her husband, James W. Bailey, a veteran of World War I, she now resides at her farm home in the Laguardo community of Martha, Tenn., about 30 miles from Nashville.

God Give Us Men

God, give us men, strong-willed as King,
Who blazed the Negro Trail
E'en though his home was blast by foes
And he was cast in jail.

And, as he stood for fingerprints
Just chewing on his gum,
I somehow feel he talked with God
And strength from Him did come.

God, bless his everloving spouse
And child he leaves behind
To fight for justice in a state
That has a twisted mind.

God, give us more like Autherine,
Though young in age she be,
To fight for education's cause
In this democracy.

That we may study anywhere
In this great U. S. A.
For our race, too, has shed its blood
To keep the Reds away.

More Thurgood Marshalls still we need
To plead our cause, so just—
To lead us in the legal paths—
For conquer, Lord, we must!

God, give us brave and prudent men
Like Moses — Dred Scott, too,
To fight for these, Our Civil Rights,
In this Red, White, and Blue!

—JUANITA H. SCOTT

Books Out Today

Non-fiction

THE AMERICAN PAGEANT: A History of the Republic, by Thomas A. Bailey (Little, Brown, $9).

ONE MAN'S AFRICA, by John Seymour (John Day, $4). Varied personal experiences, from fishing to farming.

CHERISH THE SEA: A History of Sail, by Jean de la Varende (Viking, $5). Translated from the French.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA, by Carl Wittke (Louisiana Univ. Press, $5). History.

THE COLOR CURTAIN, by Richard Wright (World, $3.75). Report on the Bandung Conference.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Fact and Fancy, by Dillard Stokes (Regnery, $4). An examination of the Social Security system.

CARL BECKER ON HISTORY AND THE CLIMATE OF OPINION, by Charlotte Watkins Smith (Cornell, $3.75).

THE WHITE KEPI, by Walter Kanity (Regnery, $5). History of the French Foreign Legion.

SERGEI RACHMANINOFF: A Lifetime in Music, by Sergei Bertenssen and Jay Leyda (New York University Press, $6.50). Biography.

THE GREEN CROW, by Sean O'Casey (George Braziller, $3.95). Essays on the theater; includes four short stories.

THE SINGING WILDERNESS, by Sigurd F. Olson (Knopf, $4). Sights and sounds on the Quetico-Superior country.

Courier Verse

Beware of Hate!

Ever hold the mind against easy alarm—
Weigh well the issue, for fear of harm;
Harbor no thought for malice's sake
Cast out every passion of hate!

Repel all deceit, or brazen greed—
That hack at the pillars of Freedom's creed!—
To deny her rights to loyal men,
Who in peace or strife her claims defend.

Ever guard the ear, not to hear—
Whispers that bestir the mind;
For they sow seed that feed
The springs of confusion and fear.

But give wisdom rein, to guide thy way,
For confusion blinds to lead astray;
Only in calm reason may we agree;
Discord leads to catastrophe.

Let not rancor in the bosom dwell,
That may spark the fires of a living hell,
And billow the flames of passion blind,
To becloud the light in Justice's mind.

Lest when passion's flame is spent,
And the voice of Conscience cries: Relent!—
It then may be by far too late,
To heal the ills that are born-of Hate!

STROTHER L. PHILLIPS

Pasadena, Calif.

Publishes poetry tome

CHICAGO — Joseph R. Williams' book of poems, The Shepherd Upon the Hill, has recently come off the press and is being well received throughout the nation.

The book contains poems on religious subjects, such as 'The Last Supper," "The Crucifixion," "Job," "The Devil," "The Master," "Wheel of Fortune," "Weeping Time," "Prayer," etc.

POETRY OF THE NEGRO

Paul Laurence Dunbar, James Weldon Johnson, Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, Gwendolyn Brooks, M. Carl Holman, Armand Lanusse.

Something new in records, dramatic poetry readings by Sidney Poitier, and Doris Belack. This 12-inch long-playing album should be a must in every home that has children of school age. It has tremendous historical importance since it depicts 18 samples of verse composed by colored authors, running the gamut from Armand Lanusse, 19th Century poet, to Langston Hughes. Mr. Poitier and Miss Belack complement each other perfectly in the readings and unless you are old enough to have been around to hear the late William Pickens and others of his ilk read the Dunbar works, you will find no fault with the way Poitier and Belack interpret these classics. Recommended. (Glory—GLP-1)

Courier Verse

Sylvia

The sight of her
and unabridged joy is put
into the echoing hall
of my heart,
as I struggle against
the obscene somber
look of the world.

My world,
the cluttered passage
of the strange,
and austere set apart
from the sightless,
thin sound of fear;
and as I walk the well-trod
midnite street
I slap the bogus morals
of a life that
miss most
the high heat
of a lover;

for my heart is old,
and the mighty winds
of December
torment my soul,
but in the lightless expanse
of night I see her face,
and her mouth and mine
are together.

the way she laid
my head on her breasts,
and stroked the wringing
fever from my face

She would sing by the sea,
and when the sound of the surf
grew silent she would dance,
and for clothes she
would wear
the
sun;

but my life is not old
nor my eyes,
and the galloping joy
within my voice
tells that there is a
secret between my heart
and soul.
(the way the sun burns, so
burns my love.)

WILLIAM BROWNE

Incarcerated

By ISHAQ HAMEED

Who am I to sit and cry
And worry about the other;
When time is through, and my release is due
I'll go back home to Mother.

I'm really not bad, so I need not be sad
Because things will soon be bright,
My soul has awaken, now that I've taken
Time to think things right.

I have a duty, for life which is beauty
And now it will not be so bad,
Now that I've earned, the things that I've learned
Life, will never be sad.

It only takes a while, before a man can smile
And look reality in the face,
I've seen the mistakes, which every man makes
And soon in society I'll take my place.

Grambling College Group Publishes Anthology Of Prose And Poetry

Grambling, La. (Special) — 35-page anthology of prose and poetry has been published by members of Scribia, the creative writing club at Grambling College.

It was published to reward the efforts of students represented and to increase their knowledge of literary devices employed in writing, according to Mrs. Yolanda S. Nix, faculty adviser.

Selections included were written by the most diligent members of the group.

Mrs. Nix said the club's immediate objectives are to foster interest in creative writing, to increase the student's knowledge of literary devices employed in writing, and to increase his appreciation of literature as an art.

The club encourages participation in national and intercollegiate contests.

Contributions for the initial anthology were made by Andrew P. Brown, Baton Rouge; Richard Green, Alexandria; Lou Ethel Floyd, Jeanerette; Etta Marie Matthews, Lake Charles; Rence Wilson Mitchell, Gibsland; and Mary Louise Gilbert, Baton Rouge.

PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR

26d 1956

50th Anniversary of Paul Laurence Dunbar's Death To Be Commemorated

Kansas City, Mo. Call
Fri. 1-20-56 (P. 20)

DAYTON, OHIP — (ANP) — Three leading local organizations — Omicron chapter, Phi Gamma Delta sorority; the Dayton branch NAACP, and the Dayton Pan Hellenic council — are co-sponsoring the concert commemorating the 50th anniversary of the death of the late Paul Lawrence Dunbar, which is to be presented here at the Patterson Cooperative high school auditorium, Friday evening, February 17, featuring Wallace Thompson, noted tenor, who will render songs mostly by Negro composers, including some of Dunbar's lyrics.

The Dayton concert will be the first in a series featuring Thompson, to be presented in principal Ohio cities, in observance of "Paul Laurence Dunbar Year," which is to be officially proclaimed by Governor Frank J. Lausche in mid-January.

The local steering committee consists of Mrs. Marie Rivers Faust of the Phi Delta Gamma sorority, Mrs. Miley Williamson secretary of the Dayton branch NAACP, and Leonard N. Napper of the Pan Hellenic Council.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, rated "One of Ohio's most illustrious sons," died on February 9, 1906 in his home here, which is now a state shrine. According to critics, his masterpiece was his collection of poems entitled "Lyrics of Lowly Life," published in 1896, which was termed "the best expression of the beauty of Negro life as conceived by a poet."

Columbus will be the scene of the second concert of the commemorative series, and leading organizations in other cities, including Cleveland and Cincinnati, are activating plans for participation in the year-long observance. The state-wide Dunbar commemoration observance is under the auspices of the American Council for the Advancement of Negro culture.

26a 1956

Journal publishes librarian's work

GREENSBORO, N.C.—An article, "Based on Reference 'E' Outline," dealing with the problem of library orientation for freshman, and written by Mrs. Constance H. Marteena, librarian at Bennett College, is given prominent display in a recent issue of the "Library Journal."

Mrs. Marteena, a graduate of Hampton Institute and the University of Chicago, has been a member of the Bennett staff since 1937 and librarian since 1939.